

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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## UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM AND THE MACHINE AGE

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The speed with which the Federal cabinet acted in appointing Hon. George Howard Ferguson Canada's High Commissioner to Great Britain, after he had obtained the consent of his followers in the Ontario Legislature to his retirement from the Premiership, illustrates the keenness of the Bennett cabinet's desire to send him to London at the present juncture. Evidently Mr. Bennett's experiences during his stay in Great Britain have convinced him of the necessity of establishing at Canada House a representative of compelling magnetism, in addition to proven ability. Mr. Ferguson has two assets which are more profoundly esteemed in British public life than in this country—candor and good humor. Moreover, the sincerity of his Imperial enthusiasm and his shrewd common sense in dealing with major issues, have never been open to doubt.

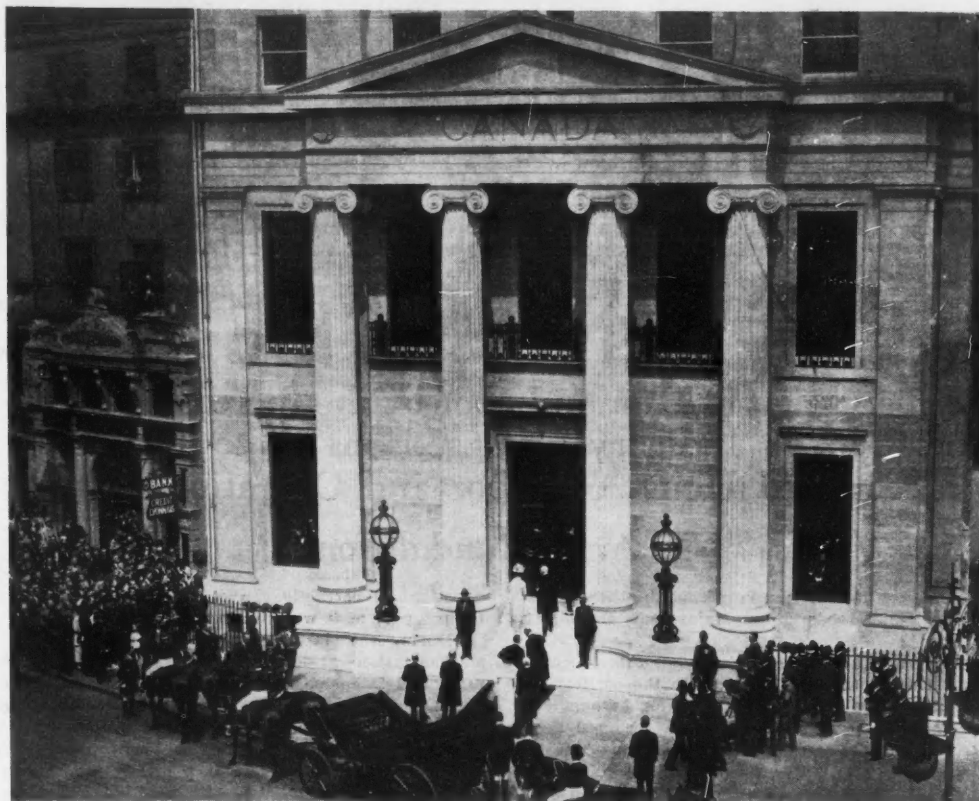
A painful growth of anti-Canadian sentiment has been in progress in Britain for at least twelve months. It had its origin in the mistake made by the Wheat Pool in holding out for the \$2 bushel, and though the members of the Pool have been the chief sufferers from that error in judgment, the incident itself is not forgotten, and the lower order of British politicians have not hesitated to fan the prejudices engendered. No other man is better qualified to serve as a goodwill ambassador than Mr. Ferguson; or none would more heartily enter into all measures for the cementing of Imperial economic unity.

SATURDAY NIGHT has so frequently expressed admiration for Mr. Ferguson's major acts during his seven years service as Premier, that there is little need to say anything further. It has been perfectly obvious for the past five years that such expressions voiced the feeling of a vast number of Liberals, and the ever-growing mass of electors whose party feelings are tepid, if not non-existent. No Prime Minister of Ontario has been so completely a popular idol; and in vindication of democratic sentiment it should be added that the utterances of no public man have been more absolutely free from cant, buncombe, and intolerance.

It seems likely that when the Ontario Legislature meets there will be not only with a new Premier at the right of the Speaker, but with a new Leader of the Opposition at his left. The political kaleidoscope has suddenly changed.

### Ontario's Political Outlook

One of the secrets of the success of the Ferguson regime has been the wisdom of its head in choosing his associates, and there is no lack of ability in the cabinet, although the personal popularity of the Premier somewhat overshadowed that of his colleagues. If the rumor prevalent at the time of writing is true, that the province is to lose not only the services of Mr. Ferguson but those of Hon. Charles McCrea, the loss is undoubtedly serious. When rumors of the probable departure of Mr. Ferguson became prevalent, countless prominent men in Canadian cities at once said, "The Premiership should go to McCrea." The political barrier, supposed to be involved in the fact that Mr. McCrea is a Roman Catholic has become illusory. We have become a more tolerant people since that axiom of political expediency was first promulgated, and the number of constituencies in which that fact would be an aid rather than a bar has largely increased. Mr. McCrea's superior abilities have won the admiration of thousands who do not know him personally. Apart from the magnificent service for the mineral development of this country, his grasp of all political questions is remarkable. No finer address was heard from anyone during last summer's federal campaign than his analysis of Canada's economic situation broadcast from Sault Ste. Marie. Unfortunately Mr. McCrea's condition of health has been far from satisfactory for a long time and he would perhaps have shortened his life had he consented to take the Premiership.



### NEW CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

Hon. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, who has been appointed High Commissioner to Great Britain, succeeding the late Rt. Hon. P. C. Larkin. He will assume his duties early in the new year. On the right is Mrs. Ferguson, whose gracious qualities as a hostess eminently fit her for duties almost as onerous as her husband's. In the centre is the Canadian Government Building, Trafalgar Square, which will be the scene of the new Commissioner's activities.

## THE FRONT PAGE

The cabinet boasts no abler member, or one more unfairly maligned than Hon. W. H. Price, the Attorney General. When in 1923 he undertook the ungrateful task of untangling the financial mess into which Ontario's affairs had drifted, he proved himself unquestionably the ablest treasurer this province has known. He is also the only Attorney General in the history of the province who has taken any effective steps to check financial crookedness, and because of his zeal the horde of undesirables that infest the financial districts of Toronto have spread the story that he is a "crook". Hosts of dupes, whose memories are too short to enable them to recall conditions a few years ago when financial sharks flourished like a green bay tree, have passed on the slander.

There is also Hon. William Finlayson, a man of great ability and a platform orator of rare gifts, better known in the lesser towns and cities than in the provincial capital. In view of all circumstances, Hon. George Henry, the ranking member of the cabinet, a former Minister of Agriculture in the Hearst Administration, with a splendid record as Minister of Highways in the present cabinet, seems the logical choice. A lawyer who never practised, a farmer who has built up a great fortune in the dairy business, he has ever been a man of indefatigable industry who never took the trouble to cultivate the arts of popularity; but as a leading figure in the great Shriners gathering last June, he showed himself a good "mixer" also; and he has around him the basis of an excellent administration.

Most men of long experience of the inside workings of politics, have outlived violent partisanship, and in Ontario a good many of those so equipped with knowledge have been rather sorry for Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal leader in the Ontario Legislature. Even before he issued his recent manifesto reciting his grievances against the Ontario Liberal Association, it was pretty well understood that he was the Cinderella of his party. He fought two general elections against the redoubtable Howard Ferguson, and no prince or fairy godmother came to his aid. The extent to which he had been ignored by the official Liberal organization of the province, headed by Senator Arthur C. Hardy, of Brockville, was not known, however, until he disclosed that he had been obliged not only to pay his own expenses in campaigning all over a vast province, but to contribute out of his own pocket to the assistance of other candidates. As Mr. Sinclair is not a wealthy man, his grievance against the "recognized leaders of Liberalism", as he calls them, is substantial.

Ontario Liberalism has never lacked able men, well equipped with the sinews of war, to fight the battles of their party in federal affairs. Therefore, the neglect of Mr. Sinclair must have been due to one of two reasons. Either they considered attempts to defeat the Ferguson administration a waste of energy; or dis-

approved of the views and associations of Mr. Sinclair. The latter's major grievance in our opinion lies in the failure to grant his request for a Convention to ratify the leadership forced on him by his colleagues in the Legislature seven years ago; and to frame a platform on which he could appeal to the electorate with an assurance of unanimous party backing.

The failure to adopt such a course left Mr. Sinclair handicapped like a boy in a sack race. Small wonder then if he sought aid from the prohibitionists or anyone else willing to help him. It is unlikely that Mr. Sinclair would have issued his manifesto if he had not received intimations that when the Provincial Liberal convention meets before Christmas he will be deposed. He is justified in refusing to go into retirement without making the handicaps he has suffered known.

There are conflicting versions of what Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas said in the British House of Commons on Nov. 27th. His hearers understood him to say that the proposals of Mr. Bennett and other Dominion Premiers before the Imperial conference were "umbug".

### Humbug Contained Explosives

Later he explained to the press that he had made a slip and that he merely meant that Mr. Baldwin's handling of these proposals was 'umbug'. Whatever the Secretary of State for the Dominions intended to convey, it is pretty clear that the Bennett suggestions were rather heavily charged with explosives to be dismissed as chaff. Any English politician inclined to solace himself with the thought that Mr. Bennett and the other Dominion Premiers at the Conference were merely pulling Mother England's leg, must have been disillusioned by the intensity of feeling aroused in the debate in question. Those in Canada who have tried to persuade themselves that the Bennett suggestions for the economic unity of the Empire were mere kitching, have only to glance over the provincial press in all the leading provincial centres of Great Britain, which for two months has been making them a subject of continuous discussion.

Indignation of the British people is not due to the fact that the plan formulated by Mr. Bennett failed of acceptance as it stood, but to the circumstance that the MacDonald government presented no alternative proposals and decided to let the question "slide" just as it has let unemployment "slide". The most effective criticism of the government's attitude came from one of the more radical Labor members, a so-called extremist, E. F. Wise, M.P. for East Leicester, who happens to be an economist of wide renown and internationally famous as an expert on food supply. Mr. Wise voiced the opinion of many when he said he would have been more impressed with Mr. Thomas's "shadow boxing" if he had told the House what the government had actually tried to do to improve Empire trade, and lamented the fact that an opportunity to develop some scheme of bettering such trade had



been lost. His epigram, "Mr. Thomas is waiting for something to turn up and Mr. Snowden is waiting for something to turn down," neatly summarized the situation.

The appointment of Mr. Frank Stanfield to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the province of Nova Scotia will evoke general satisfaction in the Maritimes, where he enjoys a wide popularity, and, indeed, in Canadian business circles generally. He is president and managing director of Stanfield's Ltd., of Truro, N. S., one of the leading textile manufacturing concerns in Canada, which his ability and energy have been largely instrumental in developing to its present position of prominence. He is also associated with a number of other industrial and financial concerns in the East. In addition to business interests, he has played an active part in Nova Scotian politics, and has been regarded, like his brother, Senator John Stanfield, as a tower of strength to Conservatism in the Maritimes. He has been a member of the provincial legislature for several years, and, when Hon. E. N. Rhodes relinquished the premiership, to join the present Ottawa administration, there were some who favored the choice of Mr. Stanfield.

Prince Edward Island is also to have a new Lieutenant-Governor in Mr. Charles Dalton, of Tignish. Mr. Dalton, who in his youth was a trapper, seized on the idea of breeding black foxes in captivity, and later became the founder of the very valuable fox-breeding industry in Prince Edward Island. Since the Island government inscribes the magic phrases "Black foxes and seed potatoes" on all motor license plates issued at Charlottetown, Mr. Dalton typifies a paramount interest.

Although it has been functioning for a few years only, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has made for itself an important position of leadership in the commercial life of the Dominion, and, with one of the business sagacity and forcefulness of Mr. Angus McLean, of Bathurst, as its recently elected president, it may confidently be counted on to avail itself of the opportunities that may present themselves for enlarging its sphere of usefulness during the ensuing year. In co-operation with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber is arranging a goodwill trip and trade mission to the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Cuba next year, on the occasion of the British Empire Exhibition, in which Canada is participating, to be held in Buenos Aires.

For many reasons our leaders in commerce and industry will do wisely to focus their attention on the markets of South America a good deal more closely than, speaking generally, they have done in the past. As South America, while largely self-supporting in respect of food, is not yet industrialized to any very considerable extent, the manufactured articles that it should be possible for Canadian business firms to export to the markets there would appear to be of wide range. Automobiles, rubber manufactures, farm implements and machinery, structural steel, shoes, textiles, builders' supplies, railway equipment and factory machinery—these are just a few of the products that the Canadian manufacturer and trader should be able to supply.

### Mission to Latin-America

It is most desirable that the mission, which will largely be breaking fresh ground, so to speak, should be a representative and impressive one. The Canadian National Steamships has put at its disposal its new steamer, the S.S. "Prince Robert", so that the delegation will approach South American shores with appropriate distinction. But it should be added that, if the use of this palatial steamer is to be secured, at least 150 reservations for the trip must be made before the 15th December.



## INDIAN CONFERENCE HAS PICTORIAL AS WELL AS POLITICAL SIDE



Centre. The Maharajah of Kashmir addressing his picturesquely-garbed colleagues at the House of Lords after the opening by the King. Left, two delegates (one of whom, unfortunately, has succumbed to the Western mode) leaving after the opening ceremony. Right, the Begum Shaw Nawaz (second from left) who stirred the conference to great enthusiasm with her first speech.



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND "THE MACHINE AGE"

### Displacement of Human Labor by the Increasing Mechanization of Industry — Suggestions as to Remedy — Decreased Hours of Labor and Operation Costs

By A. R. Randall-Jones

IN DAYS gone by famine was regarded as the nightmare of mankind. Now it is almost beginning to look as though unemployment in those countries which represent the greatest advance in civilization, so far as their highly industrialized development is concerned, is in process of replacing famine as the stark spectre most to be feared in the homes and in the lives of those who essay to earn their livelihood by what is compendiously spoken of as manual work.

During the period of acute world-wide economic recession from which one hopes that we, in Canada, at least, are beginning slowly to emerge, the question of unemployment has naturally loomed large. Some of its causes are, in their nature, temporary and transient. Others, however, in the absence of certain drastic changes in our industrial concept, are more likely to prove permanent and profound. Hence it is, surely, the part of wisdom to take account of those causes that would seem to partake of this latter character and of the changes in the industrial concept they appear to render necessary if they are to be robbed of much of their formidability.

One cannot but be struck with the growing tendency, among large numbers of thoughtful people, with a predilection for looking facts in the face, without first donning blinkers for the purpose, to take the view that there is a very definite and logical connection between the astounding increase, in recent years, in our mechanical means of production and the unemployment problem confronting us. Senator A. C. Hardy, for example, has given it as his unequivocal opinion that "We have simply reached a phase of the industrial revolution that has been working for a hundred and fifty years." In other words, mass-unemployment is a consequence of that mass-production which is the personification of what Senator Hardy terms "the machine age" in which we are living.

It is, of course, needless to expatiate on the benefits that new machinery has brought to man. It has brought huge benefits to the manual worker himself. He enjoys the use of manufactured goods many times the amount of those of which his fellow of a couple of generations ago had the use. Indeed, the workman in a steady job was never so well off at any time as he is today, or anywhere as he is on this continent. But mechanization, as we shall see presently in a little more detail, is constantly reducing the number of jobs that can reasonably be looked on as steady.

It is the great increase in output of manufactured commodities per person (for which increase the use of machinery is responsible) that has largely rendered possible this betterment in living standards and conditions. In this connection the action and reaction of production and consumption on each other are interesting. For the production of those manufactured commodities in which capital is employed depends upon their consumption by the masses of the people, of whom those who are termed manual workers constitute, numerically, the largest proportion. This consumption depends, in its turn, upon a proper adjustment of wages and upon the manufacture of cheap and plentiful commodities. These things, indeed, are not mere incidents, they are essentials of a relatively high standard of living. Beyond question, it is very largely the use of machinery that has made them possible.

But such adjustments and balances are matters of very considerable nicety and delicacy. Most likely they are not susceptible of being brought within the operation of any even approximately exact and scientific system of control. In any case, so far as any one country is concerned, the whole subject has been greatly complicated not only by the increasing interdependence of industries—an important subsidiary feature of "the machine age"—but also by the further circumstance that the engagement of the whole world in closer economic relationships has made the industries of one country, to a greater or less extent, dependent on conditions in other, and often quite remote, countries. In Canada, we are not so deeply involved in this world economy and its vicissitudes as are many other countries. But still they have their bearing—and very far from an unimportant one—on our economic fortunes.

AT ANY rate, in Canada, as elsewhere, things are out of line today, as witness the unemployment situation which, though less grave than in either Great Britain or the United States, is yet serious enough. Having given due credit to the use of machinery for the benefits it has conferred, we need not try to blink the fact that a substantial portion of this unemployment is due to the displacement of workmen by machines and by devices that can do the work once performed by trained

men. Indeed, whatever its advantages in other respects, within itself the seeds of unemployment trouble for labor.

Instinctively the workers distrusted this process of mechanization at the very outset. In the earliest days of the substitution of machine labor for human labor, sudden and violent disturbances often occurred in the industrial world. For example, when any machine that could do the work of ten or twenty men got going, those ten or twenty men were thrown out of their jobs and were often hard put to it to find others. But, as a rule, their distress was only temporary. It was found feasible to make requisite industrial adjustments, and then things usually looked better for the general body of workers than before.

In fact, until quite recent years, it had come to be looked on as almost axiomatic that the intensified use of machinery, in addition to increased output, also meant more and better employment for the workers. New demands for commodities and services, occasioned by this intensified use, were created. With greater earning power, the workers consumed more. Secondary industries and luxury manufactures came into being, and eased the situation by giving employment to the men displaced by the machines, and men were needed—there is a slightly ironical touch to this aspect of affairs!—to make and tend the machines that made the machines that displaced human labor.

So long did this sort of thing go on that many people assumed that the process would continue indefinitely. Busy machines would never, to the end of time, mean idle men. Although, before the close of the last century, the industrial world had discovered, in electricity, a more valuable and economical servant than steam, new demands for services and goods, the absorption by newly-created occupations of men displaced from their former ones—such things, it was believed, would continue to keep the employment situation tolerably right. It is only just coming to be apprehended that the harnessing of electrical energy to manufacturing uses really marked the beginning of a second industrial revolution, the full effect of which on the unemployment the mechanization of industry probably always held

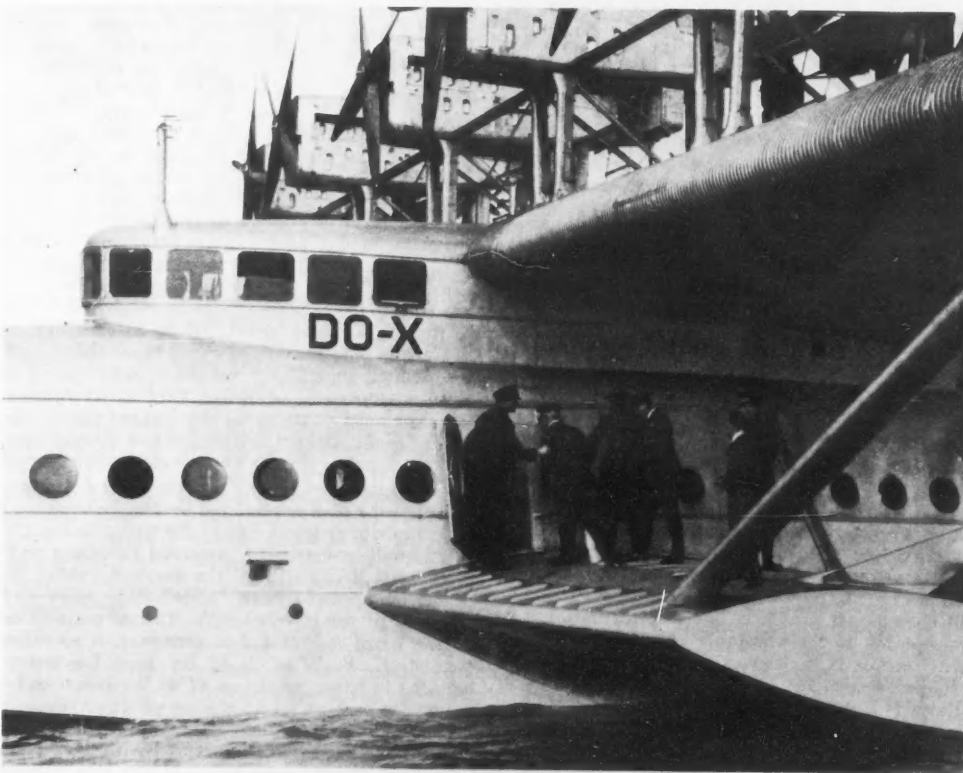
question we certainly cannot even begin to forecast—though part of it we are already perceiving.

During the last dozen years, in particular, the mechanization of industry has been extraordinarily rapid and intensive, and it seems to be acquiring additional momentum almost daily. It is clearly having its logical effect on the unemployment situation at last. Naturally enough, this is giving concern to labor. While, as has been said, the man in a steady job was never better off than today, yet with new and ever newer machines, substituting robots for men, springing up around him almost like mushrooms overnight, the manual worker has good reason to be apprehensive over the diminution in the number of jobs that can be classed as steady. In this connection, I was greatly struck by an article I read in "The Survey," of New York, a year or so ago, which, as exemplifying the tendency of busy machines to make idle men, listed samples of actual occurrences, in industries of very widely varying range and character.

For instance, a glass works in the United States recently installed a machine that, worked by three operatives, can do work that formerly gave employment to forty. Thanks to very modern machinery in a steel works, two men can now do the work previously done by fourteen in charging furnaces; in open hearth operation, one man now does the work of forty; seven men cast as much pig iron as sixty did ten years ago; two men now replace sixty in unloading pig iron. In a large textile plant in the United States, three years ago, a staff of 5,100 workers was required to produce 137,000 yards of woollens of a certain width, texture and quality. Improved labor-saving machinery was recently installed, with the result that the force of labor now required to produce the same yardage, of the same width, texture and quality, is only 3,000.

The same sort of thing is going on all around us in the industrial world—in railroad switching yards that have been electrified, in machine shops, in tool shops, in tube works and what not. Even the very "talkies" have contributed to the displacement of human labor by rendering the services of orchestral musicians largely unnecessary.

### MONSTER PLANE CRIPPLED BY FIRE



The DO-X, Germany's pride of the air, which was partially destroyed by fire while riding the waters of Lisbon harbour. One wing was completely burned away. Its Atlantic flight has been indefinitely postponed. Photo shows party of English officers visiting plane during its stop in England.

WHAT is going to be done about it? What are we in Canada going to do about it? There are those who would put up a fight to a finish against the mechanization of industry. That would be a perfectly hopeless undertaking. In one form or another, in some sort or other, that fight has been going on for centuries—and the machine has always won! The Toronto City Council recently decided to give the steam shovel a holiday and to let some of the unemployed do its work. Viewed as a serious contribution to the solution of the unemployment problem, such an action is strongly reminiscent of King Canute forbidding the waves to advance another single inch. The best that can be said of it is that it is preferable to the "dole" inasmuch as it requires some work, as a *quid pro quo*, from the recipients of the civic wage.

Artificial relief for unemployment may tide us over a particularly bad spell of it. But it cannot hold out the slightest promise of making for permanence of prosperity. Rather the reverse, indeed. There are times when it may be a necessary evil. But it is an evil, none the less. Moreover, the bright idea of putting the kibosh on the machine is altogether out of harmony with the spirit of the age—which is "the machine age," whether we like it or whether we don't. Senator Hardy's suggestion of a six-hour working day, on the other hand, is well within the sphere of practicality. Even when good times come again, there will still be difficulty over unemployment, unless working hours are curtailed. For all indications are that the machine is going to do more and more of the work in industrial establishments and, so far as that goes, in agricultural operations as well. The problem is how to make the work available for human labor to go around. For it is of quite inescapable significance, as showing the trend of "the machine age," that recent censuses have shown that, in the United States, where the mechanization of industry has been more rapid and more intensive than anywhere else in the world, the marked increase in production has been accompanied by an absolute decrease in the number of those employed in industry.

If the six-hour day will conduce—as seems likely—to more widespread employment, then the six-hour day will probably have to come. It may even come to the five-day week as well—in time. It seems hard to believe that a working week of thirty hours, out of the 168 hours of which the week is composed, is likely to be good for the health, whether physical or moral, of the generality of people. Few of us, I imagine, unless we undergo some strange and sudden change of character, are fit to be trusted with so much leisure as that involves. Can it be that we are about to see machinery, man's creation, the force that man himself has released, turn like the Bottle Imp into a shape that may well make us fearful of the future?

THIS is a deep question the answer to which we need not pause to formulate here and now. But it is interesting to recall that, nearly seventy years ago, long before "the machine age" was on us in full force, Samuel Butler predicted that the machines would come to supplant man in the "supremacy of the earth." "Day by day," he said, "the machines are gaining ground upon us; day by day we are becoming more subservient to them. . . . The upshot is simply a question of time, but that the time will come when the machines will hold the real supremacy over the world and its inhabitants is what no person of a truly philosophic mind can for a moment question."

However, we are now in "the machine age" and have got to get along with it. For the moment, the proposal of a six-hour day looks likely to obtain a certain measure of acceptance, though far from a general one. Labor leaders seem ready to welcome it, though it is noticeable that their demand for "shorter hours" is usually accompanied by one for "higher wages." Herein they certainly take a different view from Senator Hardy, who has suggested that a slight diminution in wages would probably have to be a concomitant of a shortened working day. That would seem to be the logic of the situation. Several manufacturers have told me that, in their plants, a reduction of individual working hours, coupled with an increase in the number of shifts worked, would inevitably make for increased cost of operation. That may not be true of all industrial establishments, but I am assured that it is true of some. But, even were this not so, it is hard to see that a man can give as good value in six hours' work as he can in eight, unless he has been previously dawdling during his eight-hour working day.

The mechanization of industry, if it keeps up the pace that has been set within the last dozen years, is

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# SPEAKING TO ARCTIC EXILES

Canada's Vast Radio Communication Networks in Far North

By James Montagnes

A LARGE room with many windows, maps on two walls, a table with maps against one wall and a long table partially cleared for action, is the office of the Director of Radio for Canada at Ottawa. The ring of a telephone breaks into our conversation. The pipe-smoking Director of Radio, Commander C. P. Edwards, lifts the receiver from the hook. He picks up a pencil, finds a piece of paper and writes down a message, checking it off as he goes along. Then he acknowledges receipt and hangs up.

"That", he explains "was from Bathurst Inlet." He beckons to me to follow him to one of the wall maps on which are marked a large number of stars, dotting Canada from coast to coast, from the southern boundary to above the Arctic Circle. He points to one of these stars. "This is where the message just came from," he tells me as he points to a place on the map right on the Arctic Circle.

One feels insignificant as one glances at the map and realizes that more than two thousand miles distant, on the shore of an arm of the Arctic Ocean, less than half an hour ago, a man began that message. Somehow it seems hard to believe that the Far North is so close at hand. As late as three years ago the only method of getting to Bathurst Inlet was by the yearly summer steamer which came up the Pacific coast and fought its way through the floating ice of the Arctic waterways to this inlet which is in the center of the mainland Arctic coast line. Other than that the only other means of transportation to this remote place was by dog team.

Now there is a radio station at this point. Just where it is no one seems to know. Even the people who are at the spot, are not quite sure. They know that they are somewhere on Bathurst Inlet. It is thought that the radio station is at the southern end of the Inlet, for its location is given as so many miles south of the Hudson Bay Company trading post there. In August of this year the station

Inlet. It and the other messages dealt with the search which had just been started for Colonel C. D. H. MacAlpine, president of Dominion Explorers. He and his party in two airplanes were making an inspection tour of the workings of the company before freeze-up when they failed to report at their destination. Immediately a search was on.

Those messages told of search parties organized, asked for more planes, told of a dozen planes leaving that day to comb the northland from Stoney Rapids, at the top of Saskatchewan. They gave other details of the search for transmission to the head-office in Toronto.

Those four stations were but a few which handled messages dealing with the search of this party of eight men somewhere in the Arctic hinterland. They sent their messages on wavelengths of 1099 metres to Churchill, the new seaport on the shores of Hudson Bay, 1800 miles north of New York in a direct line. At Churchill the Canadian Government has installed the latest type of coastal radio station, with long and short wave equipment as well as direction finding apparatus to help ships coming into port get directions in case of fog or bad weather. With the long wave station the government talked to these four outpost stations of the mining company while its short wave equipment winged the messages southward to Ottawa as fast as they came in. There in the capital city on the third floor of an old building on Wellington Street, is the receiving and transmitting equipment which places the Dominion of Canada in touch with its remote northland. There in that room a daily ten hour schedule has been kept for nearly two years now, and when the occasion arises that schedule is kept 24 hours a day.

This is the central of radio communication with Canada's Far North. Here messages come in not only from

As soon as anything of importance happens in the Western Arctic, Ottawa knows about it through this chain of stations. Fur traders send their messages over it to their wholesale houses, posts of the trading companies use the chain for their internal communication with headquarters, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are able to keep in direct contact with Ottawa from their various posts in the western Arctic through this chain.

Sometimes it happens that a supply steamer is too late getting out of Arctic waters. As practically every supply ship except the local schooners, carries radio apparatus, reports of the work of the fur traders and police constables is able to come out from these otherwise isolated posts with all the speed that such news is flashed between cities far to the south.

There was a murder committed in the western Arctic recently when one of these supply steamers was frozen in at a police and fur trading post at one of the remote islands. This island is near Bathurst Inlet, where there is now a radio station. But at that time there was no such station, and news could only come out after a long trail by dog team over snow and ice to Aklavik.

One of the constables was out on patrol, to meet the spring mail at Bernard Harbor, a post west of Bathurst Inlet, and a step nearer to Aklavik. He had camped with a trader at a small island, and there heard of the murder. One native had killed another native. The constable put aside his trip to Bernard Harbor. He went after the clue given him by the trader as to where the murderer was last seen. It did not take him many days to find the Eskimo, who readily admitted his guilt. The constable and the prisoner set out for the post at Cambridge Bay, where the steamer lay frozen-in. Here a preliminary trial was held, and the details of the case flashed by way of Nottingham Island, Cape Hope's Advance to Ottawa. There the Commissioner of Mounted Police received the message on its official yellow government radiogram, sixteen days after the constable first heard of the murder.

TO FULLY appreciate the advantages of radio communication in this northland it is merely necessary to point out that to reach such points as Bathurst Inlet or Cambridge Bay, Aklavik or any of the other points mentioned takes as much as three months in winter time by dog team. It takes more than a week by airplane flying over dangerous and unexplored country. It takes more than a month for a ship to reach any of these points during summer. And here is radio or wireless, call it what you will, spanning these distances and bringing the most remote points of Canada's far flung territory within a few hours reach of her capital and her principal cities. The service between Ottawa and the northland is faster on most occasions than ordinary telegraph service between Ottawa and Vancouver. And that operates at high speed.

There are more than these two government chains in the north. As already mentioned Dominion Explorers have four stations. They are the farthest north of the privately owned radio installations. But in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, in the northern reaches of these provinces, where mining is opening a new country, there are many other privately owned radio stations which transmit daily communications between the head-offices of mining companies and their camps.

One particular big mining outfit with a copper mine in Northern Manitoba relied on radio as its only means of communication with civilization for several years. Only this past autumn have telegraph wires gone in to that mine, 400 miles of Winnipeg. And even yet the radio is maintained in case of emergency. Here at this mine the operator has sat through as many as eighteen hours a day, handling traffic for the company, ordering this and that by wireless, despatching planes, asking for doctors, seeking laborers, and many other items which come up in the construction of a big mine. Here the radio link was the only one which informed the head-office via The Pas, and so by wire to Winnipeg and New York, of what was going on at the distant mine. It took three days to make the trip by rail from the mine to The Pas, if the railway was working. And before the tracks were laid the trip had to be made by barge and on foot taking a week.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND "THE MACHINE AGE"

(Continued from Page 38)

going to displace human labor in the plant and factory to an extent that may well cause a revision of the industrial standards and ideals that have for so long obtained among us. The adjustments that will ultimately have to be made in the social and industrial cosmos unless the manual worker is to become a mere cumber of the ground, before the triumphant march of the machines, will have to be of vast extent and can scarcely avoid occasioning much pain to many. In Canada, at any rate, we are so situated that the adoption of the six-hour working day—and later, if it becomes a case of "Needs must when the devil drives," of the five-day week—will give us a certain breathing-space wherein to make ready for the aforesaid adjustments. Let us trust it will be utilized in a spirit of goodwill all round.

Political life in South America is just one dictator after another—with the odds on the pursuer.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader*.

Henry Ford in *Looking Forward* predicts twenty-seven dollars a day for workers in 1950. Can we hold out till then?—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Our mail convinces us that not a single sucker list was lost in the great market collapse in the latter part of 1929.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

Thomas Edison is wasting time trying to extract rubber from golden-rod when he can get the pure product by opening a clam shell.—*Ohio State Journal*.

At the instigation of the United States, this country and Canada are about to celebrate a hundred years of peace by engaging in a tariff war.—*Asheville Times*.

The nation spolling for a fight usually fights for the spoils.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

## THE SOVIET UNION CELEBRATES



On November 7th the Soviet Government staged a huge celebration in Moscow in honor of its 13th Anniversary. A great parade was staged and included many of the modern apparatus of warfare, airplanes, airplane detectors, searchlights, radios and anti-aircraft guns were included. The new memorial to Lenin was dedicated in Red Square during the parade. Photo shows a view of the Red Square during the parade.

—Wide World Photo.

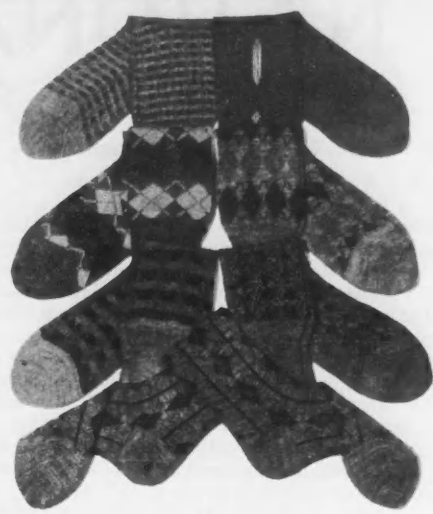
had not been erected. It first came on the air about the middle of September, just when it was needed most.

This station is one of a chain of stations erected by a big mining syndicate, Dominion Explorers Limited. This romantically named concern has four stations in the northland, three of them above the 60th parallel of latitude and the fourth just south of that imaginary line which divides the prairie provinces from the Northwest Territories. Those stations are in the northland, some of them open all year, to keep the head-office of the company in Toronto in daily touch with the prospectors and the airplanes of the company which are working in the Northwest Territories from the Hudson Bay to Rocky Mountains. As developments proceed the company will open more stations. As more information is gathered about their stakes and it is decided not to work them for some time the company closes down the station. One station at Tavanne Bay already has been closed this year. It was erected only last year.

That message, which came in while I was with the Director of Radio was but one of several messages that were telephoned from the Northwest Territories during the time I was in the director's office. It was one of the first messages that had been sent by the station at Bathurst

Churchill, but from Cape Hope's Advance on the Hudson Straits, another station which is equipped with short wave apparatus to allow it to talk to Ottawa direct. And the long wave equipment at Hope's Advance makes it possible for this station to be in direct touch with the other two stations in the Straits, but also with every ship which sails up that waterway. Churchill and four stations of the Dominion Explorers can keep in touch with Hope's Advance as well as with the other governmental and private long wave stations in the district.

IF A diagonal line is drawn from Herschel Island in the mouth of the Mackenzie River on the Arctic Ocean to Winnipeg, it will give an approximate idea of a second vast chain of radio stations operated by another department of the Canadian Government. The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals operate all government radio stations from Herschel Island down to Winnipeg. That takes in the entire Mackenzie River country, the Yukon, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. They have seven stations north of the 60th parallel including what are probably the two farthest north stations on the continent, Herschel Island and Aklavik. There are seventeen other stations of the Signal Corps in the prairie provinces and at Ottawa.



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# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

## Mr. Ferguson to London

SINCE I wrote last Mr. Ferguson has secured release from his provincial duties and an order-in-council has been put through here appointing him to the High Commissionership in London. It is expected that he will move rapidly in the winding up of his affairs in Queen's Park and that it will not be long before he is installed in Canada House in Trafalgar Square. He goes abroad with the good wishes of political and official Ottawa. It is believed here that he is likely to lend distinction to and increase the usefulness of the post. Mr. Ferguson has long been recognized as a national figure notwithstanding that his activities have been mainly in the provincial field. In his new sphere his services will attach more broadly to the Empire he loves so well.

Mr. Ferguson has assured the press that the matter of remuneration in the High Commissionership has given him no concern and that it was not discussed between himself and Mr. Bennett. Yet, in its relation to the requirements of the position, the question of remuneration must engage the consideration of anyone taking it over. The provision Ottawa makes for its upkeep is twenty-five thousand dollars a year, twelve of which is by way of salary and thirteen as allowance for expenses. It is understood here that the cost of maintaining the position is greatly in excess of that sum. The suggestion is thrown out here that Mr. Bennett might consider the establishment in London of a permanent residence for the High Commissioner. There would be a precedent for it in the case of the Washington residence for the Minister to the United States, which is owned by Canada. Also, the British government provided its High Commissioner to Canada with a residence—Earscliffe, home for many years of Sir John Macdonald. Free residence in London would save the occupant of the post probably twenty thousand dollars a year. But the purchase of a residence for the High Commissioner to England no doubt would bring a demand for similar action in connection with the diplomatic representatives at Paris and Tokio.

## Titles Again

SUCH Canadians as may consider their services to the nation merit special recognition would do well not to give their hopes or their imagination too much play on the strength of the latest revival of the move to revoke the decree against new titles in this country. This new parliament is not likely to be much more responsive to the proposal that the privilege of receiving knighthoods and other distinctions from the King be restored to citizens of Canada than were previous parliaments. If Mr. Armand Lavergne's motion to that end should come to a vote in the House of Commons during the forthcoming session it assuredly will meet the fate of a similar but less far-reaching motion proposed by Mr. Cahan a couple of sessions back. Not that parliament favors the ban on titles. It recovered long since from the spasm of acute democracy from which it suffered during the war and in which it passed a petition to His Majesty requesting that he be pleased to refrain from bestowing titles on any of his subjects who were citizens of Canada. If the original proposal to deprive Canadians of the privilege of receiving British titles were made now it probably would be rejected. But it is one thing to regret the abolition of titles (those already held excepted) and quite another thing to vote to restore them. The title question in Canada is very much like the case of the Eighteenth Amendment in the United States. It is much easier to do the thing than to undo it. It is perhaps safe to say that a majority in the House of Commons would favor privately the restoration of titles, but the voting power of that section of the public which is of a different mind will not be ignored, whether or not it is in a minority. I fancy, however, that Mr. Lavergne's motion may be side-tracked. With the many questions of immediate material importance which will require to be dealt with next session, Mr. Bennett is likely to be in a serious humor and he may frown upon the interjection of non-essential issues by his followers.

## A "Kingdom" of Canada

MR. LAVERGNE raises a more interesting question in his motion to change the official designation of this country from "Dominion of Canada" to "Kingdom of Canada." His preference in national nomenclature is not, of course, original. Those who are familiar with the circumstances of Confederation will recall that Sir John A. Macdonald desired that the colonial federation should be styled "The Kingdom of Canada." He carried the proposal to London with the British North America Act, but it was frowned upon by the then Colonial Secretary, Lord Derby, who feared it might give offence to ultra-republican sentiment in the United States. Sir John was understood to have been good-humoredly impatient with that apprehension and he has been credited with the observation regarding it: "Oh, Derby, Derby, he lives in a state of perpetual funk." The proposal for the adoption of the style "Kingdom," coming now in a private member's motion in the House of Commons, does not engage the serious attention of Ottawa. The feeling seems to be that if such a change were desirable it should be sponsored by someone in a position of ministerial responsibility. The question of the wisdom of it would have to be carefully examined. But the motion, if it comes on during the session, may produce an interesting discussion.

## France as a Wheat Market

MR. BENNETT is expected to land at St. John December 11. It has been reported here that he urged upon his colleagues at the Imperial Conference the wisdom of patronizing Canadian industry even in the matter of their passage home, desiring that they should return direct to Canadian ports. They all did so with the exception of Mr. Stevens, and it is understood considerations of public business influenced him to come by way of New York.

Mr. Stevens brings word that France is likely to become a substantial customer for Canadian wheat. The inference would seem to be that provision for an effective preference for the wheat is to be made in a revision of the trade treaty between the two countries. More definite information on the matter will be looked for from Mr. Bennett, who had discussions with members of the French government on the subject. It is anticipated that the treaty revision will be proceeded with at once, and that it will be before parliament at the coming session.

## Mr. Thomas's Little Way

WHAT with the wheat situation, unemployment, and such like serious problems to claim its attention, Ottawa declined to take time to entertain any sense of grievance over Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas's characterization of Mr. Bennett's tariff preference proposal to the Imperial Conference as "humbug." It merely read the report of the British Minister's breezy utterance, smiled, and passed on. Not even Tory admirers of the Canadian Prime Minister became excited. Ottawa is sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Thomas's manner of speaking, both when he is professing to be serious and when he is not, to be indulgent of his choice of words and not too concerned about his meaning. He was here, talking, a couple of years ago.

## The Waterway Again

PRIOR to his departure for England, the Prime Minister advised the Washington government that he would be prepared on his return to take up the question of the resumption of negotiations on the St. Lawrence deep waterway project. That was in response to a note from Washington proposing that the two governments appoint commissioners to consider the problem and negotiate a treaty. Mr. Bennett in the election campaign promised early action regarding the waterway and there have been subsequent indications that the new government intended to move in the matter. It has even been suggested that Mr. Ferguson's removal from the sphere of domestic politics might smooth the way toward an international undertaking, he having indicated from time to time a preference for the idea of an all-Canadian scheme. The prospect of Mr. Bennett's being able to dispose of the constitutional issues between the Dominion and the provinces regarding their respective rights in the St. Lawrence and the greater interest in cheaper transportation aroused by the plight of western agriculture have seemed to be factors favoring the project. At the same time the tendency toward greater national self-confidence inspired by a tariff policy under which Canada, instead of turning the other cheek to punishment from Uncle Sam, gives as good as she receives, has probably gone far to dissolve the sentiment that undoubtedly has prevailed among a substantial section of the public against an international arrangement on the waterway. There may not be much in the way of enthusiasm for the scheme away from communities on the route of the waterway, but the Canadian public is perhaps more ready to consider it on economic grounds than it has been hitherto.

But what now of the United States? Has the political situation below the border resulting from the recent congressional election reversed the position in respect of the waterway in the two countries? It is felt here that it has, that just when obstacles are being removed in Canada, new ones are arising in the United States. The rebuff sustained by the Hoover administration in the election is not expected to lessen the American President's interest in the waterway; it might conceivably increase it, since the project might be employed as a useful political issue. But there is New York State to be considered and the fact that Governor Roosevelt of New York is in line for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. New York State is directly interested in the St. Lawrence. Is Governor Roosevelt, having in mind the presidential election of 1932, likely to go out of his way to assist Mr. Hoover in putting over the waterway scheme? Also, Mr. Roosevelt is understood to favor public ownership of electric power development while Mr. Hoover might be expected to prefer private development. In the light of experience with the conflict of federal and state authority in the United States in connection with the Chicago extraction from the Great Lakes, Canada will insist that New York State be committed to the terms of any waterway treaty.

Some there are in this country, at any rate, who see in the political situation below the border definite obstacles in the way of the waterway scheme which might very well set it back two or three years. And word comes that promoters of the project in the United States are themselves somewhat depressed by the outlook.

## Unemployment Insurance

SENATOR ROBERTSON, Minister of Labor, has let it be known that he is not now prepared to encourage demands for a federal unemployment insurance scheme. It will be recalled that Mr. Mackenzie King and his Minister of Labor, Mr. Heenan, before their retirement from office a few months ago, gave intimation that they were considering insurance as a situation of unemployment problems. The impression taken from their utterances at the time was that unemployment insurance was definitely contemplated by the then ministry. The present Minister of Labor, himself a prominent Labor organization man, advances substantial objections. For one thing, he holds the view that a period of abnormal unemployment is not the best time to go in for unemployment insurance, especially with the public funds being used freely to provide other means of relief. For another thing, he maintains that the government should have the fullest possible information on employment conditions, normal and abnormal, before undertaking to devise an insurance scheme, which information will be secured in the census next year. And lastly he gives consideration to the question as to how much in the way of paternalism the people of Canada desire from the state. Senator Robertson's attitude, it is to be supposed, will be fairly generally endorsed.

## Then and Now

Far back in the days when the race found its birth,  
In the period known as the glacial,  
Earthquakes may have lifted the face of the earth,  
But they never had other lifts, facial.

Fine women were ever the pride of the pack,  
The toast of each party and revel;  
They may have got drunk on canary and sack,  
But their faces remained on the level.

With washes and perfumes the great ladies toyed,  
Intent on creating sensation,  
But the secrets of charm Cleopatra enjoyed  
Included no face-elevation.

It's high time we halted this furious pace,  
O, when will the scramble be ended?  
Egad, what a change we observe in the race  
Since faces and skirts have ascended!

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UNITED STATES BISHOPS HONOR AN ECCLESIASTICAL CENTENARY  
Five eminent Episcopalians took part in the celebration of the centenary of the death of Bishop John Henry Hobart of the Diocese of New York. The ceremony took place in Trinity Church, facing Wall St., in the heart of the financial district. Left to right, Bishops, A. W. Knight of New Jersey, Chauncey B. Brewster of Connecticut, Bishop Manning of New York, W. R. Stearley of Newark, N. J., and E. Acheson of Connecticut. Canadians will be especially interested in the portrait of Bishop Acheson, a graduate of Wycliffe College and formerly Curate of All Saints Church, Toronto. The Bishop is a son-in-law of the late George Gooderham of Toronto.

## Anglo-American Friendship

Many and Varied Interests British Empire and United States Have in Common

By F. D. L. Smith

THOUGH it has not run two-thirds of the course, it is certain that the year 1930 will go down in history, in which the drawing together of the two great Anglo-Saxon powers the British Empire and the United States of America has taken practical form. Nor should it be an occasion for surprise that the two germane peoples, as they are drawn closer together mechanically, should see much to esteem in each other and so learn to work together cordially.

At the Thanksgiving Day dinner in London last autumn, General Dawes, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, humorously remarked: "Sixty per cent. of us in America are of English stock and that is why the two countries have so many faults in common." More recently, Colonel Stimson, head of the Washington Naval delegation, spoke of two hopeful omens. One was that his party landed at Plymouth whence the Pilgrim Fathers sailed to America three hundred years ago. The other was that the opening ceremonies of the Conference took place in the home of the Mother of Parliaments, where free speech and free government originated and almost in sight of the field where Magna Charta, the great charter of American as of British liberty was signed. In a radio address from London to the people of America during the naval parley last winter the same speaker said: "Parity between Great Britain and America is not a doctrine of naval rivalry; rather it is a slogan of mutual confidence as well as a means of mutual disarmament."

So it will be seen that we are getting on. And why should such a good cause not progress when the two peoples share the same tongue and the same noble traditions reaching back through a thousand years of common history? The American, who knows his own history, can say with a glow of pride as he stands uncovered in Westminster Abbey: "This storied fane and the tombs and memorials which it enshrines are as much my heritage as they are a Briton's. Shakespeare and Milton and all the glories of English literature are mine, as are the thousand and one Cathedrals and Churches built by my own people in their original home country before America ever rose above the Atlantic horizon. The best of Britain's traditions are mine. I am heir to Trial by Jury, established a thousand years ago by Alfred the Great, of Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights. I am a sharer in the glory of responsible government and civil and religious liberty first developed in these Isles and passed on to freedom-loving peoples in every quarter of the globe. I can join in Roosevelt's and Julian Hawthorn's praise of what England's genius for government and her love of justice and mercy have done to lift up India and Egypt and other backward and down-trodden peoples. My own governmental institutions drew their inspiration from Westminster, from Alfred the Great, the Barons of Runnymede, Pym and Hampden and Cromwell."

THE same American might add that George Washington was the son of an English gentleman, and that of America's thirty Presidents, down to date, twenty-eight are classified by a leading American authority as of British descent, seventeen being of English stock, four of Scotch; six of Scotch-Irish and one of Welsh. The only two non-British chief magistrates of the United States were of Dutch extraction. Proceeding with his confession, this intelligent citizen of the United States might admit that the Stars and Stripes were copied from the Washington family Coat of Arms in England, that "My Country 'tis of Thee" is sung to the air of "God Save the King", that "Yankee Doodle" was derived from a rustic English ditty first sung in Yorkshire in 1625, that the "Star Spangled Banner" was based on an English drinking song "The Sons of Anacreon" and that the very word "Yankee" itself is a corruption of English, representing indeed the first attempts of the North American Indians to pronounce the name of the first white men in the French style "Anglais".

According to an American dictionary the State of Delaware took its name from Lord De la Warr, one of the early English proprietors, Georgia was called after George II of England who chartered it as a colony in 1732; Maryland was named for the wife of Charles I. of England; New Hampshire is a name-sake of the English county of Hampshire; New Jersey is called so in honor of Sir George Carteret, Governor of the English island of Jersey. The State of New York took its present name from James, Duke of York, brother of Charles II. to whom that monarch deeded it as a province; the City of New York recalls the old walled city of York in the North of England; Sir William Penn bequeathed his surname to Pennsylvania, Virginia honors Elizabeth, the virgin queen of England, and the State of Washington, like the City of Washington, memorializes the fame of the first President who,

as already indicated, sprang from a fine old English family. So with the cities. Boston reaches back to an older Boston in the Lincolnshire fen country; Baltimore was named by Lord Baltimore; Pittsburgh after William Pitt; Richmond after the Duke of Richmond; Annapolis after Queen Anne; Cleveland after the beautiful Duchess of Cleves; Augusta, Maine, after the mother of George III; New Bedford after the Duke of Bedford; Elgin, Illinois, after the Earl of Elgin; Jamestown after James II.; Charleston after Charles; Windsor after the historic residence of English sovereigns, Wilkesbarre, after two English friends of the American nation from 1765 to 1783, and Helena, Montana, after the Island in the Atlantic where the British so long confined the first Napoleon.

Other American towns which imported their names directly from the Mother-land are Plymouth, Cambridge, Gloucester, Lynn, Malden, Taunton, Waltham, Worcester, Milford, Bangor, Burlington, Manchester, Rutland, Hartford, Norwich, Waterbury and Dorchester. The names of individual British towns have been duplicated from ten to thirty times each all over the United States. In this way eighty British towns and cities have bestowed their names upon no fewer than a thousand American centers. It may be added that twelve American States got their names from Great Britain, three from France, three from Spain and the rest from the Indian tongues.

The city of Charleston, South Carolina, named after King Charles, is mentioned above. In the Charleston City Hall Park there stands a statue bearing this inscription:

In Grateful Memory  
of his services to his country in general  
and to America in particular  
The Commons House of Assembly  
of South Carolina  
Unanimously voted  
this Statue  
of  
the Right Honourable William Pitt Esquire  
who  
gloriously exerted himself  
in defending the freedom of Americans  
The True Sons of England  
by promoting a Repeal  
of the Stamp Act  
in the year 1766  
Time  
shall sooner destroy  
this work of their esteem  
than  
erase from their minds  
their just sense  
of his patriotic virtues.

In old St. Pauls Church on lower Broadway in New York City, formerly attended on occasion by a visiting Prince of Wales, the ancient English-built pulpit is still surmounted by the Prince of Wales's feathers carved in wood, placed there long before the Revolution.

These are only a few of the million and one links and ties which should bind the two great divisions of the English speaking world, the British Empire and the United States, in growing comradeship and in united service to humanity the world around.

## The 18th (Diet) Amendment!

By W. HASTINGS WEBLING

MY wife is on a diet, she didn't want to try it. But she was growing worried at the groaning of the scales.

Besides the latest fashion has rather got a crash on. Figures somewhat willowy, which dieting entails. So now she's running riot on the "18 daily diet" Determined absolutely to follow its decree. By a course the expert calls for, and the modern missus falls for—

Tho' awfully disturbing to our little family!

For instance we are getting in spite of all our fretting, Olives, nuts and radishes and grape fruit for our fare, Toast Melba, tea or coffee, no sugar, cream, or toffee, Sacrificial fasting, but she doesn't seem to care. Altho' we all defend her, we know each hungry member is growing graver grimmer and our happiness has fled. But Ma is getting thinner from her abstinence at dinner. And that's the great objective—so there's nothing to be said!

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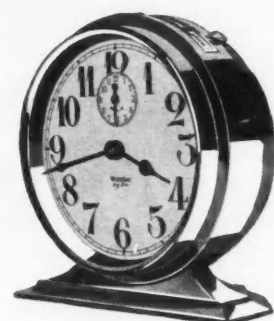
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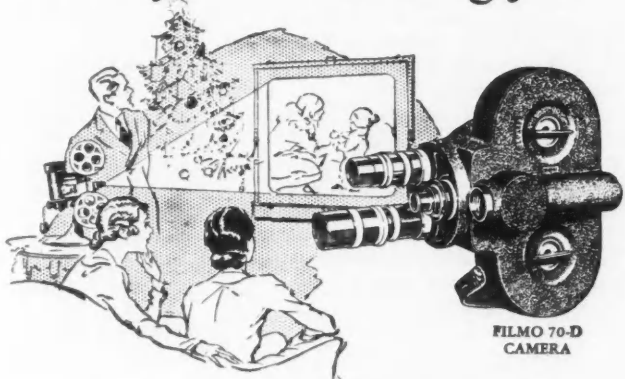
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# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Lynwood Farnam

BY RICHARD ALDRICH

DEATH ruthlessly seized a great artist before his time when two weeks ago he bore off Lynwood Farnam, organist, at the age of 45. He was one of the greatest organists in the United States, perhaps the greatest, in executive power, in artistic sense, and in the range and comprehensiveness of his knowledge of organ literature. He was an American in that he was born in Canada; he had become an American in the narrower and more usual sense in that he passed the later years of his life in the United States, chiefly in New York.

The foundation of the organist's art is to be found in the organ works of Johann Sebastian Bach; and in this music Mr. Farnam had steeped himself. His knowledge of it was profound and far-reaching. How great it was was shown a year or two ago in a series of recitals lasting through the Winter, which comprised the entire body of Bach's organ works. Few organists have been able to found the opportunity to achieve this. Dupré, the French organist, achieved it a few years before Farnam; has any other? It speaks loudly for the public interest in Bach's music, which has been much commented on in recent years and which has made numerous manifestations in New York, that each of Mr. Farnam's programs in this series had to be played twice, and some three times. They were given in the church wherein he regularly officiated, the Church of the Holy Communion; and the pews in that building were crowded whenever his recitals were announced. It was Bach that drew the attention and interest of the throng; but it was Bach in the lucid, sympathetic and thoroughly musical performances that Mr. Farnam gave of his music.

He was not a Bach player of the school at one time considered indispensable to the interpretation of Bach, a traditional and now fortunately antiquated school of thick and unchanging registration sluggishness and dreary inertness. He was one who in making this music "all alive again" by varied, contrasting and appropriate changes and contrasts of color, as carefully avoiding the sensational and showy as the stodgy and insensitive. His taste was of the finest and most discriminating. His playing was always of a beautiful clarity and precision, on the pedals as well as on the manuals. His technique of hands and feet was unerring. He had a deep-seated rhythmic sense that never allowed the line and flow of the movement to be interrupted; he never held down one hand while the other was feeling around for stops. His was no slavish adherence to the legato that must be the fundamental quality of organ-playing; he obtained often a striking though unobtrusive effect of rhythmic vitality—in which some find the organ sometimes lacking—by a subtle differentiation in the touch.

Farnam was no slavish follower of Bach. He had a wide sympathy with many of the other early and later schools of organ composition. In truth, his knowledge of the organ literature was enormous. So modest, so unassuming an artistic nature does not often reach so wide an influence as he did. The organist, especially in a city like New York, overflowing with other kinds of music and not richly supplied with fine organs available for concert and recital use, does not have usually the opportunity to impress himself deeply on the public. Mr. Farnam was somewhat unusually successful in doing so. His loss is a sore one, and his going is sadly felt by many.

## Detroit Symphony

BY HAL FRANK

GOOD orchestral concerts in Toronto have become such a rarity that the annual visit of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, under the management of the Philharmonic Concert Company, is something in the nature of an event. Last week the event was heightened in importance by the presence of Jose Iturbi as solo pianist.

Under the guidance of the associate conductor, Victor Kolar, who combines warmth with dignity of manner, the orchestra engaged in a program that was always interesting, occasionally inspired and serving at all times to display the fine qualities of an orchestra that can stand comparison with any other orchestra on this continent.

The beauty of the string section and the exceptional clarity of the winds were separately emphasized in the opening Wagnerian numbers. The

even, possessing moments of engaging melody and colour, and moments of dullness. Regarded as a whole it was quite interesting and, needless to say, the Detroit Symphony presented it in its most favourable form.

New to this city also was R. Vaughan-Williams' "Norfolk Rhapsody" in which that composer is revealed in a most felicitous vein, creating a pattern of sheer pastoral loveliness with a remarkable instrumental economy. The effect he obtained with a single piano note was really amazing.

The major event of the evening was the playing of Schumann's Concerto for piano and orchestra in A Minor, with Jose Iturbi at the piano. It was a rare combination. The Concerto is one of the most moving of Schumann's, gorgeous in melody and colour, concentrated in passion and profound in emotion and it found exquisite expression at the hands of both pianist and orchestra. Iturbi has that rare gift of being passionate without confusion and conflict, the clarity and purity of his tone allied with an intellectual restraint holding him from any effect of sentimentality. The orchestral treatment was superb, in itself a remarkable tribute to the musical understanding of Kolar. The concert closed with several encores by Iturbi, two of them Chopin waltzes, enchantingly played.



DAVID BELASCO ILL.

David Belasco, 71 years old, the Dean of New York theatrical producers, who has been seriously ill with Lobar pneumonia in his New York home.

—Wide World Photo.

## Song Recital

RECENTLY Frederic Manning gave his first recital of the season in St. George's Hall, Toronto. His studies in Vienna these last two summers have been of undoubted benefit to him, being reflected in all matters of production, with particular regard to flexibility of voice and evenly-sustained tone. His artistic sensibilities, always keen, have been deepened and he displays more than a fine taste in expression, interpretation and style.

His program on this occasion was noticeably well-chosen. It opened with some Jesus lieder by Bach which he sang in just the right way, with dignity and what is all too infrequent, excellent German diction. Particularly impressive was his handling of the "Komm, Susser Tod" ("Come, Sweet Death"). Then followed a group of lieder by Hugo Wolf, Richard Strauss, Joseph Marx, Hans Pfitzner. Wolf's Crusader's Song, "Bitterkeit", was sung with fire and his Morning, "In der Frue", with grateful poetic suggestion. In this group also Mr. Manning's singing of Strauss's "Ruhe, Meine Seele" ("Rest My Soul") was noteworthy, as was Marx's "Wanderer's Nachtlied" ("Wanderer's Night Song").

His third group was devoted to modern British songs. There were two Shakespearean settings by R. Vaughan-Williams, two songs by Peter Warlock, the setting to Fletcher's "Sleep" having an enchanting flavour that the singer caught with skill. The last group was along traditional lines and consisted of several negro spirituals, sea chanteys, closing with the Lord Chancellor's Song from "Iolanthe". Mr. Manning sings such songs in capital style, with a splendid grasp of atmosphere and character.

He had as accompanist Mr. Ettore Mazzoleni, the young English pianist who has become associated with Toronto musical life. Mr. Mazzoleni's accompaniments were always marked by taste and good judgment. His settings to two of Blake's poems, sung by Mr. Manning, revealed an interesting flair for composition.

## Music Notes

MUSIC loving Toronto will be glad to hear that Roland Hayes, the world-famed colored tenor who sings at Massey Hall Monday evening, has included on his programme Beethoven's "Adelaide". No number could give greater pleasure or could be more



FREDERIC MANNING

popular and the crowded house that is sure to greet this popular artist is assured an evening of rare enjoyment.

IRENE CUNNINGHAM proved herself to be a sensitive and poetically brilliant pianiste the other evening, when she gave a recital at the Conservatory of Music, assisted by Eric Treadwell, a pupil of Dalton Baker. In a program including Haydn's Sonata in E flat (not often heard) Mendelssohn's Variations of 54 on an original theme, Bach's Delightful Prelude and Fugue in C Sharp Major, and numbers by Chopin, Liszt, Faure and other modern composers, she displayed many artistic virtues, clearness, a lovely singing tone, excellent rhythm and fine interpretative powers. Some of her effects were singularly arresting and charming. Her technique is splendid, and her poise and style admirable. She is a pupil of W. O. Forsyth. Mr. Treadwell has a fine baritone voice, and his singing was well received by the large audience present.

IN BERLIN, the following three series of symphony concerts are announced: In the Staatsoper, Unter den Linden, conducted by Erich Kleiber; January 9, soloist, Alexander Borovskiy, pianist; January 30, soloist, Herbert Janssen, singer; February 20, soloist, Maria Mueller, soprano; and Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" in March.

In the Staatsoper, Platz der Republik (Kroll Opera), conducted by Otto Klemperer; January 8, soloists, Max Strub and Guenther Ramlin; March 5, soloist, Edwin Fischer, pianist; June 3, of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

In the Philharmonie conducted by Wilhelm Furtwaengler; January 25-26, soloist, Gasper Cassado; February 8-9, soloist, Walter Gieseking; February 22-23, soloist, Heinrich Schluenus; March 15-16, with Maurice Ravel; March 29-30, Beethoven program.

THE 1931 summer opera festival at Munich, under the direction of Hans Knappertsbusch, will, as usual, be mainly devoted to Wagner and Mozart, according to an announcement from the German Tourist Information Office here, opening with "Die Meistersinger" on July 18. The Wagner works to be given at the Prinzregenten Theater include "Die Meistersinger," "Parsifal," "Lohengrin," "Tristan und Isolde," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walkure," "Siegfried" and "Gottterdammerung." Mozart will be represented at the Residenz Theater by "Idomeneo," "Don Giovanni," "Così fan tutte," "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Magic Flute." Richard Strauss will conduct "Così fan tutte."

After the close of the Wagner-Mozart series on August 19, there will be two performances of Hans Pfitzner's "Palestrina" and two of Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier."

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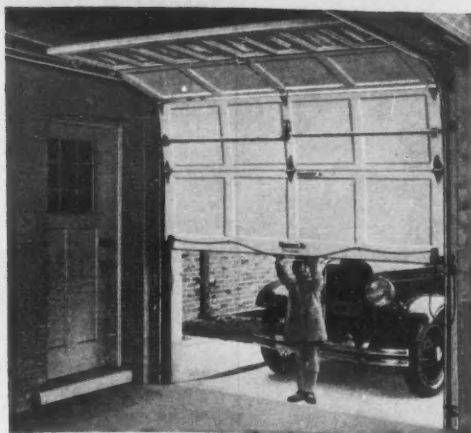
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JANE THURSTON

Co-starring with her noted father, the magician, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

## O. S. A. Plans Experiment

Tastes of School Children in Pictures to Be Tested

By C. C. MacKAY

THE Ontario Society of Artists, whose annual exhibition of little pictures opened at the Grange on December 5th, has decided this year to do something for the public school children. For some time now, there has been a great deal done for the school children of Toronto in the way of appreciation groups, to stimulate their interest in art. Now the O. S. A. have decided to present to the schools a picture, and to do it in such a way that the taste of the children themselves will be consulted. The children are invited to vote on a picture, and the picture that receives the largest vote, will be given to the class that casts the largest vote, and thereby displays its genuine interest in the gift. It is the particular wish of the

once in a public gallery, but works that they may themselves possess and look at every day, their interest may be deepened and their response to all that is being done for them may be even readier than it is at present.

In connection with this generous gesture on the part of the artists, one might express the hope that this may inaugurate a new policy in the schools. At present the walls are hung with photographic reproductions of old masters. There is much to be said for this attempt to place before the children the fine things in art that they cannot see in the original. At the same time, a photograph to a child is a photograph, as a rule, and nothing more, and save in the rare case of the magnificent German color

bought. And it often happens that these small first sketches have in them a vivacity, and a warmth, that the artist may fail to recapture in the large gallery picture he paints from it. It is to be hoped that the time may come when such small sketches will be bought to educate the children's taste, and that the schools, with no more expenditure than is the case at present, will be forming collections of little pictures that will be of permanent value.

Paul Hindemith's Concerto No. 2 for viola and chamber orchestra was played recently for the first time in London at a Courtald-Sargent concert, with the composer performing the solo part.

### Theatre Notes

THURSTON, acclaimed the most skillful magician living, is playing a limited engagement in the principal cities of the country in his twenty-fifth year of touring as a magical entertainer. He comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for two weeks, beginning Monday night, December 8th, matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Thurston's program this season contains many novelties. These include "Jasla," a flesh and blood young woman who vanishes over the heads of the audience; "The Million Dollar Mystery," "The Mystery of the Whippet," "The Ghost Parade," "The Army and Navy Forever," "The Pan of Pandora," "The Tubes of Tubal Cain," "Grotesqueries of Goblin Land," "The Mystery of the Emperor Whang Ho," "Birth of the Flowers," "A Rag, A Bone, and A Hank of Hair," and a hundred other mysteries and problems in sleight of hand. His daughter, Jane, is co-starring with her father this season. She is a singing and dancing comedienne and the only woman magician in the world.



EARL ANGLIN JAMES

Of Toronto, whose play, "Daddy Ben" may be presented shortly in the auditorium of Riverdale Collegiate and also in Hart House Theatre.

"SINBAD, The Sailor," the laughing hit of all English pantomimes, will be the holiday attraction at the Royal Alexandra theatre, opening on Tuesday evening, December 23rd and then twice daily for two weeks.

"Sinbad" will be staged with a cast and chorus of sixty people, many of them as well-known to the English stage as they are in Canada.

Audrey Carline, a dainty little English comedienne, will appear as "principal boy" in the title role. Fred Emney, a favorite pantomime star of many London pantomimes, will be the Mrs. Sinbad. "Red" Newman and Pat Rafferty have been cast as the two comedy sailors, while George Ali and Fred Karno will impersonate the Dog and the Donkey.

### Foreign Music

CONCERNING plans at Baireuth, the following details have reached this side:

There has been a short lull in the activities, succeeded by further preparation for next Summer's festival.

The festival plans are being arranged by a committee consisting of Frau Winifred Wagner, chairman, assisted by Dr. Knittel and Director Fries. The program of works to be presented will be as of last season. The opening presentation is scheduled for July 21 and the closing performance on Aug. 19. The dates follow:

"Tannhäuser," July 21, Aug. 1, 5, 8, 17.  
"Parsifal," July 22, Aug. 2, 6, 9, 19.  
"Tristan," July 23, Aug. 3, 18.  
"The Ring," July 25 to 30 and Aug 11 to 15.

In future no foreign orchestra will be allowed to give a concert in Rumania without permission from the government and, according to one

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MARILYN MILLER

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artists who are presenting the painting, that the children be encouraged to vote freely, with no guidance from their teachers, or no hint as to how they should choose. If the voting is done in this way, freely and without influence, it will be an interesting experiment, and will give some indication of what has been achieved by the art appreciation talks that have been given them. At the same time, by giving the children a feeling that these pictures are not merely things to view

reproductions, that are difficult to find here it conveys little or no idea of the original to a person who is not already familiar with it. On the other hand an original picture, even a small sketch, has for a child, as for an adult, a living interest, and may be the means of widening his taste. A few small pictures by the best Canadian artists hung on the walls of the school-rooms would do more for developing an interest in art, than all the sepia reproductions that can be



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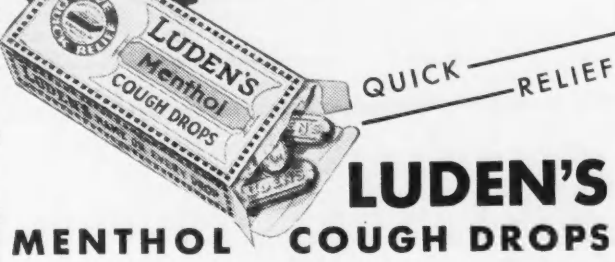
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—Wide World Photo.

## "THE FOURTH COLUMN"

J. V. McAree, Canada's Best Known Columnist

By Nathaniel A. Benson

ALTHOUGH no newspaper "column" in Canada is better known or more widely appreciated than the famous "Fourth Column" of the Toronto *Mail* and *Empire's* editorial page, perhaps no Canadian news writer is less known than the man who for the last thirty years has pounded out his daily quota

of a thousand words. J. Verner McAree. Prolific as this tall, ruddy, white-haired journalist is with the Underwood, he is a zealous and sincere avoicer of the spotlight. He says little, is quite unwilling at all occasions to talk about himself, and like all men of good talent is content that his work alone should speak for him.

Speaking recently to a group of journalists in Toronto, Mr. McAree revealed some interesting facts about the Fourth Column. He explained that it originated about 1900 on the suggestion of a certain clergyman to the editor, Mr. Arthur Wallis, that the editorial page would be greatly improved if it were brightened up with a daily column of a non-partisan, non-controversial, brightly-written nature. Mr. McAree explained further that as the column was to be one of this nature, that he was obliged ninety per cent. of the time to deal with non-Canadian subjects, subjects of wide interest, the majority of them American or English. "Dogs" and "murder" he mentioned as two of his readers' favorite subjects. The next day's column was usually written between 4 and 5 p.m. of the day preceding its appearance and he confessed unashamedly that he never had more than one column in reserve or "ahead". He was never prone to tossing them off in batches "when he felt good", and added with that gentle and genial irony characteristic of his writing, that "when you find a column not so good, that simply means I was not in a writing mood the day before." He confessed himself to be a true *raconteur* when he answered: "No! I don't ever expect to collect my stuff into a book. I hardly think it is worthy of that honor and I haven't the time anyhow."

This uncompromising idealist, avowed champion of the under-dog, and gentle ridiculer of the pretentious and inane, was very sane and practical in his views on brightening the editorial page of any daily. "There should be a small minority of the usual dry stuff — by all means less politics, for people are becoming less and less interested in them at the present time. I find that sport, music, dogs, flowers, people, articles on poetry and art, good murders — all that kind of thing is just eaten up by the readers. I think I'd advise any young man going into journalism to-day on a newspaper to go into sport-writing. There are plenty, far too many experts and authorities on sport who know their games backwards, but unfortunately do not know a thing about writing. They know all about sports and nothing about words at all. What the sporting departments of modern dailies need are men who know how to write."

The famous columnist was very modest in his speech, and the well-known McAree brand of humour came out in a quiz to which he submitted. Mr. McAree, do you think marriage is a necessary institution or an up-to-date habit?" asked a talkative gentleman.

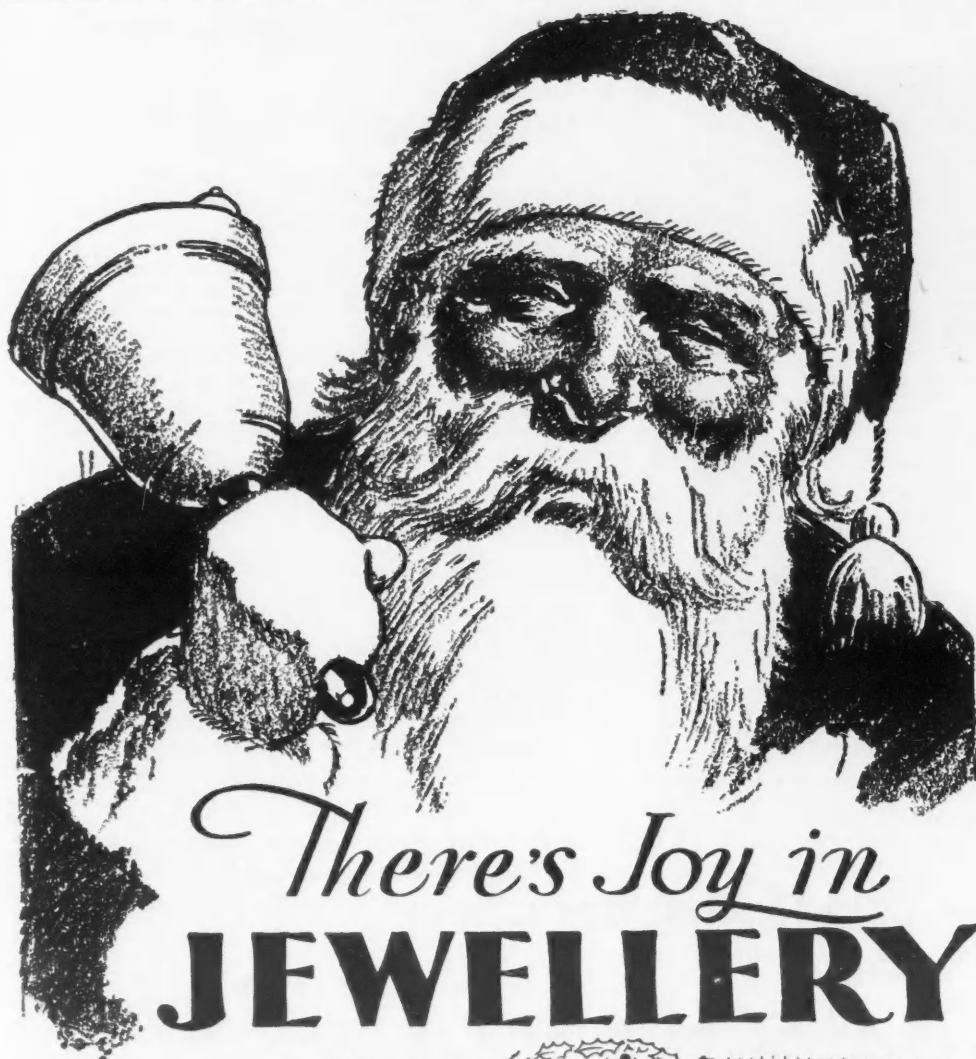
"Yes," was the columnist's monosyllabic evasion.

"Is intelligence necessary for success in modern journalism?"

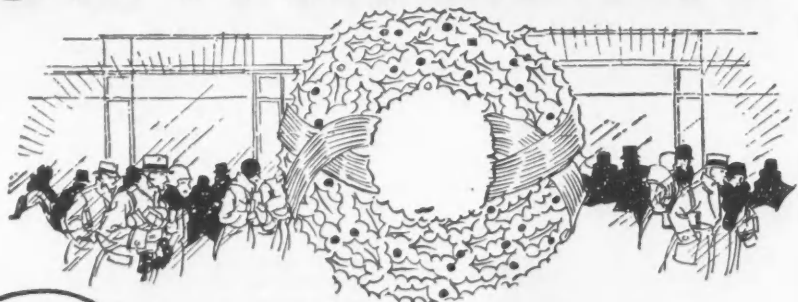
"Not a bit of it," answered McAree, "just look around you."

"You know, Mr. McAree, I think that the only morning papers in Canada worth reading now are the *Mail* and *Empire* and the *Montreal Gazette*. Do you agree?"

"Why drag in the *Gazette*?" was the reply.

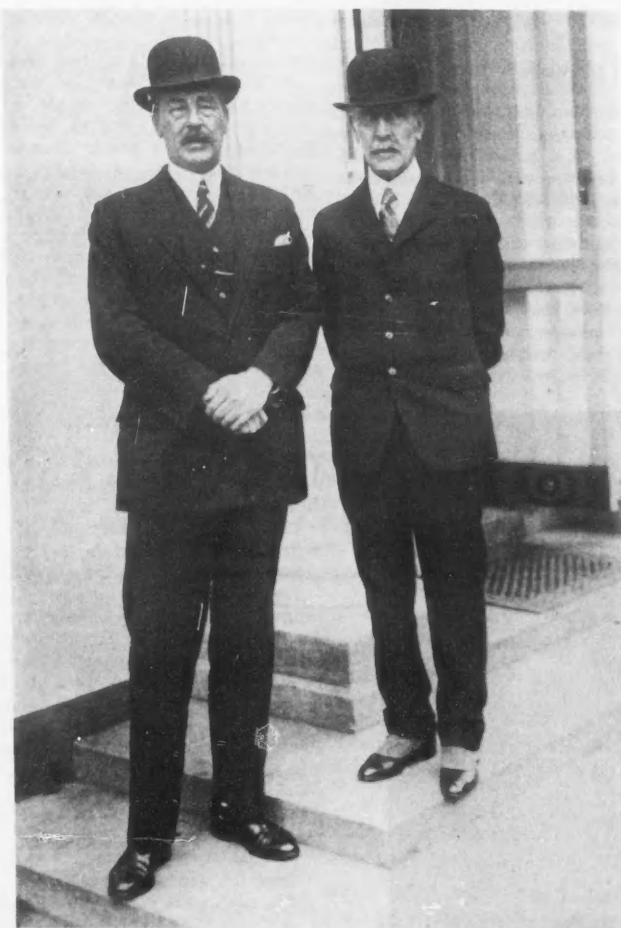


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Sir Ronald Lindsay, Ambassador from Great Britain, presented to President Hoover at the White House recently, Herbert Brookes, General Commissioner from Australia. Left to right on the steps of the executive mansion are: Sir Ronald Lindsay and Mr. Brookes.

—Wide World Photo.

### Successful Treatment of a Dangerous Disease

Nellie had a job in a factory where some of the chemicals used seemed to irritate her throat and lungs. So she tried domestic service, which was better, for a time. However, she was the only maid kept in a large household, and being a capable little lass of Scotch descent she worked early and late to keep the house spick and span. Then her health broke down; she had lost so much weight there wasn't much left of her, and that little was burdened with tuberculosis, the doctor said, and she was sent to the Toronto Hospital for Consumptives.

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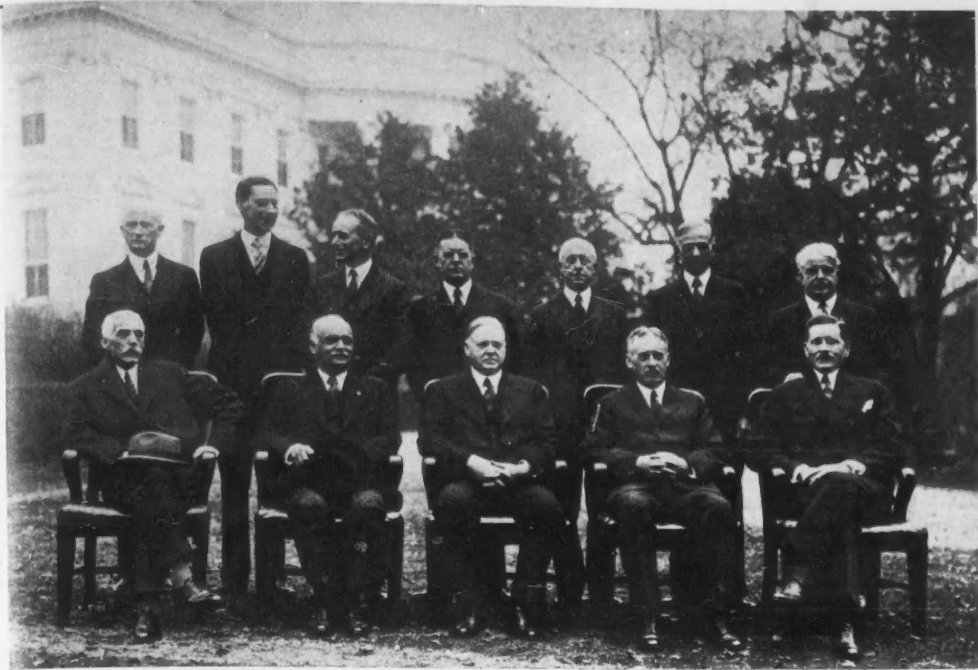


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HOOPER AND CABINET MEET TO DISCUSS 1932 PLANS  
Photo shows the party chiefs who met President Hoover at a conference at the White House recently. The meeting was held by the Republicans who adopted a permanent organization with the hopes of retaining and to discuss the prospects of the Presidency in 1932. Left to right are: (seated) Andrew Mellon, Charles Curtis, President Hoover, Henry Stimson, and Patrick Hurley. Standing left to right are: Thomas Lamont, Lyman Wilbur, William D. Mitchell, Walter Brown, Charles F. Adams, Arthur M. Hyde, and James J. Davis.

—Wide World Photo.

## BRITISH DEBATING TALENT

Memories of Bonar Law and Chamberlain

By C. A.

"THE skill with which these young men handle data in support of whatever resolution they are called on to discuss; their fluency, logic and urbanity make their speeches a delight, and is proof of the fact that keen analytic intelligence and forensic skill are not confined to the historic institutions of Oxford and Cambridge."—Extract from the Front Page.

To Canadians who were unfortunate to be born in a but and a ben and to be brought up on the Bible, Burns and Bannocks this sentence from "Saturday Night" as applied to the two gifted young University speakers from Aberdeen and Bristol, who are at present our guests, revives pleasant memories of membership of debating societies.

Eloquent speaking is not, however, confined to British University students. There are many British nurseries for acquiring the art in the cities, towns and rural districts of little or no pretension and it is from these training grounds that the pulpit, the bar and politics receive some of their most promising recruits and generals.

Probably the most outstanding illustrations of this fact are Andrew Bonar Law and Joseph Chamberlain. Neither of these famous statesmen were University men in the modern sense of the term; but, I think, it will be generally admitted that they were eloquent, able and effective speakers measuring up to the qualifications so well cited by "Saturday Night" in the sentence quoted above.

I write from personal knowledge. Andrew Bonar Law after joining a well known firm of iron merchants in Glasgow, became a leading member of the Glasgow Parliamentary Debating Society which met in the Y.M.C.A., Bothwell Street. I used to go superfluous in order that I might wait over in the city and hear Bonar Law speak.

One of his most formidable opponents in those days was Thomas Shaw, afterwards Lord Advocate and Lord Shaw of Dunfermline. Many others who attained to political distinction won their first spurs as members of this Association. They acquired coolness and courtesy in debate, facility to make points and learned the habit of speaking for 20 or 30 minutes from a few heads scrawled on a half sheet of paper after the manner of Lord Balfour.

It was in this "school" where Bonar Law trained to make historic speeches fraught with significance to the country with only an hour or two's preparation and concentration. How do I know? Well, I'll tell you. He came north with his daughter to fight Central Glasgow at a by-election. The train which brought them arrived at the Central Station. Naturally and perhaps from sentiment they decided to make the Central Station Hotel their headquarters for the election period.

A night or two's residence there proved that the surroundings were too noisy for the future Canadian-born Premier of England. He could not concentrate there upon his speeches for the campaign. So he and his daughter removed to St. Rnoch's Hotel, situated in a quieter part of the city, and there he found the congenial environment for think-

ing out those wonderful campaign addresses which delighted the electors of the commercial district of Glasgow and carried the seat.

Take the case of "Joe" Chamberlain. He, too, was not a University man; but what he might have gained from University life in the way of ready utterance and facility of speech he received in overflowing measure from membership of a Debating Society in Birmingham. Those who were privileged to hear Mr. Chamberlain expound his Tariff Reform scheme in Glasgow, and especially those who heard him the following night at Greenock scalp the "Glasgow Herald" for daring to find his scheme wanting, for quoting argument and data in favour of continuance of Free Trade, know what a giant in debate he was, and how worthy an opponent he was for Sir Edward Grey, David Lloyd George, and famous Liberals of that day.

Mr. Chamberlain was at his best in replying to an opponent in the House or on the platform and was belated the politician of another colour who had the bad luck to "go before" him and thereby come under his caustic lash.

Many Canadians are, like "Saturday Night," glad to observe that more and more attention is being paid to public speaking as a part of education. There are numbers who pass the test; but a larger number fail. So far as I have seen the root cause of so many failures is the consuming desire of almost every speaker in debate to cover too much ground. This compels the speaker to talk too fast, throw fluency to the winds and overcrowd his arguments and points.

The experienced debater will confine himself to a few points, drive home his arguments, at the same time seizing every available opportunity of turning the laugh against his opponent. More votes are won in a debate by an eloquent, logical, humorous and concise speech than by avalanche of facts catapulted against an audience without the slightest attempt to arrange them in logical and arresting fashion, to say nothing of the absence of the saving grace of humour and modulation of the voice.

One may be astonished to hear it, but it is nevertheless true that the students of Caird and Cairns who were studying for the pulpit were urged in all sincerity to take their Sunday sermons with them on their Saturday afternoon walks to the hills, climb a tree on the moor and from that improvised pulpit preach to the sheep. The effect was remarkable, for these students as young ministers soon acquired fluency of expression and the knack of "preaching without paper" in the biggest churches in the country.

Young Canadian politicians and debaters of to-day might profit from the advice of these famous divines. There may not be many sheep on our hills; but there are other "sheep" who may not be averse from listening to embryo speakers and helping them to get through successfully the stage of platform fright with its hesitancy of utterance and failure to convince, let alone convert.

To bring up to date a well-known maxim, "With all thy getting get the art of public speaking for the art of public speaking is power." There

are many young men in training in literary and debating societies who may not attain to perfection's sacred height like Andrew Bonar Law and

Joseph Chamberlain, but who may nevertheless effectively address the House of Commons, plead before a jury in wig and gown, wear their heads in a pulpit or simply deliver a chairman's report at a directors' meeting or reply to the toast of the bride and bridegroom at their wedding, or simply acknowledge receipt of a gift from colleagues.

Hon. Alfred Duranleau  
BY P. W. LUCE

BILINGUALISM has its drawbacks as well as its advantages.

If an educated man, knows only English, he is willing enough to tolerate the appalling pronunciation of foreign names by most radio announcers, but it grates the nerves of a Frenchman to hear his beautiful language lacerated by some broadcaster who imagines that English rules—such as they are—should apply to all other languages.

Among those who have suffered—not always in silence—may be mentioned the Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine. He had practically given up hope that he would ever hear a French composer's name pronounced correctly except by a Frenchman, but recently the unexpected happened.

"Imagine it!" he exclaimed to a group of friends. "An announcer, not a Frenchman, has correctly broadcast the name of Saint Saens! I did not think it possible!"

"Yet you don't seem altogether happy," observed a friend. "Why is that?"

"Alas!" sighed Mr. Duranleau. "Happiness is an illusion. My broadcaster, I imagine, is an Italian. His French is perfect, but his English is execrable! He soothes me with one language and rasps me with the other....How comforting it must be, at times, to know only one language.

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## Evergreen Anecdotes

Many Popular Examples of Political Repartee Have Long Pedigrees—and Have Earned the D.S.O.

By VICTOR LAURISTON

OF ANECDOTES there is no end. And some of them seem to be hardy perennials. Like the one that is told of King George II and General James Wolfe.

The great Pitt was carrying things with a high hand. He had confidently vaunted, "I know I can save England and no one else can," and in saving England he introduced a veritable revolution in the British Army. Promotion, instead of being won by favor and family, was achieved by merit; and generals were selected according to their fitness for the job. The rapid promotion given young James Wolfe aroused the ire of a number of individuals, one of whom voiced to George II the complaint that Pitt's new general was mad. The old king's eyes twinkled.

"Mad, is he?" he retorted. "Then I wish he would bite some of my other generals."

More than a century after the battle of the Plains of Abraham a very similar anecdote was told of Abraham Lincoln. After much blundering, the Union armies had at last developed a general who could win battles; and Lincoln promptly appointed the victorious Grant to the head of the Union forces. It wasn't a popular move with some of the Union officers, one of whom complained to the president that Grant drank whiskey.

"What brand does he drink?" asked the president.

"Why?" asked the officer.

Foch was an ultra-Catholic and a Legitimist.

"My dear friend," exclaimed the Tiger, "how glad I am to know this! We will compel our other generals to join the same church and party."

Canada is a young country, yet in the sixty-three years since confederation it has developed at least one hardy perennial among political anecdotes. In the days of battling Liberalism when Hon. Edward Blake was declaiming against the C.P.R., Hon. Wm. Paterson was Liberal member for Brant. Also, he was one of the Grit front-benchers, and his resonant voice was lifted with great frequency against the sins of the government. The Indians of the Six Nations Reserve knew him by the sobriquet of "Big Thunder."

Once, declaiming against the government, he voiced the wish that his constituents could hear him.

Sir John Macdonald spoke, in quiet tones:

"Open the window, and they will."

Another public man with an exceptionally loud voice was Hon. D. L. Hanington, at one time premier of New Brunswick. Hanington's government, in the latter 80's, was ousted by Hon. A. G. Blair, afterward federal minister of railways. In the session after his defeat, from his seat in the legislature at Fredericton, Hanington, according to the tradition, vigorously denounced the measures by which his successors had won office. "I wish," he declared, "that



TWELVE YEARS AFTER

The grim Canadian Memorial at St. Julien as it appears to-day, twelve years after the Armistice.

to spend the evening of his life in the mild climate of British Columbia. In Vancouver he found that the pastor of Wesley Church needed a holiday, and so he filled the pulpit as a substitute for what he thought would be a few Sundays. The job lasted until automatically abolished by the fusion of Wesley with St. Andrews.

An active ministry that started before he was twenty saw Dr. Hincks move gradually from the rural circuits of Ontario until he came to occupy the pulpit of Queen Street Church, Toronto. There he remained for thirty-six years, a record beaten only by his personal friend Father Tracy, whose service, however, was broken by a twelve years' absence.

Dr. Hincks is justly proud of this distinction, but that is not his only claim to fame. He has a far, far greater right to immortality.

He is the only man who ever preached in his sleep!

It happened in a little church on the Kirkton circuit, when the Rev. Mr. Hincks was not quite old enough to vote. He had done a great deal of riding and visiting over the week-end, and had sat up all Saturday night to prepare his sermon. In those days it would never have done to read the sermon; it had to be delivered from memory.

Physical lassitude prevailed when the young man had got about half way through his sermon on the Sunday evening. He fell asleep in the middle of a sentence, but continued to mumble words more or less coherently until a loud blast from the organ suddenly re-awakened him, when he

proceeded with his oration amid the titters of the congregation.

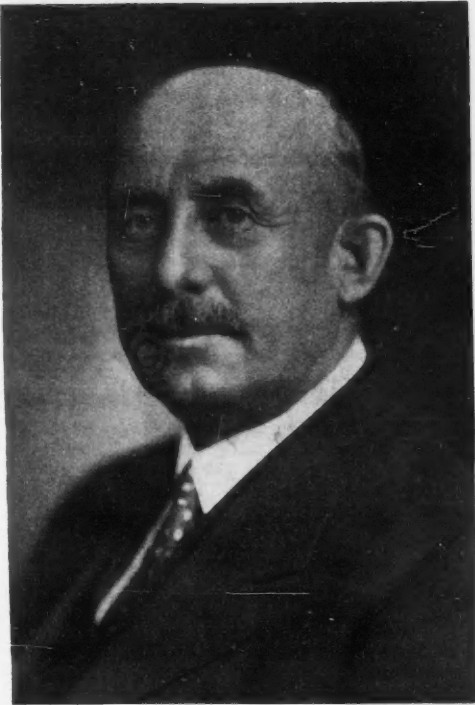
Sleep overtook him a second time before he got through with that sermon, but once again he managed to revive sufficiently to carry on. The members of his flock ever after solemnly averred that his preaching was perhaps a little weaker when he was asleep, though still quite passable.

One of the members of the Kirkton congregation was the late Timothy Eaton, who first started in business in that district. In years to come, when the sleepy young circuit rider had become a famous preacher, and the country storekeeper had firmly established himself as a merchant prince, Timothy Eaton was to "sit under" Dr. Hincks in Toronto's Trinity Church.

The lengthy recital had drawn to a close, ice-cream and cake had been served, and the teacher was bidding the students good-by. One of the little performers had brought her small brother with her. As he was about to leave, the teacher beamingly said, "Well, Bobby, did you enjoy the recital?"

"Yes," answered Bobby, "all but the music."—*Liberty*.

You need not fear the regular vamp Who looks and acts the part It's the shy young thing with the downcast eyes Who pretends to swallow all your lies That's going to smash your heart. —*Florida Times-Union*.



HON. G. S. HENRY, M.P.P.  
Minister of Highways and ranking member of the Ferguson Cabinet, whom the Conservative Caucus selected as the man to fill the post of Premier of Ontario in succession to Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.  
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

"Oh, I'd like to send some of the same brand to some other generals I know."

Time sped upon relentless wings till the days of the Great War. Tiger Clemenceau was busy with the task of saving France. He didn't like Ferdinand Foch, but to his clear-seeing eyes Foch was the one man for the generalissimo of the Allied forces.

The Tiger met opposition, and the opposition took the form of the insidious complaint—calculated to appeal to Clemenceau's agnostic and ultra-republican sympathies—that

my constituents could hear me, that the entire province could hear me."

And Hon. A. G. Blair, according to tradition voiced the inevitable answer:

"Open the window and they will."

Something like ten years passed. Another New Brunswicker, young Dick Bennett, had won a seat in the Legislature of the old Northwest Territories, where he at once achieved a front place in the ranks of opposition. He, too, indulged in vigorous declamation. Hon. A. L. Sifton, minister of public works, and member for Banff, was on that particular day, leading the government.

"I wish," declared the vehement oppositionist, "that my voice could be heard throughout the length and breadth of these territories."

Sifton smiled, that thoughtful, mocking smile that was later to become known at Ottawa.

"Open the window and it will," he commented.

So much for the Canadian classic. But the originator of the tale and the heroes or villains who carried it on did not dream that the time would come when the voice of Hon. R. B. Bennett would be heard throughout the length and breadth of Canada—and not without effect.

Dr. W. H. Hincks

BY P. W. LUCE

CHURCH UNION, which has just brought about the amalgamation of two of Vancouver's largest downtown churches, has made it possible for Dr. W. H. Hincks to retire once again. Whether he will succeed in staying retired this time remains to be seen. He has failed in his earlier attempts—one of the very few failures that can be credited against this well-loved doctor of divinity.

After fifty-one years of active service in Ontario, Dr. Hincks went west

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THE SUN-BATHED SHORES OF THE CARIBBEAN  
On the Kingston-Port Morant-Port Antonio Road, Jamaica. Note the fantastic shape of the palms.

—Photo courtesy C. H. Rlys.

## A Unique Golf Course

By W. HASTINGS WEBLING

ONE little realizes how Golf is flourishing in most of the far flung parts of this strange old world. All one needs such a letter as we recently received, from our old friend and fellow senior R. H. "Daddy" Greene of the Lambton Golf Club, who with Mrs. Greene is now travelling over the globe, in a praiseworthy effort to discover just what makes the wheels go round!

It is really quite remarkable to read of the many distant and almost unknown regions through which Mr. and Mrs. Greene have passed, seeing everything there was to see, and wherever possible playing the game they love so well. They have been away over a year and are not expected back till about the Spring of 1931, during which time they will have completely circled the globe, and in spite of the fact that "Daddy" has long passed the allotted years of man, his youthful enthusiasm, keen spirit of sport together with his loyal and lasting love for the Royal and Ancient game, demonstrates most delightfully what is possible in the heart and disposition of a senior golfer—no matter what the handicap of mere years may mean!

Although our old friend's letter was only intended as a chatty account of his experiences and impressions in a personal way, we feel justified in quoting from it in part for reasons that can hardly fail to interest, not only the legion of friends and fellow golfers with whom he is held in such affection and respect, but to most of our readers who follow the elusive sphere in the more civilized fields and fairways of life.

"You have seen and read of," Mr. Greene writes, "quite a number of golf courses in your day, but I wonder if you ever heard about the place which Mrs. Greene and myself are now visiting, namely the Bagulo Country Club, in the Philippines? It is quite unique with its two golf courses, a nine long and a nine short, and which though rather unusual seems to work very well. We heard so much about the beauties of Bagulo since leaving Yokohama, that

we decided to see it for ourselves. Well, we came, we saw and we were completely conquered—it is simply delightful! The manager of the Dollar Line, being a member, put us up for a couple of weeks, so after spending a week in Manila, we made the trip here, five hours by train, through vast areas of cocoa palms, sugar cane, rice fields, banana and bamboo forests, the latter with enough material for fishing rods to supply the world. Then two hours by motor bus up a fine zigzag gravel road through the mountains until we reached an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea level, to this very charming spot in the clouds. Believe me, after nearly three months in an atmosphere hovering round 90 we find it a welcome change, especially as the temperature here seldom goes above 74. As I write, this is supposed to be the rainy season and the crowds do not come out until late in September, but we are having our game every day in ideal weather. Frequently, however, in the late afternoon, fogs envelop the landscape, followed by rain and then we have the pleasure of watching the grand cloud effects rolling over the mountain tops, or sitting around the mammoth fire place, exchanging golf yarns. It is really a welcome change! (From the wine card enclosed, one can readily understand this!)

"Sunday morning is the great market day, and Igorots (natives in this section) come in from all parts of the island. They are a picturesque looking lot in their native costumes, women outdo the men by smoking the longest cigars I ever saw, the men contenting themselves with cigarettes.

"The U.S.A. have a very large reservation here adjoining the country club 'Camp John Hay' with two golf courses, which we may have the privilege of playing over before we leave. Had a drive this afternoon all over this reservation which is well kept and full of beauty spots. Mrs. Greene used her movie camera freely and I am hoping to send you some snapshots of the place.

"Before leaving the Naval Station

Not expensive, either . . . you can buy a Ciné-Kodak for as little as \$85



IMAGINE the excitement on Christmas morning . . . when the family makes its first home movie. And the thrill a few days later when it's flashed on your own home screen.

There they are before you . . . action pictures of your children, their gestures, their smiles, their personality—registered forever on a thin strip of film.

Surely, there's no gift to compare with a movie camera . . . none that brings such pleasure through the years.

But be sure it's a Ciné-Kodak—the simplest to use. The camera that understands amateurs, made by people who know amateur requirements.

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The pleasure of movie-making begins on Christmas morning and lasts through the years. And it is all so easy. The new Ciné-Kodak Model M is the lightest camera made for 100 ft. of 16 mm. film. Price, including case, \$85.

Switch on your Kodascope and instantly the screen becomes alive with action. Parading in front of your eyes are the movies you made yourself . . . of your own children, your own sports, your own friends.

Before you choose any Christmas present, let your Ciné-Kodak dealer show you

Ciné-Kodak. He'll show you Kodacolor too; home movies in full color, as easy to make as black and white.

Ciné-Kodaks are priced from \$85 to \$165; Kodascope projectors as low as \$70. And many dealers offer an attractive payment plan. Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto.

MODEL K is the marvelous new Ciné-Kodak that can be fitted for Kodacolor—home movies in full color—and long-distance shots. Camera and case match, in brown, grey, black or blue. Price, including case, \$125 with 1.5 lens; \$165 with f1.9 lens.



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SIMPLEST OF HOME MOVIE CAMERAS



CANADA'S PREMIER HONORED AT BELFAST

Queen's University the principal seat of learning in northern Ireland, recently conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Hon. R. B. Bennett. The picture shows Dr. Livingstone, Vice-Chancellor of the University in the centre with Mr. Bennett at his left and Viscount Craigavon at his right. The other gentlemen are members of the Faculty. Dr. Livingstone is an L.L.D. of the University of Toronto.

at Samoa we took a trip to Suva, Fiji Islands, home of the ancient cannibals. There they have the most unique golf course, a veritable cow-pasture, but interesting all the same. We played nearly every afternoon, although sometimes we had to wait till the cows rolled by, while the greens which were very fine, were carefully fenced in. We had a lot of fun over that course, but understand a real one is now under construction.

"Leaving Samoa in May we spent some time in beautiful Honolulu, before taking ship to Yokohama, the earthquake city, all the municipal buildings of which are earthquake proof, and would need to be! While there, we experienced the worst quake they have had since the great disaster of 1923, which wiped out 30,000 lives in that city alone.

"I intended to have a game at Shanghai before leaving, but the heat was too intense, frequently up to 100. Had I done so, I could have played over a course where nearly all the hazards are graves. China is a country of graves, which are scattered all over the landscape. Cone shaped mounds of earth appear everywhere, and form very grave hazards indeed!

From a score card of the Bagulo Country Club, referred to by Mr. Greene, one is rather staggered by the rules and regulations printed on the back. All hazards and bounds are specifically mentioned on each hole and certainly look very menacing. For instance, number 4, a ball lying in the small drain in front of the passage in the middle of the bunker on the long 4th (short 5th) may be lifted and dropped, etc. Number 5, ditch between 5th tee as well as the Punch Bowl are hazards, and the ditch to the right of the lower foot-bridge is a hazard when driving from the teeing ground number 8. Ditch and road including gutters of road between 8th tee and green are hazards. Ditch back of green is not a hazard, but ball played from ditch must be dropped back of mud wall on far side of ditch.

The main ditch between the teeing grounds and the putting greens is a hazard except when the ball is driven from a tee. The small drain emptying at right angles into the ditch is not a hazard, and a ball may be lifted therefrom and dropped, but not nearer the hole. The road, the Smith-Bell garden and all land to the right of the road except the rough immediately in front of the teeing-grounds are out of bounds. The drainage ditch between the big tree and the tee on the left hand side is a hazard."

In conclusion Mr. Greene mentions his deep regret in missing the Cana-

## Away Dull Care!

Forget your cares for a while and revel in the Jollity and Good Cheer of the Festive Season. Merry old Santa Claus is on the way and the true spirit of Yuletide will be brought to you in the

## Christmas Number of "Saturday Night"

In this bright, cheery number there's fun and entertainment for the whole family.

Pictures, Stories and Articles for the young folks and grown-ups, too.  
Many Helpful Suggestions and ideas to enable you to get the utmost out of the Happiest Season of the Year.

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## OUT NEXT WEEK

10c

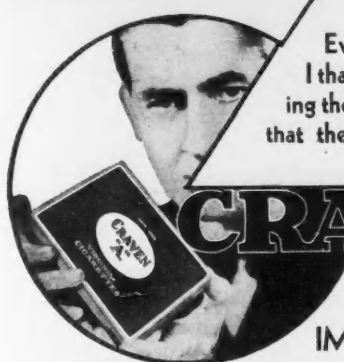
dian Seniors Golf Tournament this year, but hopes to be right on deck for the 1931 meeting. That's the spirit, and here's hoping!

With a feeling of considerable relief, we learn from a medical publication's column that hair-dyes do not affect the brain, if any.—Detroit News.





Every time I light a Craven 'A' I thank my doctor for recommending them! He knows, and I know, that they don't harm the throat



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Cigarette will not harm your throat.

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## ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

SIX nights a week from six cities, outstanding dance orchestras are heard over the Columbia Network, and Canadians may stick their chests out a little further when they know that two of these are Canadian orchestras, playing in Canada. To be selected by a huge broadcasting system as good enough to please millions of listeners is about the ultimate in tribute to dance music. Here is the complete schedule through the week:

On Monday night at 11.30 p.m. EST., Sammy Watkins and his orchestra are heard from the Hollywood Restaurant in Cleveland.

Tuesday night at 11.30 Mickey Alpert and his Music reaches a nation-wide audience from the Cocoanut Grove Restaurant, Boston, where they are a regular feature.

Wednesday night at Los Angeles Raymond Paige and his KHJ orchestra of thirty-five pieces present pre-hearings of the latest talkie tunes, fresh from Hollywood. Besides the orchestral music, screen stars appear as guest artists on each program.

Lloyd Huntley and his Hotel Lowry Orchestra, favorites of Minneapolis, are heard from that city every Thursday at 11.30 p.m.

Friday night features Romanelli and his King Edward Orchestra, whose music comes from Toronto, beginning at 11.30 p.m. Though a newcomer to Columbia, this organization is already a favorite with stay-ups.

On Saturday Jack Denny and his Orchestra, now in their fourth year at the Mt. Royal Hotel, Montreal, broadcast their unique rhythm and arrangements over the chain. They are the only dance band in America carrying the crest of the Prince of Wales, by appointment, having once

toured Canada, by request, with His Royal Highness.

### Or Navy Horses

TOM MANNING, WTAM danceband announcer, is spending much time with Hal Kemp these days attempting to understand Kemp's southern dialect.

Kemp and his National Broadcasting Company orchestra opened at Cleveland recently. Manning was "handling" the microphone. The orchestra had just played the Washington-Jefferson college song.

"Ahm youh's" is the next number," Kemp whispered to Tom.

"Ladies and gentlemen, Hal Kemp and his band will next play 'Army Oars'," Manning informed the waiting world, while Kemp nearly swooned with laughter.

### New Producer

THE distinguished young producer of radio plays, Tyrone Guthrie, who is soon to come to Canada to direct the series of Canadian dramas Merrill Denison has written for the Canadian National Railway's transcontinental broadcasts, should make a notable contribution to Canadian radio entertainment.

Of him, Val Gielgud, writing in the Theatre Arts Monthly, says: "Mr. Guthrie and Mr. L. du Garde Peach are, without doubt, up to the present, the most successful practitioners of this new craft. Both of these writers seem to have little difficulty in finding dramatic construction entirely independent of visuality, and both of them have mastered one exceedingly important point—the realization that a radio play, to be effective and satisfying, must contain a definite sound rhythm. It is not enough for



READY FOR THE AIR?

A change from the beat of the hoof to that of the musical note, Earle Sande the crooner and not Earl Sande the jockey, is what it will be very shortly provided present plans don't go astray. Sande has been studying voice culture under Miss Estelle Wentworth when not piloting Gallant Fox to victory. Miss Wentworth was formerly one of the most brilliant of light opera prima donnas and the wife of a distinguished Toronto tenor, Albert Parr.

—Wide World Photo.

its story, or its thought, to be laid out and compressed dramatically. It must have a sound construction as definite and as satisfying as a musical symphony."

Just as the silent motion picture film appealed only to one sense, the sight, so the radio play appeals to only one sense, the hearing, the writer points out, and broadcast drama, with this in mind, must make the most of the limitation. While in one respect, it suffers from limitation, in others it has decided advantages. The players need not worry about costumes and the shifting of scenes and the audience, seated in comfort at home, is undistracted.

Mr. Guthrie has worked with players at Oxford and Cambridge and has had a wide experience with the British Broadcasting Company as a producer. His play, "The Squirrel's Cage", has been translated into Dutch and Swedish.

Rural bliss was a little strange to them after painted landscapes. Soon, they began to get restive.

The country is grand, they agreed one day, but there was too much of it. A search for some real work began. Let Crumit tell it:

"So the next day I started out in search of a job, never letting on to anyone that I'd been an actor. By the end of the week I was selling bonds. It seemed odd but I liked it. "Meanwhile Julia got busy on her own account; identified herself with neighborhood activities, additional charities and local social life. They were we transformed from Broadwayites into recognized members of a new community."

Now their one exciting adventure is the weekly pilgrimage from Longmeadow to the Columbia Studios to present their Blackstone broadcast program. They make the trip in four hours by automobile.

### Smart Tap

PA CROCKETT, of the popular Crockett Mountaineers, it is said, would remain unruffled if the world came to an end.

Two of the Crockett boys, Johnny and Allan, were scuffling with each other in the studio. One of the boys bumped into a hanging microphone, and the heavy cylinder swung over, striking Pa a blow in the head that could be heard all over the studio. Pa rubbed the injured spot slowly.

"Right smart of a tap," he said mildly. "Never would reckon them thing's carried that heft!"

### Show Boat

GATHER around, ladies and gentlemen. Give us your undivided attention and we will reveal for the first time and in its dazzling entirety the extraordinary facts which constitute the life and history of no less a person than Harry C. Browne, originator of Hank Simmons' "Show Boat", one of radio's most popular Saturday evening features. His has been a mighty accomplishment; an accomplishment which has affected your life and ours. Be it known right here and now, he is the man who increased the



APPEAR IN CANADA

Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, two of England's leading pianists, who will be heard in a two-piano recital on the Imperial Oil Hour of Fine Music on December 14.

### Two Pianos

A CONCERT distinguished for its novelty and for its musical interest is that of Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson who will present one of their famous two piano recitals during the Imperial Oil Hour of Fine Music on Sunday evening, December 14th.

Ethel Bartlett was born and educated in London, while her famous husband, Rae Robertson is a native of Inverness, Scotland. Both had distinguished careers as solo performers before they gave their first joint recital in 1925. Discussing the playing of these two artists the critic of "Het Vaterland" of the Hague, said recently, 'I have never heard so superlative a psychic unity—even the inevitable slight differences in their playing seem only to add vitality to their spontaneous and vivid musicality. Both in musical conception and in technique this is playing of the highest order.'

### Radio Return

IF YOU were to get up early in the morning and steal out to Longmeadow, Mass., you would get an intimate glimpse of Dunrovin—the home of two former musical comedy stars familiar to and loved by thousands of Canadians—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.

These two have done what few actors ever do—retired from the footlights deliberately, at the height of their fame, to enjoy the pleasures of country life. But now radio has brought them back to a new freedom, a new profession and a new environment.



DIRECTS RADIO DRAMAS

Georgia Backus, one of the most talented young women in radio, has been appointed dramatic director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in charge of the production of dramatic plays written by members of the Columbia continuity staff. Miss Backus has had several years experience in Broadway as an actress and playwright as well as a director. She takes part in "Arabesque, the Nit Wits and Majestic's Comedy Shop, regular Columbia features. Before becoming a radio star she was a capable actress on the legitimate stage and in motion-pictures. She has been heard in Canada from C.F.R.B.

## GIFTS men appreciate.

To a man the name Forsyth on a shirt—a muffler or a suit of pajamas (with the exclusive Forbelt feature) is like "sterling" on a piece of silverware. And so easy to choose: if you are giving shirts, look inside the neckband of one of "his" present ones for collar size . . . then measure the sleeve length from back collar button to end of open cuff. Forbelt pajamas are equally easy to select . . . Three sizes only . . . small, medium and large.



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B

D Only Forsyth Pajamas have the exclusive Forbelt feature—a wide resilient band that snugly fits up to the waist, never slipping, never binding a part of the garment, and as washable.

C

D



world's supply of laughter, jeers, sneers, blushes and all round entertainment.

How did he do it? He did it with a simple twist of the wrist, or perhaps with the imagination. Anyway, alone and single handed, he stepped one day and resuscitated the glorious melodramas of the past. And then straightway made them vital again through the medium of the air.

He brought back to life the "ten—thirty's", refurbished them to modernity, and presented them generously and anew for the delectation of the great, wide world.

And the odd part of it is that all these events came about by accident. More than two years ago, through a radio program's expiration, he was called in on a conference to consider the advisability of putting on the air the famous melodramas.

"The idea's a swell one," he said, with enthusiasm; "everybody'll love 'em. Especially if they're shown on a moving show boat. Let's have all

in the play and emotes generally as the plot thickens."

Before two weeks had passed the Show Boat was running smoothly and has been running smoothly ever since.

### Bounding Waves

ENGINEERS of the National Broadcasting Company are now conducting experiments in radio transmission in New York City, particularly over short wave channels utilized in television experiments and facsimile transmission.

According to C. W. Horn, general engineer of NBC, the massive steel structures of New York City present a unique problem in radio transmission which is not encountered in so marked a degree any other place in the world.

"It has come to be a well known fact by reason of these experiments," he declared, "that the massive steel structures of New York present an unusual problem in transmission, particularly over short wave channels, such as are utilized in television experiments and facsimile.

"The shorter the wave length or higher the frequency," Horn continued, "the more these waves take on the properties of light waves, in that they are easily absorbed, reflected and refracted. Consequently,



"BUT, MY DEAR WATSON—" Richard Gordon, National Broadcasting Company actor, as Sherlock Holmes, whom he portrays each week in the program "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes". Gordon is a familiar figure in the Theatrical world, having been featured in several Broadway productions before coming to radio. The "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" is broadcast each Monday night at 10:00 o'clock (EST) over an NBC network.

they literally bounce around among the steel structures of New York.

"The experiments and tests have shown the reception of three, four and more distinct signals coming into receivers from different direc-

tions and over different directions and over different paths.

"The actions of these waves, bouncing to and fro, sometimes create definite shadows behind buildings and other edifices, in which little or no energy might be detected. This effect is not very noticeable, if at all, in the broadcast transmission band, so the radio listener need not be worried."

### Sunday Feature

A CANADIAN feature of increasing popularity is the Rogers-Majestic Variety Program, which is heard every Sunday evening from 9:30 to 10:00 p.m., EST, over a network of twenty Canadian stations. It has often been said that Sunday radio programs tend too much to the serious side and for those who find three hours or so of symphony music a bit strenuous, this program is exceedingly welcome. It is under the personal direction of Luigi Romanelli, and while it includes certain symphonic numbers, it also presents special settings of popular music. Assisting artists of national reputation also appear from time to time. In addition to the thousands of Canadians who hear this program weekly, it has been gaining a steadily increasing following in the United States. The program originates from CFRB, Toronto.

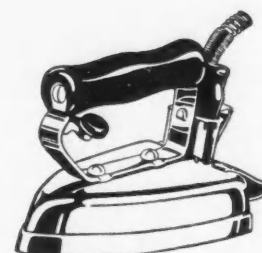
### In Action



Graham McNamee, star announcer of the National Broadcasting Company, whose voice is familiar to every radio listener. McNamee is seen here in action at one of the football games which are currently occupying his attention.



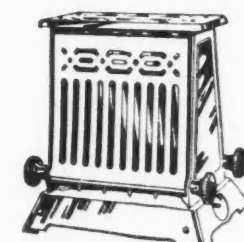
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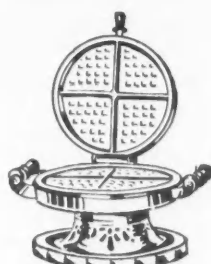
For the one woman whom you want to make supremely happy, choose a Hotpoint Hi-Speed Range . . . the range designed by women for women. Let its gleaming beauty and matchless convenience express your thoughtfulness every day for many years to come.

Where is the woman who would not be proud

to receive one of the new Hotpoint Waffle Irons . . . exquisitely designed and finished in gleaming nickel! How welcome to other friends would be a Hotpoint Percolator . . . a Toastover Toaster . . . a Super-Automatic or De Luxe Iron . . . a convenient 3-heat Grill . . . a Warming Pad . . . or a Focalipse Heater!

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FOCALIPSE HEATERS  
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# Hotpoint

## ELECTRICAL GIFTS

### CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED



### MAKES RADIO DEBUT

Audrey Cook, the distinguished young Canadian violinist who has just returned to Canada after years of study in Europe and will make her debut Sunday Dec. 7th, when she will play with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and will be broadcast across Canada by the Canadian National Railways' chain.

He old thrillers, 'Camille' with its tripping tears; 'Ten Nights in the Bar Room', sobby and plaintive; sugary 'Saint Elmo', whom all the women adore; 'East Lynn'—

He could go no further. The excitement was too much. Gallons of material! He rushed out and bought a copy. He started rehearsals, and before a moon had past the whole thing was complete, living and colorful—Hank Simmons' Show Boat— with a complete repertory. All of the old characters came back to earth; the heavy man with black mustaches and the villainess in a flaming red dress; the sweet heroine who goes out into a storm looking for her cheild; and he will always in London. The private of it created an immediate spell. Modernity dissolved into the background. Realism faded away as the romantic hero overcame such obstacles as moving trains, gliding racers, moving sawmills, perilous spasms, in order to enfold his sweetheart in his arms a moment before the curtain went down.

"But," said Browne to himself, "all this is wonderful, but I think I'll add a good measure something more. I'll make it a show within a show. I'll give my listeners a double treat by adding an audience that buys programs, shoves its way to the box office for tickets, discusses the players



### NOW RADIO STAR

Mary Frances James, soprano, who has, during the last four years, been soloist at the Canadian Pacific Hotels from coast to coast, and has sung at many of the musical festivals sponsored by the railway. Miss James has now entered the radio field and is one of the leading members of the Musical Crusaders which tour the world in the air in a series of broadcasts sponsored by the Canadian Pacific Railway every Sunday afternoon from 4:15 to 4:45, E.S.T.



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## Highlights of Sport

Balmy Beach Trounce Tigers — Carnera's First Real Fight — Notre Dames vs. Army

By N. A. B.

ONCE more the stalwart Balmy Beach paddlers from the eastern edge of Toronto did the impossible, when they eliminated the terrible Hamilton Tigers from the 1930 C.R.U. final. In 1927 the Beachers uncorked a surprising 9-6 victory over the Hamilton He-men, and showed on Nov. 29 that their feat of three years ago was no fluke. Tigers were odds-on favorites to win, despite the injuries sustained in the Argo and Queens' games by Sprague, Timmis and others, and all credit is due to the battling Beaches, who not only stopped the Hamilton march toward the Dominion title, but outgrewed the Tigers at their own particular style of outdoor mayhem. Balmy deserves all possible praise for the victory, but Tigers are also deserving of more than a little sympathy and commiseration. After a season of unparalleled severity, wherein they played many pre-season games on a tour to the Coast, a hard Big Four schedule, the worst of which was the finale with Argo on Nov. 15, an equally hard semi-final battle with Queens', even the physical supermen of the Mountain Town found that they were only mortal after all, and succumbed to the fresh, well-rested Toronto O.R.F.U. champions who played inspired football throughout this Eastern Canada final. It must be remembered that while Tigers were fighting their way

ahead through the fierce opposition offered by Argo and Queens', the Paddlers were resting and practising after an extremely easy untiring O.R.F.U. schedule. The Beach team had so little opposition in their own circuit that experts were inclined to doubt the real class of the team, which was amply proven against Tigers. Beaches' only blow all season was the severe injury sustained by Ernie Crowhurst, their burly middle wing, in an exhibition against Western.

Tigers took the field sadly depleted by injuries, but still formidable. Timmis, Cox, Elford and Denman were on the hospital list and Sprague looked much the worse for wear after his terrific efforts against Queens and Argo. Just to show how tough a true Balmy Beacher could be, McKenzie, Keith and Northam went without stockings out on the field on a mean wintry day, and what tackling the stockingless trio contributed! Three reasons especially must be named for the Tigers' fall: first and foremost, the magnificent punting of the slim young Ab. Box, ex-Malvern high school star, for Balmy Beach; second, the fact that Balmy stood up under fierce grueling and gave the ferocious Tigers clout for clout, adding a few for good measure, and last, the East End tacklers stopped the running Tiger halves, Leadley and Languay, as no other team has stopped them



A ROYAL SCHOLAR AT YALE  
 Arjuna Svasti, Prince of Siam and a direct heir to the throne, who is a freshman at the American University. He is a short stocky lad of eighteen years. Note the royal crest on his smoking jacket.

this season. Leadley had one of his good days, and when he is good he is, save for his lost gift of drop-kicking, the great "Pep" Leadley of Queens' teams of five years ago; Languay also was as tricky and grouchy as ever, but young Ab. Box outkicked both of them, and kicked as far against the wind as Leadley and "Beano" Wright did with it in their favor.

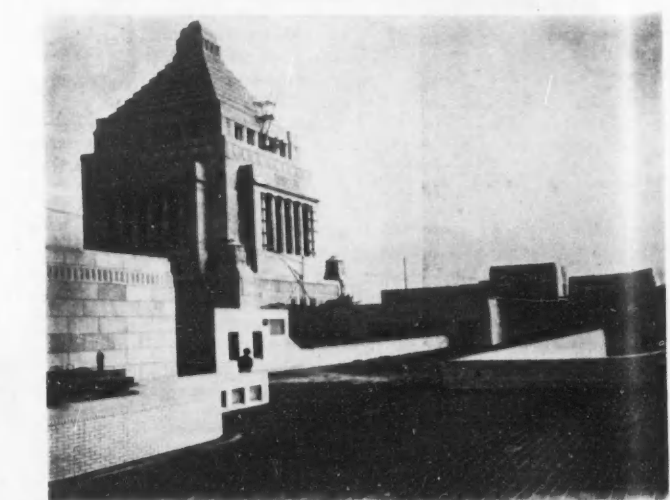
Beaches' iron man, that gaunt assassin Teddy Reeve, was "in there" where the going was hardest. Wherever resounding knocks were to be heard, wherever the dull thud of honest thwacks rose above the general noise of battle, there was "Moaner" Reeve in the thick of fray finding it more blessed to give than to receive. Twice knocked cold and penalized, this Titan, trained in the gentle school of lacrosse, arose and climbed back into the fray. The famed Tigers' plunging brigade, Sprague, Timmis and Small, often charged down at him and usually were found at the bottom of a heap of humanity, safe in the clutch of Reeve.

The Beachers' lucky but deserved touchdown came later in the second period. The break of the game came when Commins plunged through the great Tiger line, and blocked Beano Wright's kick. The ball sailed into the air and came down into the hands of Reid, who raced 25 yards for an easy touch which was deftly converted by Harris. A few minutes later Reid stamped himself as the star of the first half when he plunged 25 yards. Half-time found the Tigers pounding at the line with only fair success. The Bengalese terrors made their only decisive bid in the third period. Foster had just scored a point for Balmy by a mammoth kick-off and Box had wisely chosen to boot for Beaches' last single point rather than try a placement. Teddy Reeve and Snyder had just been sent off for over-emphasis when the Tigers began a spectacular line-plunging, yard-making march from centre. Timmis, Sprague, Gibb, Boadway and Leadley battered ahead, with Leadley going around the end for ten yards for a touchdown which he failed to convert. The fourth quarter was Balmy's great defensive effort. Their line held when necessary, and Box contributed some splendid defensive play, in kicking and judgment. Sprague was sent off for roughing it at a crucial moment, Boadway was carried off injured, and Cox and Timmis fought on sustained only by stout hearts when they needed crutches even to walk. The Tiger punch had degenerated to a mere pat and the great Hamilton team faded

from the 1930 picture, defeated but not dishonored by the virile and clever Beachers, who meet Regina Roughriders for the Dominion title.

NOW that he is safely out of the reach of the gougers and racketeers who made his American "tour" such a miserable degradation, Primo Carnera, the 269-lb. man-mountain from Venetia, surprised all observers by the sturdy scrap in which he vanquished Paolino Uzcudun, the Basque Woodchopper, at Barcelona, Spain.

The two mastodon maulers met in the Montjuich Stadium on Nov. 30 before a crowd of 75,000 devotees who paid the record Spanish price of \$110,000 to see ten rounds of actual fighting. Primo, with a reach as long as a giraffe's neck, held Paolino off and clubbed him continually with a right like a telegraph-pole. Naturally the Basque, unable to bore in as his wont, won only the fifth round, although his manager, Lon Erik, censured the referee and claimed that Paolino won five rounds and deserved a draw. Loss De Yong, the English referee, refused to allow the Basque to burrow in head first, and even Paolino confessed that he had no chance against Primo at long range. The Spaniards, accustomed to much bologna in the way of bull-ring decisions, kept up an old Spanish custom and rose in a body to boo and jeer the decision of Referee De Yong, who remained unmoved, stating only that if it had not been for the size of Primo's gloves, which were even too large to allow him to close his fists, the immense Italian would have scored a knockout. The fight is important because it revealed the doubted fact that Primo can really fight if the handcuffs of the New York racketeers are not manacled his ability.



THE LAW MAKING BUILDING OF JAPAN  
 A photograph taken from one of the roofs of the new Parliament Building in Tokyo, showing the newly completed Diet Building of Japan.

## RETROSPECTION

CANADA is advancing towards greater wealth, denser population and wider influence. In this great principle we place absolute confidence.

There are at least two vital factors assisting this growth: one, her immense water power and electric resources; the other, the development of the telephone. In addition, there is rising to prime importance the transmission of sound by radio and by the talking pictures and public address systems.

The Northern Electric Company is engaged in the manufacture of most of the telephones and telephone accessories used in the Dominion, a considerable part of the machinery used in the transmission of sound by radio and its allied systems, and also much of the material used for transmitting electric current.

We are grateful thus to be employed in assisting the upbuilding of this great Dominion.

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DO YOU KNOW

That there are in Canada over a million and a quarter telephones, over 400,000 radio sets, over three hundred Northern Electric talking picture installations and many public address systems are installed in the leading hotels and in public meeting places, such as auditoriums, stadiums, rinks, churches, etc.?





# Imperial Bank of Canada

## Addresses of President, Vice-President, and General Manager at 56th Annual Meeting

### Bank in Very Strong Position Business Depression Nearly Over

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Wednesday, November 26. The President, Mr. Frank A. Rolph, occupied the chair, and moved the adoption of the report.

#### President's Address

Before moving the adoption of the Report, may I refer for a moment to the great loss which the Bank sustained during the year by the death of our late President, Mr. Feig Howard, on June 26, 1929. The Directors of the Bank feel that they have lost a true friend and wise counsellor.

I fully appreciate the very high honor which your Directors conferred upon me. The responsibilities which I have assumed in accepting the position of President have been rendered lighter by realizing the calibre and type of Executive which we are so fortunate to have in our Bank; first the Directors, all of whom are personally known to me and have been for many years; second, and more important, the unbounded confidence which I have in our Directors and General Manager, Mr. A. E. Phipps, and also in our Assistant General Manager, Mr. Jaffray; our Superintendent, Mr. More; our Chief Inspector, Mr. Ogden; and the Western Superintendent, Mr. Ritchie.

**Business Getting Back to Normal**  
The year through which we have just passed has been one of great depression in industrial circles and of great tribulation for those speculating in the stock market. Nevertheless general trade activity is practically on a par with what it was in 1928 and 1929 we have, more or less, lost a proper perspective.

**Bank More than Held Its Own**  
The year has been a difficult one for banks and business generally, but your Bank has more than held its own in the financial field. Since my election to the Presidency of all of the large loans, and I feel quite satisfied that they are good and that ample provision has been made to take care of possible as well as actual losses which have been in any way excessive this year, understanding the conditions which prevail. I have also looked over the investments of the Bank, and can assure you that they are perfectly sound and their market value at present is above the book value.

**Government Revenue Down**  
The latest available Government Returns show that from April 1st to October 31st the total ordinary revenue for 1929 was somewhat over 287 millions of dollars, and for the same period in 1930—239 million dollars, or a wonder, for the period of about 48 million dollars. Ordinary expenditure for the same period increased about 12 millions.

**Heavy Loss in Grain Values**  
For all Canada the latest Government returns show that the production of grain of all kinds, there has been a substantial increase in volume in 1930 over 1929, but notwithstanding this increase there has been a shrinkage in monetary value of about 70 millions of dollars on present market values. The estimated world requirements in wheat are approximately 500 million bushels less than the present estimated surplus in all countries. No wonder, then, that the prices of wheat, the present prices obtainable by the farmer are so low.

**The Manufacturers' Problems**  
Manufacturers are all finding times difficult, with the demand considerably below productive capacity, and lower prices make business difficult to obtain, even at the lowest prices, and profits in many cases are negligible.

In the West the number of live stock on the farms has been steadily increasing in recent years, but the volume of sales is about the same for the past year as for the year previous, but with lower average prices, with the possible exception of hogs.

**Wheat Advances Secured**  
In connection with the marketing of wheat and other products of the farm, the banks have to render a service. They have to advance the money necessary to see that wheat and other products are delivered to their final destination for consumption. In rendering this service, the banks have to take the necessary security to protect the money so advanced. The banks cannot control world market prices. They can, and will, finance this large undertaking when they are given reasonable security, and this security they hold today. So that as Shareholders of the Bank, you need have no anxiety as to the outcome of loans made by your Bank and by other Canadian banks in financing the wheat crop.

**Industrial Improvement Indicated**  
Recent indications show improvement in many lines. We have, in most cases, I think, touched bottom, and while the upgrade in volume and price will probably be slow, it has already started in some commodities, and I feel satisfied will continue.

**History Repeats Itself**  
There is an old saying "History Repeats Itself," and how true it is. A circular issued by one of the New York

banking houses came into my possession a short time ago, in which is reprinted an article from Macaulay's Essays, taken from the Edinburgh Review, January, 1830—just 100 years ago. There is such a marked similarity between the conditions existing then and the conditions of today, that I am going to quote a few sentences from this article which to me are most interesting.

**100 Years Ago Macaulay Said:**  
"History is full of the signs of this 'natural progress of society.' We see in 'almost every part of the annals of mankind how the industry of individuals, struggling against wars, taxes, famines, confusions, mischievous prohibitions, and more mischievous prohibitions, creates faster than Governments can squander, and repairs whatever invaders can destroy. 'And all the arts of life are approaching nearer and nearer to perfection in spite of the grossest corruption and the wildest profusion on the part of rulers.'"

**The Result of Napoleonic Wars**  
The present moment is one of great distress. But, how small will that distress appear when we think over the 'history of the last forty years—a war, compared with which, all other wars, sink into insignificance—taxation, such as the most heavily taxed people of former times could not have borne, 'added a debt larger than all the public debts that ever existed in the world, and added together—the food of the people, studiously rendered dear—their money, studiously debased, and their 'providently restored. Yet, is the 'country poorer than in 1790? We fully 'believe that in spite of all the misgovernment of her rulers, she has been 'richer. Now and then there has been 'a stoppage, now and then a short 'retrogression; but, as to the general 'contingency, there can be no doubt, 'that the tide is evidently coming in."

"If we were to prophesy that in the 'year 1930 a population of fifty millions, better fed, clad and lodged than the English of our time, will cover these islands—that machines conversant on principles yet undiscovered will be in every house—that there 'will be no highways but railroads, that 'travelling by steam—that our debt, 'vast as it seems to us, will appear to 'our great-grandchildren a trifling 'cumbrance, which might easily be paid 'off in a year or two—many people 'would think us insane. We prophesy 'nothing; but this we say—if any person 'should tell the Parliament, that the 'met in perplexity and terror after the 'crash of 1720 that in 1830 the wealth 'of England would surpass all their 'wildest dreams—that the annual revenue would equal the principal of that 'debt which they considered an intolerable burden; that men would sail 'without wind and would be beginning 'to ride without horses—our ancestors 'would have given as much credit to 'the prophecy as they gave to Gulliver's travels. Yet, the prediction was 'then true. To almost all men the state 'of things in which they have been used 'to live seems to be the necessary state 'of things. Hence this, that though 'every day everybody knows that up to 'his own time progressive improvement 'has been taking place, nobody seems 'to reckon on any improvement during 'the next generation. We cannot absolutely prove that there are in error 'who tell us that society has reached 'the turning point—that we have seen 'our best days. But so said all who 'came before us—with just as much 'apparent reason."

"Two hundred and forty millions of 'debt!' cried all the statesmen in 1783 'in chorus'—(Incidentally I may say here the debt on March 31, 1930, amounted to £7,597,000,000)—'but 'economists on the part of a Minister can 'save a country so burdened? We know 'that if, since 1783, no debt had been 'incurred, the increased resources of 'the country would have enabled us to 'defray that burden, at which Pitt, Fox, 'Burke stood aghast—to defray it over 'and over again, and with that much 'lighter taxation than what we have 'actually borne. On what principle is 'it, that, for the year previous, but with lower average prices, with the possible exception of hogs."

"The marketing of wheat is a problem which has been giving grave concern to Federal and Provincial Governments, and indeed to wheat-growing countries throughout the entire world. The problem, of course, is primarily one for the farmer himself to work out, and I have sufficient confidence in the ability of our Western farmer to do so. The farmer has to produce the wheat and he has to sell it, and like all other lines of business he has got to be governed by competitive world prices. Growers and manufacturers of all other commodities have similar problems to meet. Commodity prices are down all along the line, but from all statistics available we have every reasonable hope of seeing a betterment in lower cost of production and increased selling price sooner, perhaps, than we now think possible."

"Let the Government do this—the 'people will assuredly do the rest."

**Macaulay Underestimated Progress**  
How true the forecast in the article above quoted, but underestimated the progress we would make in 100 years! How trivial the debts of Great Britain those days compared to ours in this year 1930. Surely we have reason to cheer up and take courage. Canada is still in its infancy. Canada has her best years before her. We must be in the land of the living. We must go forward with courage and confidence.

In any economic program which present conditions may make it necessary for us to take into consideration, the item for us to consider is a reduction in the pay of the wage-earner. The time may come when it will be necessary to do this, but until it is absolutely essential I think we should encourage our wage-earners to increase their individual output in order to make possible the making of profits with the lower prices now maintaining in all commodities. If we put it fairly and squarely before the wage-earners, and they will, I am sure, do their part, and not until it becomes impossible for us to stay in business without reducing wages should we take any step toward doing so, but when the time does come—and it may have come

with some industries now—I believe that the wage-earner will cheerfully do his part to meet the conditions which prevail throughout Canada.

**Tribute to the Staff**  
Coming back to our own immediate Bank affairs, I would like to pay my personal tribute to the Staff. I have already referred to the great satisfaction it gives me to be working in conjunction with Mr. Phipps and his Chief Assistants. I have met many of the staff since taking office, and I hope to meet still more. Their loyalty and service to the Bank is very highly appreciated.

In conclusion I would like to say that I am an optimist and in a country like this we should all be optimists. Canada is on the threshold of much bigger and better things. She cannot help but go forward if her people are industrious and move forward with courage and confidence. In the end they may participate in the good times which are before us.

#### Sir James Woods, Vice-President

I concur in all that Mr. Rolph has said about Mr. Howard. In his passing away, every member of our Board lost a close, personal friend, one for whom we had a genuine affection. We have the satisfaction of knowing that death took Mr. Howard at the summit of his career and when the Bank, to which he was so devoted, was outstandingly strong and successful.

It was gratifying to me to find my fellow-Directors willing to have me succeed Mr. Howard in the Presidency of the Bank, but, at my age, I should be shedding responsibilities, not assuming new ones, and I know our Shareholders will enthusiastically and unanimously endorse the appointment of Mr. Rolph. No better choice could have been made.

Since our last Annual Meeting a marked change has come over world affairs. While some of the causes of today's industrial depression are complex and difficult to diagnose, there are factors, world-wide in their scope, which are plainly contributory. During the war, the dislocation of established trade channels led to the organizing of new industries in practically all countries. When war ended, there was a natural desire to safeguard such industries, and since 1918 tariff protection has been the prescription for economic maladies in all countries but Great Britain, and it may well be considered to what extent these new and higher barriers are responsible for the collapse of international trade, particularly Britain's world trade. Inter-Empire trade as 'one way out' has much to commend it, but it implies the buying and selling, and only in a minor degree can it be founded on kinship or friendship.

**Trade Depends Upon Profits**  
This is demonstrated time and again. The Empire Purchasing Board, established in Great Britain a year or more ago, spent large sums advertising Empire products, but on the British market Canadian wheat is pushed aside by wheat from Russia and Argentina, and Canadian salmon is ousted by the products of Russia and Japan. But Canada has so many bright spots and so much to thank for for the support of our President's optimism is more than justified.

**Mine Products Worth \$307,000,000**  
In 1929 the mineral production of our country reached a total value of more than \$307,000,000, an increase of 11.69 per cent over that of 1928. This increase is greatest in the case of metallic products, although substantial advances were made in all other classes—fuels, non-metals and structural materials. In every Province shows an increase in value of mineral output, and the advance is greatest in Ontario, followed by British Columbia, and Quebec. The past year shows evidence of the great mineral resources of Canada, the readiness of finance to assist in industrial development, and especially of the ability of our engineers and technical men, mostly trained in Canada, to solve the local problems which must be dealt with if we are to produce and sell in competition with operators in other parts of the world.

The falling-off in the tonnage of coal raised in British Columbia and Alberta during the past year was not balanced by the increase in the other provinces. The failure of the coal industry to advance, even in times of great prosperity, is due, in part, to the necessarily high cost of transportation to distant parts of Canada, in part to the development of hydro-electric power, and in a large measure to the more general use of fuel oils for marine engines and for domestic heating. This matter is, at present, receiving serious consideration of those interested in the expansion of coal mining in Western Canada.

A considerable number of mining properties of proved value were, at the beginning of the present year, under development with a view to beginning or increasing production in 1930. In some instances, these expectations have not been realized, owing to the fall in market values, particularly of copper, lead, zinc and silver. In most cases, however, the mines and plants have been continued, so that production may respond readily to improved market conditions. The great advance made in recent years in the separation of ores has given value to certain constituents which were formerly not saved. In the application of these processes to ores where zinc is found along with copper or lead, so that the zinc may be saved as well as the metal almost a by-product, causing a permanent fall in zinc prices.

The value of the output of metallic mineral products for Canada, during the first six months of 1930, is almost equal to that for the corresponding period of 1929, though fuel products indicate a decline of thirteen per cent, and other non-metals have fallen off about twenty per cent. The production of coal, in part to the expansion of non-metals of about five per cent. The ability of the community dependent on the mines, as in Ontario, to purchase, as usual, the products of other industries is a very great assistance at the present time.

its presence was first noted in the reports of the Geological Survey of Canada over fifty years ago. During the last few years, the Department of Mines of the Province of Ontario has conducted explorations in this region, resulting in the location of deposits of large extent. The quality of the lignite, the method and cost of mining, the preparation of the product for the market, and the adaptation to the needs of the local market have all to be determined. The Provincial Government is to be commended for the energy displayed in this attempt to make a contribution toward the solution of the fuel problem of Central Canada.

The gradual development of smelting and refining plants for the treatment of ores is well shown in the favorable comment. In the early stages of mining in this country, most of the ores were sent abroad for treatment. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company led the way in the production of refined lead and silver, and later became large manufacturers of pure zinc and cadmium. The International Nickel Company added nickel to the list, while the refiners of the ore from Cobalt supply metallic bismuth and refined products of arsenic and cobalt. During the present year, the operators of the new refinery near Sudbury have begun the shipment of pure electroplating copper. We are rapidly nearing the time when Canada will be able to refine at a profit most of her mineral products, and thus provide employment for ever increasing numbers of workers.

**Maritimes Prosperous**  
As judged by the economic position in other Canadian Provinces, the situation in the Maritimes can probably be best described by the phrase "definite and fairly general improvement."

The exodus of population from the Maritimes has been materially checked by the revival of prosperity, and the unanimous opinion of all firms doing any considerable volume of business in the Maritimes that they are relatively the most prosperous sections of Canada. The general attitude toward the solution of industrial problems, the encouragement of tourist traffic, the marked increase in the building programs in the cities and towns and the establishment of manufacturing industries for the treatment of natural products are now general enough to be described as a definite and healthful trend.

The situation in Nova Scotia is particularly encouraging. The apple crop in 1930 is much in excess of that of 1929, and the policy of more careful grading, now being instituted, will doubtless affect the prices to be derived from this commodity. The exportation in the shipment of Nova Scotia coal to Central Canada is not, to date, very successful. The marketing of frozen Atlantic fish in Central Canada has not yet become an established business, and must await further experimentation in the marine laboratories.

In New Brunswick, the lumber industry is practically at a standstill in the Northern half of the Province. Woodstave and real estate have been fairly vigorous and collections have been good in the agricultural and industrial areas to the South.

In Prince Edward Island, crops have been bountiful but, in common with other commodities, the staple crop, potatoes, is bringing a low price. There is practically no unemployment on the Island.

It is greatly to the advantage of Canada in time of depression, to have a varied industrial life. A generation ago, when we were largely an agricultural people, such difficulty, as is now experienced in marketing farm products, would have been far more embarrassing than is the case today. The pulp and paper industry, largely a development of the present century, in 1929 had become the largest manufacturing industry in Canada, with a product valued at 129 million dollars, after deducting the value of the raw materials used. This increased value, due to processing in the country, must be a great support to all other branches of industry.

**Turn for the Better Not Far Off**  
Conditions are not so bad as some think. There is a tendency to talk and think in terms of depression and unemployment. The psychological effect of this overemphasis is depressing. We must not foretell the duration of the present conditions, adjustments have been made by every Canadian industry, so that manufacturers are alert and ready to take prompt advantage of opportunities as they arise. While trade records for 1930 compare favorably with those for 1925 and with other years which were regarded as fairly satisfactory. The present depression seems more serious because we compare 1930 with 1928 and 1929, the early part of 1929, which were times of unusual prosperity. It is the common opinion, and one with which I am in agreement, that the bottom has been reached, and a turn for the better should not be far off, though improvement is sure to be gradual. With wonderful material resources and a varied industrial life, the future of our Country is assured.

#### Mr. A. E. Phipps, General Manager

I wish, in the first instance, to associate myself, on your behalf as well as on behalf of my colleagues on the Executive, in all that has been said with reference to the passing of our late beloved President. Like his father before him, he was an integral part of the Bank. He loved it and he lived for it, and those of us who were most closely associated with him know how invaluable were his judgment, experience and capacity. Never has a Bank been served more loyally than this Bank was by Mr. Howard, and never have I had a better and truer friend.

The choice of a successor fell upon Mr. Rolph, who has just spoken to you. We all would have been delighted had Sir James Woods decided to move up to the Presidency, which, Mr. Rolph has told you, was the unanimous wish of the Board. He has also told you Sir James' very compelling reasons for his decision. Mr. Rolph was unanimously elected. The Bank was fortunate at the time, in as much as every member of the old Board had by experience and close application to the Bank's business, so qualified himself. Accordingly there was no lack of material—the only difficulty was one of choice. I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the shareholders on their new President, and assuring Mr. Rolph of my loyalty and of the satisfaction I have in serving under such a capable leader.

**Profit and Loss Highly Satisfactory**  
Last year I pointed out that the statements reflected the growth of the Bank under prosperous conditions. The statements before you today reflect the position after a year of depression and anxiety, and I am happy to say that, in my opinion, the figures which have been submitted to you constitute a better, if not bigger, position than last year. The profits, which are shown at \$1,424,081.03, are approximately \$140,000 less, but are relatively very little less than that year which reported the largest profits for any year in the history of the Bank. The percentage

of profits to total assets is, roughly, 1 per cent, the same percentage as last year. We have been able to take care of our bad and doubtful debts, which fortunately were not very large, to write \$300,000 off Bank Premises Account, provide for the usual dividend, bonus and other charges, and carry forward some \$22,000 more, bringing the balance of Profit and Loss Account up to the substantial sum of \$740,545.93. It is only fair to say that the profits during the earlier months of the year were larger than during the months which have just closed, and unless conditions change we may expect a somewhat smaller return next year. The management considers this year's results highly satisfactory, and I hope that you will agree with the management in this respect.

**The Balance Sheet**  
The total assets are \$148,170,463, and in round figures are six and a half million dollars less than they were at 31st October, 1929. We have not figures of all the chartered banks as of October 31st, but the statement of Sept. 30, 1930, shows that the total assets of all the chartered banks in Canada had decreased during the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, approximately 10 per cent. The shrinkage in the assets of the Imperial Bank of Canada, as given above, works out at about 4 per cent, which, I think, we may accept as an indication that your Bank has held its own in volume of business transacted throughout the year.

**Comparison of Liabilities**  
Notes in circulation, \$8,592,325, compared with \$9,117,075 on 31st October, 1929, a falling off of 5.7 per cent. On 30th September, according to the Government return, the circulation of all the banks showed a shrinkage of 16.83 per cent, the falling off is, of course, the reflection of less active business and the much lower prices received for commodities, particularly for grain.

In the case of deposits, the comparison is more difficult, as the monthly returns compare deposits payable on demand and deposits after notice, whereas the annual statement divides these items as deposits not bearing interest and deposits bearing interest. On 30th September the total deposits in Canada of all banks showed a falling off from Sept. 30th, 1929, to Sept. 30th, 1930, of 6.5 per cent. Our own deposits show a falling off from 31st October, 1929, to 31st October, 1930, equal to 6.5 per cent. Our deposits not bearing interest have fallen from \$26,578,000 to \$20,970,000, or approximately six million dollars. On October 31st, 1929, although the first market crash had taken place, the business of the stock markets was booming, and we had on deposit large sums (almost sufficient to account for the decrease referred to) by brokers and those connected with stock exchange business which, as might be expected, have since been dissipated. Our deposits bearing interest show a decrease of \$2,700,000, which, considering the conditions through which we are now passing, may be considered a very satisfactory result. The total deposits this year, 1930, are \$114,300,000, compared with \$122,900,000 last year, and with \$118,000,000 two years ago.

**Foreign Deposits Increase**  
The only other change of importance in the liabilities is the increase in the amount due to Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom, which has increased from \$1,213,000 to \$2,442,000. This is largely due to our successful efforts to add to the number of our American bank depositors, who have increased considerably in number, and to the fact that our older foreign correspondents are keeping larger balances with us, due no doubt to the present ruling higher than they are in the United States. Letters of Credit have fallen from \$1,761,000 to \$872,000, an indication of slowing up in the import business of the country.

**Assets Show Great Liquidity and Strength**  
When we turn to the assets some remarkable changes are to be noticed, the position showing greater liquidity and strength. Even if the earning power indicated has been somewhat lessened, we have no apologies, as we are in the present-day conditions security is more to be sought than large profits.

**Cash Holdings Up**  
Our cash holdings amount to \$11,604,000, compared with \$9,456,000 a year ago, and our total first-line assets, which include our cash, the Deposit in Central Gold Reserves, Notes and Cheques on other Banks, Balances due by other Banks in Canada and abroad, make the total immediately available money \$26,740,000, or in excess of 20.37 per cent of our liabilities to the public (excluding Letters of Credit outstanding covered by contra), compared with

19% last year. When we add our other readily realizable liquid assets, such as Government securities, Municipal securities, other bonds and stocks, loans to cities and municipalities, Call Loans in Canada and the United States, we get the total of \$73,519,850.55, compared with \$66,916,721.17 a year ago, equalling 66% of our liabilities to the public, compared with 48.17% last year.

**Loans and Discounts Reduced**  
The current loans and discounts of the Bank show a marked falling off from \$80,034,000 to \$66,846,000, or 13% million dollars. More than half of this amount is due to the liquidation of grain loans, which last year, you will remember I told you, were abnormally high owing to unusual loans against unexpected high-priced wheat, and the remainder can be largely attributed to the decrease in loans to investors and, if I may use the word, speculators, in the stock market. We have not lost commercial business, but our current loans have returned to normal; for instance, on 31st October, 1928, they amounted to \$67,356,000, or practically the same figure at which they stand today.

**Bank Premises**  
The only other account in connection with which comment is necessary is Bank Premises account, which stands at \$5,989,000, compared with \$5,937,000 last year, which means briefly that the extension to our premises during the year which have been referred to, and which I shall refer to again, have all been taken care of out of the amounts written off. We have a substantial potential reserve in our Bank Premises.

The slow assets of the Bank, such as Real Estate, Mortgages and "Other Assets," all show a moderate reduction during the year, and stand at what we consider an extremely low figure, amply covered by the value of the assets represented.

**The Staff**  
I would like to testify to the loyalty and devotion and hard work of the staff, which have rendered such satisfactory profits and balance sheet possible in spite of an increase in Branches there are actually one less member on the staff, the number being 1,493, a clear indication that everybody is pulling his or her share of the load.

**Shareholders Number 2,520**  
The total number of shareholders shows a slight decrease. In 1929 the shareholders numbered 2,558; in 1930, 2,520, a decrease of 38 for the year. It is noteworthy that during the year the number of shareholders resident in the United States of America decreased from 433 to 375, that is, 58 shareholders. The number of shares held in the Republic decreased from 10,739 to 9,426, so that we have more Canadian shareholders and more of our shares held in Canada today than we had a year ago.

**New Branches**  
In all eight Branches were established during the year in places where we expect that satisfactory business can be obtained, and all of them are so far coming up to our expectations. Four of the new Branches are located in Toronto. No branches were closed during the year, and the total in operation is now 210.

**Bank Premises**  
During the year we have completed a new and handsome building at University Avenue and Dundas Street, in the City of Toronto, and we have completed or placed under construction new offices at Victoria Avenue, Niagara Falls, and at Caledonia, Ontario; at Field and Invermore, in British Columbia, and at Sylvan Lake, in Alberta, and several smaller offices in the City and suburbs of Toronto. The premises at all points are being kept in a high state of appearance and efficiency.

**Depression at Bottom**  
After 29 years in the Bank experience has taught me periods of depression have invariably been followed by accelerated business just when we begin to think improvement is never coming and it seems to me from conclusions based on this experience that the present depression in Canada has pretty well reached the bottom.

I look forward confidently to an improvement in a number of lines of business in the not distant future, I hope by next spring.

The following shareholders were elected Directors: Frank A. Rolph, Sir James Woods, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Michie, R. S. Waddie, George C. Heintzman, J. W. Hobbs, Walter C. Laidlaw, John A. Northway, A. E. Phipps, Henry E. Sellers (Winnipeg), Gordon H. Atkins, K.C. (Winnipeg). At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. Frank A. Rolph was re-elected President, and Sir James Woods, Vice-President.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA	
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1930	
LIABILITIES	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 8,592,325.00
Deposits by the Public	114,291,244.23
Deposits by Other Banks	8,393,488.64
Letters of Credit Outstanding	872,487.59
	\$132,149,545.46
Dividend, Bonus and Unclaimed Dividends	280,372.75
Capital Reserve and Unutilized Profits	15,740,545.03
	\$148,170,463.24
ASSETS	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 15,986,764.03
Cash in Central Gold Reserve	1,250,000.00
Cash on Deposit with Minister of Finance	374,490.99
Notes and Cheques on Other Banks	9,129,609.74
	\$ 26,740,864.76
Government and Municipal Securities	26,823,925.66
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	2,103,616.15
Call Loans on Securities	17,851,443.98
	\$ 73,519,850.55
Commercial Loans and Advances	66,846,170.55
Bank Premises	5,989,641.19
Other Assets	942,313.36
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit	872,487.59
	\$148,170,463.24
FRANK A. ROLPH, President.	
A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.	



## HOTEL LONDON

LONDON - ONTARIO



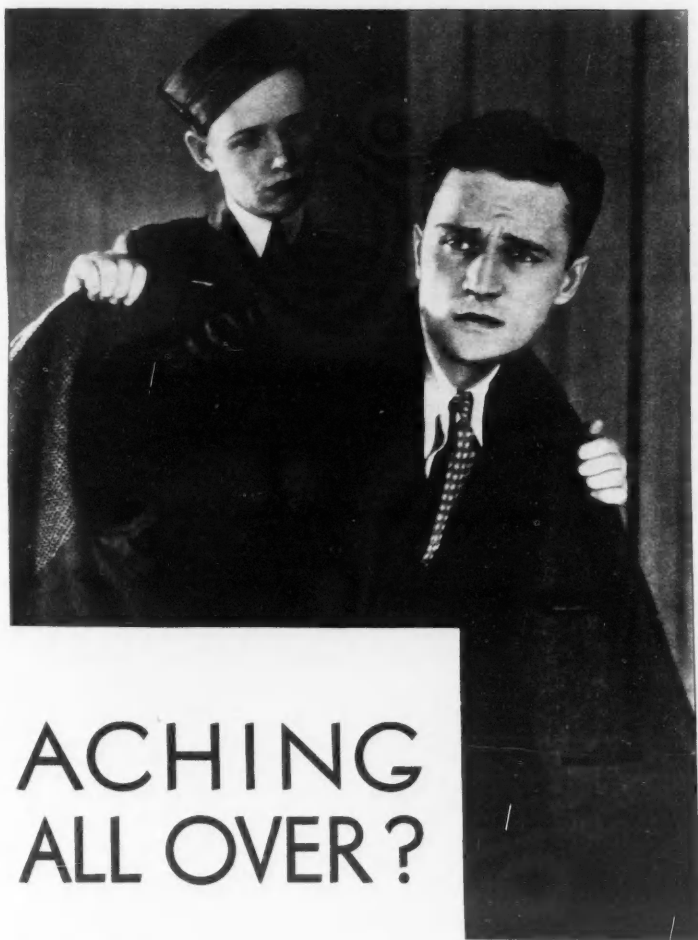
350 Rooms » Baths » Fireproof  
NEW ADDITION NOW OPEN

82 Bedrooms	—	\$2.50	per day
80 " "	—	3.00	" "
60 " "	—	3.50	" "
54 " "	—	4.00	" "
36 " (Twins)	\$6--\$7	Double	" "
38 sample rooms	\$4--\$5.00	" "	" "

NEVER HIGHER

R. A. LUSSIER, Manager

COFFEE SHOP



## ACHING ALL OVER?

WHEN a cold has settled in your joints and every move is painful take Aspirin and get relief! Don't limit your use of these tablets to headaches. They are just as effective when you ache all over; when you've rheumatism, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago, or any similar ailment.

There's scarcely ever an ache or pain that Aspirin won't relieve—and never a time when you can't take it. The tablets with the Bayer cross are always safe. They will not depress the heart, or otherwise harm you. Use them as often as they can spare you any pain or discomfort.

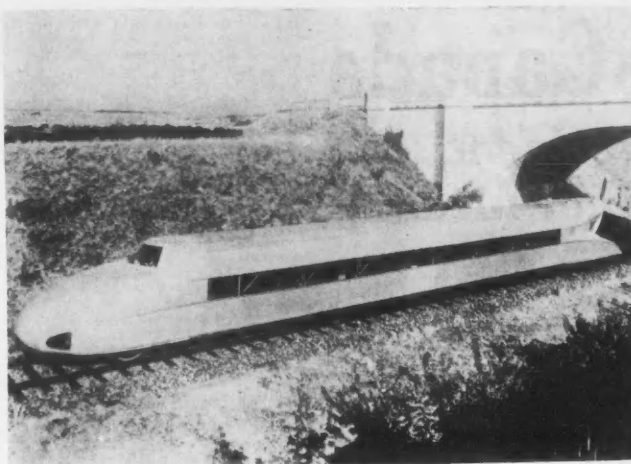
That's the beauty of Aspirin. It has a reputation. It has medical endorsement. You know what you are taking. So, look for Aspirin on the package—and the word Genuine printed in red.

After the pain has gone, you are always glad you bought Aspirin!



# ASPIRIN

TRADE MARK REG.



A ZEPPELIN RAIL COACH  
A speed of about 94 miles-per-hour was attained in two minutes by this railway coach, shaped like a Zeppelin, near Hanover. It is driven by a propeller.

## WHEN IS A LOTTERY—

Quebec Organization Has Plan to Circumvent Mr. Taschereau's Recent Ban

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE people of the Province of Quebec are likely to be well supplied with opportunities for making their fortunes by means of lotteries, unless the Provincial Government is prepared to show a great deal of firmness in suppressing them.

A very ambitious affair promoted by, or at least in the name of one of the chief veterans' associations of the country, has, it is true, been recently suppressed after quite a lot of money had been spent in organization and propaganda. But the veterans' operations were not being carried on in the noble cause of art.

The Canadian Musicians' Benevolent and Educational Association is now to the fore with a new kind of "drawing" for which many important advantages are claimed. In the first place it seems that the thing that is to be sold is not a mere lottery ticket, it is a supporting membership in the Association, all supporting members being entitled to participate in the drawing—presumably in proportion to the extent of their "support". Mr. Jerry Shea, one of the foremost of theatre orchestra conductors of the city, presided at a meeting of the Association and gave broad hints as to what would happen to anybody who tried to treat the drawings of the C.M.B.E.A. in the same manner as the lottery of the veterans. "The organized workers are with us", he said, "and will emphatically and indignantly resent any attempt being made to hamper us in the work we are carrying on".

The Association, while not apparently identical with the union of the theatrical musicians, is an outcome of the extensive reduction in the available employment for orchestra players which has been one of the consequences of the advent of the "talkie". Mr. Shea pointed out that the existing unemployment among theatre musicians was due to "conditions over which they had no control", and expressed the view that they would be justified in making representations to the Provincial Government for substantial aid; but professional pride had caused them to adopt in preference the "supporting membership" and "drawing" device. Supporting membership will apparently be offered to sympathetic persons all over the Dominion.

The prizes of the drawing are not yet announced, but will probably be in cash. Meanwhile less ambitious "drawings" in which the prizes are ostensibly "works of art" but are frequently "redeemable" for a fixed sum in cash are not uncommon, and apparently do not agitate the authorities. Some of them are operated, like the musicians' association, in behalf of a

"cause" of more or less worthiness. I have just received through the mail a little book of four 25-cent tickets bearing an inscription which I translate, I hope accurately, as follows:

"Grand Drawing of Works of Art by our Canadian Painters and Sculptors for the Construction of Our National Theatre: Organized by the Cercle Musical: The date of the Drawing will be announced in the newspapers".

The accompanying letter informs me, in English, that "the enclosed coupons will entitle you to a drawing of several well selected pieces from Canadian Artists, some of them well known and few unknown but well deserving. The profits will go towards the erection of a Home (Theatre) for La Societe Canadienne d'Operette. Kindly accept enclosed tickets and return stubs with names and addresses of donors (sic) along with amount to Secretary. In so contributing you will assist our Canadian Artists, foster larger distribution of their work, develop talent and taste with the Artists and with the Public at large".

With the Cercle Musical you are a "donor" and with the C.M.B.E.A. you are a "supporting member", and there does not seem to be much to choose. With the C.M.B.E.A. I am fairly sure that you will get some real money if you win; with the Cercle it may be that you will get nothing but art. In neither, so far as I am aware, is there any assurance as to the proportion of your donation or membership fee or whatever you like to call it that goes towards paying for prizes, the proportion that goes into expenses and the proportion that goes to the "cause"—the Societe d'Operette's little theatre and the unemployed musicians' little relief fund. But the patrons of lotteries and other gambling devices seem to pay no attention to things like that at all, as is evidenced by the enormous popularity of the slot machines which flourish all over the Province and which the police take possession of whenever they happen to notice them. The rake-off on these machines is reputed to pay for the machine in three days of average business, so that any time that it lasts after the third day is clear profit. If the people of Quebec really want lotteries and gambling machines, it seems a pity that they do not get their Government to license and regulate them so as to ensure honest management and a legitimate rake-off. A five per cent. levy like the provincial meal tax would bring in quite a substantial revenue.

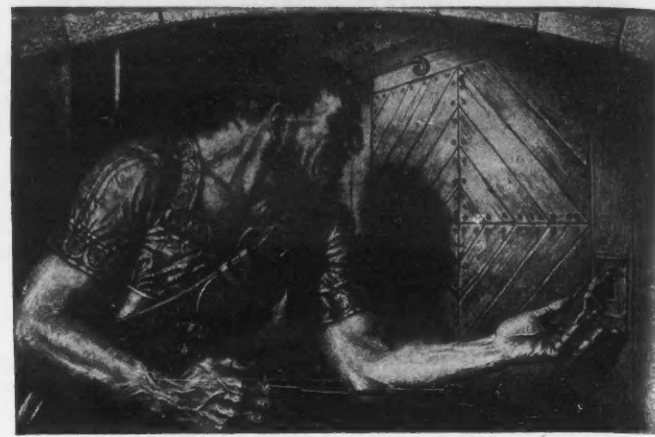
Many of our troubles come from trying to run a new world with the old rules.—Copper's Magazine.



THE LEMOINE TOMB AT CHATEAU RICHER, QUEBEC  
This beautiful work of art designed by the noted architect, Percy E. Hobbs, of Montreal, is in the parish church. Chateau Richer was the third parish to be established in Canada, following those at Quebec and Three Rivers. The balustrade is tooled bronze and the "motif" is a pine cone, conventionalized from the Lemoine Arms. A memorial tablet records the burial of four generations of the family. Chateau Richer is situated 17 miles below Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

—Photo by J. E. Livernois, Quebec.

## The Giant and the Pygmy



EITHER from your own personal experience or from observation you know how miserable one can feel when suffering from a cold.

Of course you know some of the causes—chilling drafts, wet feet, over-fatigue, balky digestion, or an invading germ. You know it is harder to fight a cold when you are run-down. Keep yourself fit.

For the sake of your own personal comfort you want to get rid of a cold in the shortest possible time. For your own personal safety and that of your friends you ought to get rid of a cold in the shortest possible time.

There are many different kinds of colds—hard to distinguish one from the other. All of them are threats and one leads to another.

The original cold, if not promptly cured, breaks down resistance and is sometimes followed by a second cold more stubborn and oftentimes more treacherous than the first. The mucous membrane of the nose and

throat is so weakened by Cold No. 1 that the way is opened for dangerous germs to enter.

Cold No. 1 is the Pygmy that crawls through the keyhole and unlocks the door for Cold No. 2, the Giant, to enter. In fact, to carry the picture further, the Pygmy Cold, which may be nothing worse than snuffles, a slight cough, a bit of an ache or a pain, may be followed by any one of several Giant Colds—

influenza, pneumonia or tuberculosis. Take no chances the next time that symptoms of catching a cold are shown by you or someone in your family. Consult your doctor and dispose of the Pygmy quickly, before he can open the door for the Giant. At such a time a skilful doctor is your best ally and you will be wise in following faithfully his orders.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be glad to mail free, its booklet, "Just a Cold? Or"—to anyone who requests it. Address Booklet Department 12-T-30



METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, President

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE • OTTAWA, CANADA

## GIFTS FROM JAEGER...

as warm as their welcome!

Anyone will be proud of a gift of Jaeger woolwear because it possesses quality, beauty, usefulness and—above all—good taste.

- Pure wool motor robes, plain and plaid. Fringed . . . . . from \$6.50
- Bound . . . . . from \$17.50
- Pre-shrunk golf hose are a joy to any golfer. Plain or fancy . . . . . from \$1.50
- Lounging robes are smart and so comfortable. For men and women, of Botany flannel in gay colors . . . . . \$18.50
- Of pure camel hair . . . . . \$25.00
- Neckties are always welcome—that is, if the pattern is one of our various designs, from \$2.00
- Children are snug and warm in breechets sets of pullover, breechets, mitts and hat . . . . . from \$6.00



## JAEGER

The VOGUE in WOOLLENS

The BEST SHOPS are JAEGER AGENTS  
84 YONGE ST., TORONTO

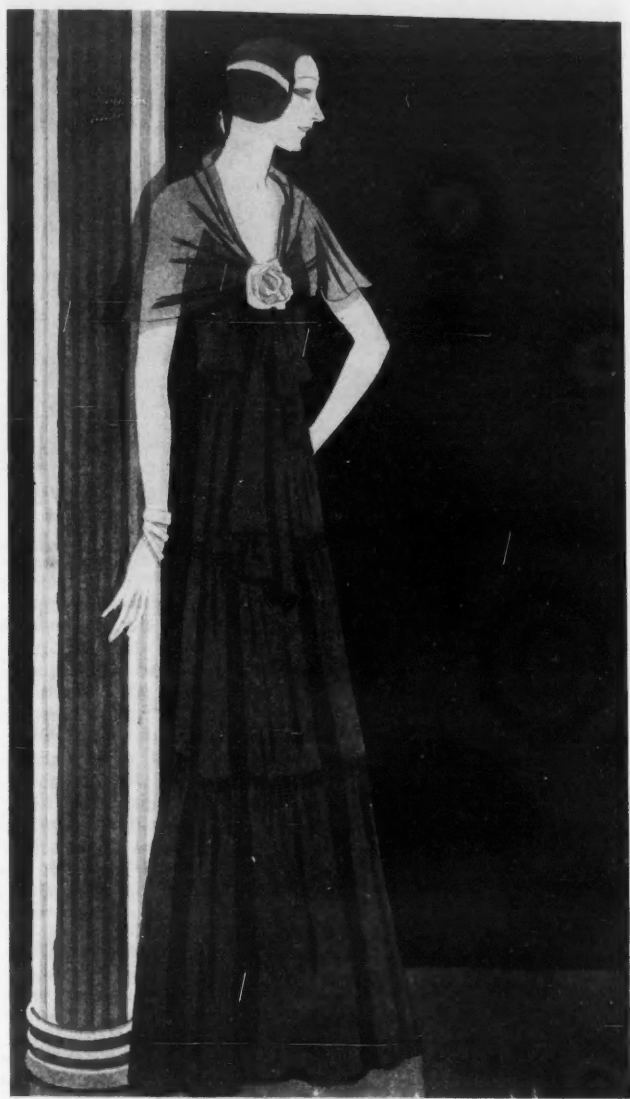


# SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 13, 1930

## PARIS FACES THE WINTER INDOOR AND OUT



—Sketched by Preben.

Simple and charmingly demure is this dinner dress in black chiffon. From Molyneux.

Perfect for a bright, sunny winter's day is this ensemble from Worth in which rich-looking ermine works wonders with velvet.

—Wilfred Sketch, Paris.



—Sketch by Preben.

A gown that lends grace to the evening. A blue figured evening dress from the latest collection of Molyneux.

The Comtesse Eliane de Neile snapped in her newest Jane Regny ensemble of broadcloth and gaillac. The attractive black felt hat is a Maria Guy creation.

—Photo by Luigi Diaz, Paris.



Lovely rose pink transparent velvet is used for this graceful evening gown, one of the very latest creations. The cape is separate and makes an ideal addition when the dress is worn for a small formal dinner party before a more elaborate function. From Lucile.

A gracious tea gown of hyacinth blue chiffon trimmed with ostrich feathers. From Molyneux.

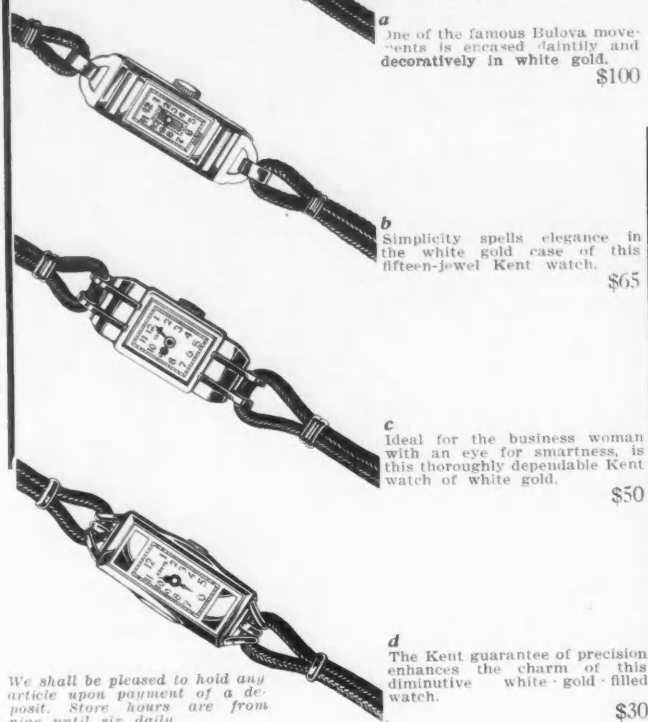
—Photo by Luigi Diaz, Paris.





## The BAGUETTE Watch

—a Christmas gift that is useful but not prosaic; handsome, but not too expensive —



We shall be pleased to hold any article upon payment of a deposit. Store hours are from nine until six daily.

**KENTS, Limited**

144 Yonge Street

Toronto

# LONDON LETTER

One Darn Conference After Another—The Woes of Polygamy and the Problems of Divorce—The Hunting Season—Marlborough House

By P. O'D.

London, Nov. 17th  
LIFE in London—public life, at any rate—is just one darn conference after another. The Dominion prime ministers have just left for home, taking with them their bales of reports and statistics, their new top-hats, their impaired digestions, and their various plans for the salvation of the Empire, and now the Indian princes are upon us, complete with silk suits, jewels, and ladies of the zenana. And when I say "ladies of the Zenana," I merely mean that they have brought ladies with them—I know for I have caught glimpses of a few of them, and very pretty they are, too. And when they are at home these ladies live in a zenana, like most other well-behaved Indian princesses—and even those who are not very well-behaved—so that a visit to London must be even more of a treat for them than it is for their lords.

Incidentally, one of the minor problems of polygamy must be trying to decide which of your wives you'll take with you when you go on a long and interesting trip. Not that I am asserting all Indian princes to be polygamous—not at all! So far as I know, some of them may be decorously and even abjectly monogamous. And there are probably a good many others who lean a little to both systems, as is sometimes regrettably the case with prosperous gentlemen of high social status in the western and Christian world.

But those who possess a multiplicity of wives must have rather a tough time deciding whether or not they will be accompanied by eenie, meenie, minie, or mo. Naturally they can't very well bring them all—not to anything so solemn and conventional as a London conference. But which? Each of the ladies has, no doubt, her own ideas as to the one who should go, and I don't envy the man who has to adjudicate between these respective claims. But perhaps the girls arrange these things between themselves, and the good man merely does what he is told, just as we lesser men do who have only one wife to boss us.

I remember once having a conversation with a Persian gentleman of high degree who, being a Mohammedan, was entitled by the rules of his religion to some four wives and a certain number of—well, shall we say, columbines? He was a very nice, chatty sort of fellow, so I made bold to ask him about the domestic workings of polygamy. To my surprise he was all against it.

"It is so terrible mooch trouble," he explained.

"Of course, the ladies quarrel," said I sympathetically, having a dreadful vision of half a dozen legal consorts all struggling for the sole possession of the wretched man's affections.

"But no, the great difficulty is that they all make trien's with each other, and they conspire against him. A man has ver' leetle chance with one wife, but with four—none at all, my frien!"

Furthermore, he told me that it was not by any means uncommon for wives to come to the syndicate husband, and inform him that he had better marry another couple as they found the housework too heavy. But that has at least the advantage that it does help to solve the servant problem, and I can even imagine a lot of perfectly monogamous Canadian wives thinking a little enviously of the superior wisdom of Eastern customs.

But all this has, I am afraid—or should I say, I hope?—very little to do with the Indian princes and statesmen who are at present shedding the light of their countenances and their hereditary jewels on the round table of the Indian conference. Even if this conference doesn't accomplish much more towards the solution of the Indian problem than the recent Imperial one did towards solving the problem of Empire trade, it will at least have been a much more picturesque. There can be no question that violet silk robes and crimson and orange ones, and turbans with pigeon-blood rubies in the front of them about the size of pigeons' eggs, have it all over morning-coats and silk hats for decorative effect. Dash it all, why can't our Dominion statesmen invent a suitable costume for themselves? As a matter of fact, our Mr. Bennett would look mighty impressive in a turban, with or without rubies. But then, like Mr. Mackenzie King, he is a bachelor, and possibly you have to have at least a couple of wives to wear a turban properly.

TALKING of wives and that sort of thing, there are some men who just naturally look for trouble, and here comes Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C., the famous divorce lawyer, with the statement that, in his long and varied professional experience of domestic discord, it is more often the wife than the husband who is to blame. In fact, he asserts flatly and frankly and with a reckless courage worthy of a V.C. instead of a K.C., that women are less faithful than men. So there you are, girls, though heaven forbid that I should be suspected of agreeing with the fellow! Perish the horrid thought! But still it is rather pleasant to have someone with authority and experience come forward at last to do us married men the justice that has long been overdue. Too long has it been assumed that naturally we are polygamous wretches, and that if we were left to our unmoral instincts we would each have about a dozen wives, either contemporaneously or successively. Now it seems that in reality and in comparison—but possibly this is not a safe subject to go on with. It may, however, be just as well to bear in mind the name of Sir Ellis Hume-Williams for reference in those little debates that sometimes spring up as to the respective virtues of the sexes.

Of course, Sir Ellis also attacks the English divorce laws, out of which he has been making so handsome a living for a good many years. He says that they are a joke, and



THE COUNTESS OF OXFORD'S SISTERLY GREETING  
The Countess of Oxford and Asquith greeting her brother, Mr. F. J. Tennant with true sisterly affection on his arrival at the North Berwick golf course.

not even a good joke, and that people who want to get rid of one another simply go out and manufacture such evidence as may be necessary. But everybody knows that—even the judges have found it out, and they are refusing to grant divorces on what is known as "hotel evidence." No longer is it assumed that because two people who are not married to one another go to a hotel, register as man and wife, and occupy connecting bedrooms, they must be very wicked persons. For all the judges will consent to believe, they may have spent the evening playing double-dummy bridge or discussing the Einstein theory. All of which makes it very difficult indeed for those who would divorce. It was bad enough when judges were incredulous of people's virtues, but when they became incredulous of their vices, it is clear that you must do something pretty outrageous if you wish to succeed. But then, of course, there are determined people who are not to be daunted even by that harsh necessity.

To show the unexpected obstacles which may crop up in these cases, they are telling in London the story of a well-known actress—oh, really well-known—who wanted to get rid of an unnecessary husband and marry another who had become necessary. Not wishing to involve the second gentleman, who was a person of considerable social standing, she arranged with an old friend of hers to furnish the necessary evidence, since her husband churlishly refused to do so. They went off to Brighton together for the weekend. It was all eminently respectable, but they contrived to have the chambermaid discover them in what they hoped would be accepted as a sufficiently compromising situation. But coming away, the actress was moved to compunction at the thought of dragging the honest girl into the divorce court as a witness, so she tipped her a very sumptuous tip indeed. It was a mistake, for the chambermaid when confronted with them in the court was mindful of the kindness and the five she had received, and swore stoutly that she had never set eyes on either of them in her life. So another perfectly good divorce was postponed, and the second gentleman had to be involved after all.

NOW that the hunting season is once more in full swing, and gentlemen in pink coats and top-hats are standing on their heads in ditches all over the country, kind-hearted people are clamoring and signing petitions for its abolition and trying to get Parliament to do something about it. This sort of agitation happens every year at about this time, but it is a little stronger than usual on this occasion, possibly because the petitioners feel that a Socialist government will look with especial disfavor on the diversions of the idle rich.

Oddly enough, the people who want to abolish hunting don't suggest it on the perfectly logical ground of the sufferings endured by the hunters. They don't seem to care a hoot about the broken collar-bones and limbs, and the occasional broken necks. It is nothing to them that otherwise sensible men and women go galloping about all day in the icy rain, or are chucked bodily into

thorn hedges or dragged by the foot across ploughed fields. All their sympathies are with the fox, a wily and thoroughly worthless quadruped who puts in all his unhunted hours killing chickens and committing no end of depredations, and who if it were not for his merits as quarry would be shot and, poisoned and trapped out of existence. In fact, the foxes of England would long since have become as extinct as the diplodocus or the snakes of Ireland if it were not for the loving care that hunt clubs devote to their preservation.

If this question, to hunt or not to hunt, could only be put to the vote of the foxes themselves, I have no doubt at all which way their verdict would go. I admit that the fox who at the end of an hour's hard run finds the hounds getting closer and closer, and the dreadful baying sounding louder and louder in his ears, and who knows that his breath is getting shorter, that there is now no chance of throwing them off his scent, and that in another few fields those big dripping red mouths will close on him and end forever his jolly life of thievery and rapine—I admit that this is a sad and sorry fox, even a fox to be pitied. But think of all the fun he has before he arrives at this parlous pass! And think how often he gets away scot-free and lives to steal and kill and be hunted another day—and perhaps many other days after that! Think also of the pleasure with which at the end of a successful day for him, he sits in his comfortable burrow and tells his wife and the boys and such friends as may drop in, how he led the hunt over all the rough and broken country he could find, causing many hounds to go lame and many gentlemen to go shooting over their horses' necks, and then finally duped them completely and trotted home leaving them beaten, baffled, and bilious with rage in some bog twenty miles away! And then he strolls over and steals a couple of chickens, knowing perfectly well that no one will do anything about it, except that the farmer will collect the price of them from the hunt-club secretary.

But naturally you can't expect the sentimental people who sign petitions to remember all this. Still less can you expect them to take account of the amount of capital invested in hunting, and the army of people it pays wages to, and all the money spent on forage and shoeing and vetting and saddlery and all the rest of it. Hunting, however, has its statisticians no less than other industries, and some of these earnest fellows have recently brought forward figures to show that the two hundred or so foxhunting clubs in England and Wales keep about eighty thousand horses and spend a matter of ten million pounds on their maintenance. In addition, it seems, there are thirty-four packs of foxhounds in Scotland and Ireland, eleven packs of staghounds, and seventy-two packs of mounted harriers, which might well bring the expenditure up to even fifteen millions. It is a lot of money and not even the austere and awful Mr. Snowden is likely to look with favor on the idea of shutting down all that expenditure and employment.

(Continued on Page 55)



## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA

November 29th, 1930.

To Christmas Shoppers,  
Everywhere in Canada.

### Choose Gifts that Give Canadians Jobs!

What do you suppose is the size of Canada's annual gift bill? Would it surprise you to learn that it is vastly greater than the sum voted by Parliament in September last for the relief of unemployment? Note the following, and you will realize that it must be so.

To begin with, everyone of her 10,000,000 people has a birthday each year. If only one in five receives a birthday gift, and it is worth only a dollar, there is \$2,000,000 to begin with.

About 70,000 weddings take place in Canada each year. At the low average of \$100 for the presents sent each bride, there is another \$7,000,000. And at least 500,000 of the wedding anniversaries celebrated each year are marked by a gift to the wife costing at the very least \$5. So there is another \$2,500,000.

There are over 1,800,000 mothers in Canada and about the same number of fathers—say 3,500,000 in all. With Mother's Day and Father's Day observed as widely as they are, another \$1,000,000 for gifts for them is easily accounted for.

Other huge sums are spent for gifts to sweethearts, for bridge prizes, and for trophies for every conceivable kind of contest.

And commencing now, and continuing for the next three weeks, comes the great annual round of gift buying that marks the Christmas season. Computing the per capita Christmas shopping bill at only \$5.00, the aggregate for that alone would be \$50,000,000!

All told, Canadians probably spend well over \$75,000,000 a year on things to be given away, sometimes as rewards but mostly as tokens of esteem or affection! And if we assume that in the production of every \$7,500 worth of such goods, as sold at retail, steady employment has been given to one person, it follows that Canada's annual gift bill is sufficient to keep 10,000 producers busy the year round!

With unemployment so prevalent in all parts of the country, with so many of our fellow Canadians dependant upon charity even for the bare necessities of life, don't you agree with me that the moral obligation rests heavily on all of us to govern our Christmas gift buying by the "Produced-in-Canada" policy, to the end that it will help to give some fellow citizen a job?

Another point! For our personal consumption we buy what we specifically require, but for gift purposes we buy anything that we think will prove acceptable to the recipient. That being the case, shouldn't it always be easy to find, among the many splendid things that are produced in Canada, something that is suitable alike to the person and to the occasion?

Remembering that this is the season of peace on earth and good will to man, and that the relieving of unemployment is one of the most ideal ways of spreading Christmas cheer, may I not plead with all of you to restrict your Christmas buying as far as possible to things that have been produced in Canada, so that in addition to bringing joy to the recipients of your favour, you will be conferring great happiness on some fellow Canadian who is now out of work!

Very sincerely yours,

*A. H. Stevens*  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.



# WHAT PARIS WEARS

Diversity of Style Adds Salt to Paris Smart Gatherings

By SOIFFIELD

Paris, November 18th, 1930. HOW often, in those good old days when uniform of dress was clearly uniform and nothing more, had one heard that almost soul-reaching cry of two well-known members of society meeting at a smart gathering, both wearing precisely the same model as to line, cut and even material, and both hating each other for it. But those were the days when the dressmaker ruled her client with a rod of iron and what appeared on a fashion plate just had to remain, whether six Mrs. Smiths had the same model or not.

NOW-A-DAYS things are so very different; leading dressmakers make their collections, employing beautiful materials and distinctive lines with discretion, which does not prevent them from readily accepting any small modification as to shape of sleeve, the neck line and even the number of buttons or godets on a skirt, providing that it is going to be something that will ultimately express the wearer's personality, doing full justice to the creation because it has almost an individual touch to it.

AND so diversity of style adds more than that *petit grain de sel* to any smart gathering these days; the other night when I went to hear Chaliapin in "Prince Igor" I saw five women in the foyer of the beautiful Theatre des Champs Elysees, all wearing one of Worth's big successes. Certainly two of the dresses were black, while one was turquoise blue, one a very lovely red and the fifth that fascinating new shade called *vert de gris*, which reminds one of old brass and church bells but looks too stunning as a shade for transparent velvet.

NOW each one of these five dresses sounded some note of distinction. Very little had been changed in the actual line, but one was beltless, and looked just as chic without it, while another had a sash effect behind with nothing in front; the addition of a string of beads, one of those delightful new clip pins, which can now be obtained so cheaply and imitate so very perfectly real stones, or a large flower flattened against the left shoulder, rang the change in each model.

THE smaller your social circle the greater should be the diversity used in connection with choosing those afternoon, and one or more evening dresses that are so essential, but can only be the "very latest thing". You must apply your own personality, and see that your dressmaker does not make you look exactly like a fashion plate.

YESTERDAY afternoon I dropped in to see Lucile in that beautiful old world hotel that she has occupied for twenty-five years now, and which is one of the few remaining mansions on that aristocratic old street, the *rue de Penthièvre*. Years before the war Lady Duff Gordon ruled the *Maison* Lucile with a rod of iron, and by so

doing built up the reputation that this house now has. Lady Duff Gordon is, of course, back in London, but tradition such as hers hangs heavy, and some of the models that I saw yesterday afternoon are worthy of it all.

LUCILE'S day-time clothes have in my opinion been created with an eye to the general activities of the Anglo-Saxon woman rather than her *petite soeur parisienne*; I do not mean to say that they lack *cachet*, but they

just adding another little tier at the right place. Some skirts have as many as six or eight, graded from the quite deep at the waist line to just a narrow flounce when nearing the hem line.

THEN Lucile's evening dresses are just as simple and easy to wear as are her day time clothes; waists are fairly high, skirts ankle length but very graceful, hanging in soft folds or deep tiers from the waist line. Else-



WITH THE COAT OFF

Lucile's early spring afternoon ensemble in deep red woollen material, has incrustations of fancy red material in the blouse, while the well cut wrap-over three quarter length coat is trimmed with grey astrakhan.

have that practical easy-to-wear look about them that the Canadian or English woman always demands.

Walking dresses and coats are comfortable looking; godets and pleats in the skirt all tend for easy movement. Coats have fur collars that are something more than just a fur trimming and wrap snugly round the neck and often fasten with several buttons to the right side. Cuffs have roomy pockets on the under side into which the hands can be tucked, while large patch or heart shaped pockets are useful additions.

AFTERNOON dresses are literally an orgy of tunics and tiers, and Lucile has found distinction of line by

where in these pages you will see a photograph showing just how she uses transparent rose pink velvet to its very best advantage. The pleated cape is a veritable work of art, and Lucile admitted to me that ten metres of very good velvet were experimented on, before the actual shape of the cape could be obtained.

LATER in the afternoon I glanced in at the Worth brothers special little showing of furs and fur trimmings. I was so thrilled that I pleaded for a photograph of his black velvet and ermine ensemble, which you will see reproduced elsewhere in these pages, complete with a lovely ermine muff made fan shape with a deep pocket in the point, all very sophisticated but very chic looking.

The Worth's use lots of ermine as trimmings on coats, hats and dresses, and show it indiscriminately for morning, afternoon and evening and combine it with cashmere jersey, broadcloth, satin and velvet.

Ermine is just Worth's little diversity, but I can tell you of lots of others.

## London Letter

(Continued from Page 54)

Not by abolition, at any rate! But he is even now doing his best to shut it down by making it impossible for anyone to have enough money to keep a horse. If he has his way the little foxes of this country are in for a very dull time when they grow up—and so is everyone else.

MR. SNOWDEN is a man who doesn't overlook very much, and now he has set up a committee of experts to decide what is to be done with Marlborough House, seeing that the Prince of Wales shows no inclination to take up his royal residence there. What Marlborough House really looks like I cannot say from any personal knowledge of it. For one thing, it has been vacant for three years, and so there has been little occasion to drop in for tea and all that jolly sort of thing. And for another, it is the most discreet of royal houses, so far as the sight-seer is concerned. It is hidden behind high brick walls and trees across the way from St. James' Palace, and occupies the whole end of that long block between Pall Mall and The Mall—there are something like four

acres of gardens. Besides, it has a very narrow and almost furtive entrance on Pall Mall, though that was widened and very much improved three years ago, when the place was being prepared for the Prince of Wales. But it isn't wide enough yet to let the passerby see very much, even if the sentry at the gate didn't form suspicions that he was lurking about with a bomb in his pocket.

It is safe to say, however, that it is a very handsome house indeed, considering that it was built by Sir Christopher Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough. Here his almost equally great and even more redoubtable wife, the Duchess Sarah, went on living for twenty-two years after his death—next door to "neighbor George," as she referred to the King. Other very distinguished people occupied it, including the widow of King William IV, who died there in 1849. And then the old mansion fell on comparatively humble days, for it was given over to an art gallery and later to the Government School of Design. But in 1863 it became a royal residence once more, for the Prince of Wales at that time, who later became Edward VII—wonderful how historical knowledge simply oozes out of some gifted minds!—brought to it his bride Alexandra, and they lived there until his accession in 1901. Then King George took the old home over, and finally it was occupied by Queen Alexandra until her death. And that is the end of its actively historical career for the present.

Since that time the only occupants have been successive armies of plasterers and carpenters and plumbers and decorators, who spent a long time pulling down partitions and putting them up, installing central heating and more bathrooms—say one to every ten rooms, which even at that would mean some twenty-odd, for there are said to be over two hundred—and generally making the place ready for the Prince of Wales.

## EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET



Everything Christmassy  
From Perfumes and Toys  
To Gloves and Pyjamas  
At The New EATON'S

A Big Airy Shopping Place  
With a Complete Selection of  
Christmas Wares and Wearables  
For Men, Women and Children

Perhaps you did not know you could fill a whole shopping list at the College street store . . . The Main Floor has been converted into a great gift-buying centre—convenient, spacious, and comprehensive, with a typical EATON selection of all the festive factors of a merry Christmas, from candies to bedroom slippers. This in addition to the regular displays of furniture and house furnishings which in themselves afford an endless choice of decorative and practical Christmas presents. . . .

Christmas Shopping  
at EATON'S COLLEGE STREET  
is a Pleasant Experience.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
TORONTO CANADA

But he refuses to move in—largely on the ground, it is understood, that it would cost so much to run the place. And one can hardly blame a bachelor prince for not wanting a house with two hundred rooms. Perhaps he is afraid that if he did move in, they would probably make him go and marry somebody to look after it for him. Anyway he won't. So Mr. Snowden is worried about what to do with it, and when Mr. Snowden is worried, things are liable to happen. But one has a feeling that the old house will beat him and his commission of experts just the same, and that there is enough of the spirit of the old Duchess Sarah still clinging about it to make it thoroughly intractable.

"Good morning, sir. I'm a bond salesman."

"That's all right, my good fellow. Here's a quarter—go buy yourself a square meal."—*Oklahoma Whirlwind.*

"Do you enjoy grand opera?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox; "especially when it's loud enough to keep me from hearing a lot of fool conversation that's going on around me."—*Washington Star.*

Poet Pete—"Burglars broke into my house last night."

Friend—"Yes? What happened?"  
Poet Pete—"They searched through every room, then left a \$5 bill on my bureau."—*Pathfinder.*

## YOUR SCALES NEED FIXING"

Said a Fat Woman—Indignantly

"Better get these scales fixed," exclaimed a rather stout, fashionably dressed woman in a drug store the other day—"they make me weigh 12 pounds too much."

"All of which goes to show," remarked the good-natured druggist, "that women take on fat so rapidly that they don't realize it."

"If that woman doesn't watch out," he continued, "when she comes in two weeks from now, the scales will be wrong about 24 pounds."

"Is there anything that will take off fat outside of three or four hours of strenuous exercise every day?" asked a scholarly looking man who was buying a tube of ointment for his lame knee.

"Not many things," answered the dispenser of drugs, "but lately there has been a big demand for a combination of vitalizing mineral salts that many of my fat customers are enthusiastic about."

"It is called Kruschen Salts and it must do the work for I can see for myself that many of them are losing weight."

"It's an inexpensive way to take off fat," continued the drug store man, "for one bottle, even with big

doses will last one person for 30 days."

"Never heard of that treatment," said the scholarly looking man, "but I haven't any fat to lose anyway."

"I've heard of it," chimed in a well-built middle-aged man who had just come in. "I was 15 pounds overweight—was getting fat—and I give Kruschen Salts credit for ridding me of the unwelcome excess baggage."

"They'll have your picture in the paper if you aren't careful," said the druggist laughingly.

"No they won't," replied the well-built man, "but I'm not backward about saying a good word for a good product, and I can say in all sincerity that Kruschen Salts are good. Not only did they help me to get down to normal weight, but they kept my bowels and kidneys in good condition and I'm more vigorous and active than I have been for years."

"That's good enough for me," said the scholarly looking man.

"Glad you came in," said the proprietor. "I'll tell my fat customers what you said."

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Drug Stores at 45c. and 75c. per bottle.



WITH THE COAT ON





**ROUGH  
RED  
HANDS  
MADE  
SMOOTH  
OVERNIGHT**

Keep them smooth and soft this winter. One application of Campana's Italian Balm will banish roughness overnight. Use this magical healing lotion regularly on your own and your children's skin. Greaseless, quick drying, easy to apply. Canada's largest selling skin protector. Sold by drug and departmental stores everywhere. Get a bottle today. Results guaranteed or money refunded.

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PREVENTS AND HEALS CHAPPED SKIN



## PHANTOM FINGERS

to cleanse and freshen you!

Pompeian Night Cream is like a magic masseuse with phantom fingers! This faultless cream cleanses and nourishes, freshens and soothes. It does not overload the skin—enlarging the pores and causing ugly whiteheads—because it is absorbed by the skin, leaving it tingling and glowing with youth!

It is essential for those living in a district where hard water is prevalent—because it counteracts the roughness and dryness caused by the minerals in the water.

After you have cleansed your skin, and banished the lines and sagging muscles due to facial fatigue, comes the need for a perfect foundation for your make-up—Pompeian Day Cream. This fragrant vanishing cream seems to disappear as you put it on. But it, too, has phantom fingers that ever so gently tighten the pores, ever so lightly hold your powder and rouge. The price—like the Night Cream—is 60 cents the jar.

## POMPEIAN NIGHT CREAM AND DAY CREAM

THE POMPEIAN CO. LTD., Toronto, Canada; New York, N.Y.; Elmhurst, N.Y. (Sales Offices: Harold F. Ritchie & Co. Ltd., 10-18 McCaul St., Toronto, Canada; and Madison Ave. at 34th Street, New York, N.Y.)

Print Name \_\_\_\_\_  
And Address \_\_\_\_\_  
I enclose 10c for a copy of your booklet "Your Type of Beauty", together with the new 1930 Art Panel. Include samples of Pompeian Day and Night Creams.



## "Things She Hopes For"

A Word to the Wise Man is Surely Sufficient

By ISABEL MORGAN

TO BUY or not to buy—that is the question that is perplexing the minds of many otherwise well-balanced men whose days are spent in tall office buildings from which they preside behind vast expanses of mahogany desk with Olympian majesty.

These very important gentlemen can decide an important matter of policy within the space of time it takes lesser mortals to say "Jack Robinson." They can direct the activities of many hundreds of humans as easily and deftly as Augusta, pearl among maids, wields the vacuum cleaner. But when they try to solve the problem of what Christmas gifts to buy for the feminine members of their families or their fiancées, it is a different story. They seem to feel the awful uncertainty that is so human when one ventures into uncharted territory. And so, in the hope that it may relieve a little of the very great concern and anguish that these gentlemen doubtless are undergoing at the present time of the year, we hasten to offer our suggestions for gifts for the feminine part of the Christmas list.

Since this is a department that is devoted to the personal appearance, the suggestions must necessarily be confined to gifts that will serve that purpose. But even so, this leaves available many lovely and precious things designed to protect and aid the appearance and that, incidentally, make most welcome gifts.

Is there a woman who would not adore one of the travelling kits that have been designed so cleverly with the needs in mind of the woman who wings her blithe way from here to there with the nonchalant unconcern for distance of the true cosmopolite. It is possible you may meet her in Vienna—she may step ahead of you into the plane that is to carry you across the English Channel to foggy London. Perhaps you will discover her playing backgammon in the card room of the "Isle de France"—sauntering down Fifth Avenue as she enjoys the sun, the shops and the people of New York—or appreciating the winter sports of old Quebec. Undoubtedly quite a person, almost a personage—is this altogether delightful cosmopolite who acknowledges no horizons.

One of the many intriguing things about her is the complete perfection of her toilette at all times. To the uninitiated, the freshness of her appearance as she steps from a train at the end of a long journey, savors of magic. If, however, you are an intimate of hers she will tell you that the most important piece of hand luggage that accompanies her on her travels is her fitted dressing case.

And a fascinating thing it is. In fact, whether one's travels are limited to the occasional week-end out of town or the far places of the earth, a small case that is fitted with one's own beauty preparations is a constant satisfaction.

"She who travels" would welcome the very luxurious travel case that is sponsored by a well-known house. It contains a complete set of the essential preparations, as well as a comb, brush, tooth brush, sewing case, manicure articles and other accessories of the well-groomed. It is ingeniously contrived in various compartments or trays that swing apart so that everything is within easy reach. The top, inside of which is a mirror, remains upright when it is open. Seated before its compact self-sufficiency, it is as convenient as the dressing table in the boudoir.

It comes in a very good black leather with a gilt lock, in addition to black cobra leather or tan suede alligator. Or, if it is desired to be very grand while en route, the same case may be obtained with the preparations contained in imported glass bottles, fluted with fine gold stripes, and with pink or blue enamel or gold metal tops.

In the same group from this house, there is a clever new case with the same features as those described above, with the difference, however, that the creams and lotions are offered in specially constructed aluminum containers. As the aluminum is of light weight and non-breakable, and the containers are designed to hold unusually generous quantities, it's perfect for the globe-trotter. It comes in black morocco grain.

From another house comes a clever journey kit that is fitted in most compact form with the preparations for which it is known in the smart places of the world. It is lined with silk and comes in exquisitely soft tones of rose or green—black if this is preferred—in leather that has a dull or shining surface. Important, of course, is the fact that the inside of the lid provides a splendid mirror. There is a most excellent array of cosmetics contained in a good-looking case—cleansing cream, a lotion that one may use as a foundation for powder, an anti-wrinkle cream, skin-toning lotion, foundation cream, bleaching cream, hand cream, skinfood, eyelash cosmetic, powder, rouge-en-creme, mascara, eye shadow, tissues, eye packs, cotton. With so complete an assortment at hand it is not without the bounds of probability that one may go through cyclone and earthquake, and emerge from it all to greet the rescuers without so much as the tiniest smudge to mar the complexion!

Or, perhaps your "gift problem" is a woman of affairs whose domain is in the business or club world. She would appreciate a smart red and gold lacquered box from the same house as the previous case. It too, (Continued on Page 68)



Ecrin Cigarettes containing three perfumes, Extrait d'Ouchy, Chypre and Ambre. The bottles have fourteen carat gold stoppers and are circled with inlaid gold.

**ASHES OF ROSES  
BOURJOIS**

**The POWDER  
Alluring~**

To be envied for the fair freshness of your skin... loveliness that is without a hint of artificiality... Bourjois of Paris has created for your type, the most exquisite of all face powders... Ashes of Roses. Fragrant as a flower-filled garden... finer than falling dew... Ashes of Roses face powder lends new beauty to curving lips and sparkling eyes... the allurements of youthful loveliness.

Seek it at the better shops. Know it by its distinguished leatherette boxes and dainty Parisian Compacts.

**ASHES of ROSES  
FACE POWDER**

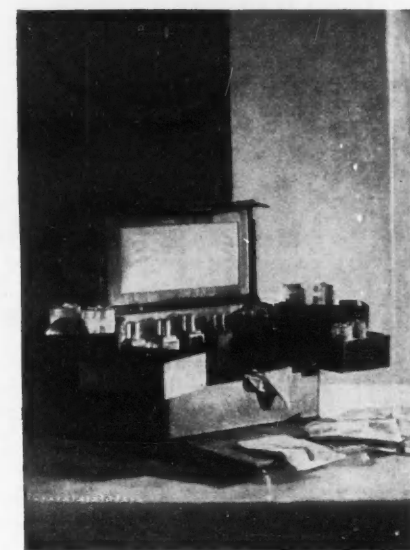
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MONTREAL

## GIVE YOURSELF

at  
Christmastime



"Beauty Grows  
as it is Shared"

Give your best, your highest ideals, your tenderest emotions, expressed in a thing of beauty. The best of you should reach those who receive your gift. This beauty you thought you wanted for yourself—if you would keep it—you must give it!

- Elizabeth Arden's Beauty Boxes are filled with the loveliness every woman longs for. You may have a luxurious leather traveling case, so completely equipped that it is a boudoir all in itself. Another charmingly satisfactory gift is a box of rose lacquered metal... just enough for a week-end. And, in between—special cases for motoring... for short visits and long ones... each ingeniously fitted with those preparations you are sure to need. \$3.85 to \$125.
- Perfumes... the woman who receives one of Miss Arden's exquisite perfumes for Christmas will be truly thrilled. There are four fragrances—Mon Amie Elizabeth, La Joie d'Elizabeth, L'Amor d'Elizabeth, La Reve d'Elizabeth (irresistible to men). Whether you select the Twin Package containing two Perfumes at \$50, or the gorgeous thirty-two ounce bottle at \$125 you are assured of distinction.
- Compacts for loose powder in the preferred style Ardenette—gold, flat, octagonal, and cleverly engine-turned \$3.
- Double Ardenette—the same glistening case, including a tiny compact of rouge and an unbreakable chromium mirror \$4.
- Black and Silver Ardenette—the same case, interpreted in enamel black and silver, and a touch of gray-blue. Single \$4, double \$5. Lip pencil to match—bright, medium or maroon, \$2.50.
- Powder diffusion... Elizabeth Arden's famous powder... indescribably soft and fine... in a satin-lined box. Eleven shades, \$3. Mat Fonce, a marvelous daytime shade in a striking silver box, \$3.
- Bath Salts... Rose, Pine or Nirvana, as you prefer, invigorating crystals in transparent jars, with boxes that give a real holiday air, \$1.75, \$3, \$5.

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## YARDLEY LAVENDER

The Lovable Fragrance



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## Give a Gift of Beauty!

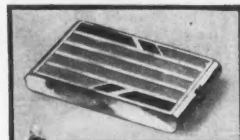
All that constitutes the ideal remembrance and the perfect accessory are harmonized in these exquisite pieces of Cosmetic Jewelry . . . Distinction . . . Utility . . . Beauty!

### 1931 Magic Makeup Vanity



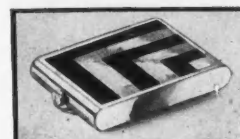
A complete makeup ensemble in a most charming and compact vanity case of 24 kt. gold finish, engine-turned design with dashes of vermilion and black. Containing loose powder, creme rouge, creme eye-shadow and crayon-mascara . . . 5.00

### 1931 Triple Vanity



Compact rouge, compact powder and detachable lipstick in a slim, smart vanity case of 24 kt. gold finish, engine-turned design—with a gay touch of vermilion and black . . . 3.50

### 1931 Double Compact



A small, smart, gold finish case decorated with three jet black stripes. Containing compact rouge and powder . . . 2.50

### 1931 Loose Powder and Lipstick Vanity

With the leak-proof patent lock arrangement that keeps your powder in its place. In 24 kt. gold finish, engine turned design . . . 3.50

**The Home Treatment Beauty Kit**  
Red and gold lacquered box, compactly fitted with Valase Preparations that are most essential for every occasion. Special assortments for dry, normal and oily skins . . . 5.50

And for other equally useful gift suggestions, come to the HELENA RUBINSTEIN Salon—or consult trained attendants at leading stores for suggestions on HELENA RUBINSTEIN GIFTS OF BEAUTY.

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Dull, lifeless, brown hair glows with alluring tints after a shampoo with Evan Williams "Graduated".  
Six distinct shampoos for every shade of hair, at your druggist.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE  
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**What Keeps Her Looking Young?**

The secret is—a lovely skin. The glory of youth is no deeper than the looks of the face—the skin and the hair. We give treatments in our Institute that impart a freshness and leanness to the skin that is surprisingly lovely and our treatments of the hair make it truly a woman's glory.

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Sent to any address—Price \$1.50.  
For Wrinkles, Crow's feet, Baby muscles, hollow cheeks or neck, dry or withered skin.

**PRINCESS SKIN FOOD**  
Sent to any address—Price \$1.50.  
For contracting enlarged pores, removing Pimples and Blackheads, banishing blemishes, softening and beautifying the complexion, we recommend this splendid skin treatment preparation.

**PRINCESS MEXICAN CLAY**  
Said to be the finest "Clay" produced anywhere. To be used in conjunction with Princess Cinderella Cream and Princess Creme Velour; the whole treatment, with instructions—\$2.75.  
Sent to any address, postpaid.

We invite correspondence without charge.

Write for Beauty Book "X"—FREE  
**HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LTD.**  
616 College St., Toronto



**SIR HENRY LYTTON**  
For whom a luncheon was held recently in London. He is reported to be the first actor, other than a manager, to receive the honour of Knighthood. His career of over 46 years in Gilbert & Sullivan operas is a remarkable one. Mr. Lloyd George presided and the company included Lord Beauchamp, Lord Derby, Mr. Baldwin, etc.

## Light Relief

By MARIE-CLAIRE

THE creation and survival of so-called "slang" expressions has always been a mystery. Coming like water and going like wind they are one of those inexplicable little things that help to keep life interesting and conversation lively. A certain light hearted magazine we admire runs a "difficult question column" occasionally which asked a few weeks ago who could explain the origin of the expression "23 skidoo"—but the amusing answers were not, nor were they meant to be informative. Yet it is entertaining to come across the sources of phrases that have passed into the vocabulary of everyday folk. Who, for instance remembers the source of the saying "Tell it to the Marines?" The author of it was the King who "never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one" but it was Samuel Pepys who was responsible for it. The Diarist was telling Charles II some sailor's stories among which was one about fish that flew. This proved too hard for the courtiers to believe, but an officer of the Maritime Regiment of Foot, Sir William Killigrew, said that he too had seen them. The King therefore turned to Pepys and said "From the very nature of their calling no class of our subjects can have so wide a knowledge of seas and lands as the Officers and Men of our Royal Maritime Regiment. Henceforward ere ever we cast doubt upon a tale that lacks likelihood we will first tell it to the Marines."

This year there are a tremendous number of little fashion phrases that lend colour to our costumes. Not many of them will survive three hundred years in the same form as has "Tell it to the Marines", but it is surprising how old many of them are in reality. Fans and girdles have always been romantic emblems, laces suggest leisure and gaiety, and jewels a height of artificiality and a depth of barbarism from which as someone has said, moralists have too often drawn simple and praiseworthy lessons. Certainly their fascination is not to be denied.

Fans are infinitely old in social history. In a museum in Cairo there is a fan handle with holes for the feathers which was used seventeen hundred years before Christ. They were attributes of Royalty in Assyria and Egypt, part of religious ceremonial in the early middle ages, (notices of round fans with little silver bells attached exist in the ancient records of St. Paul's and Salisbury Cathedrals still) and were part of the bridal outfit of Roman ladies. Folding fans originated in Japan and China, and came to France from Italy, then a country far in advance on any other in matters of personal luxury. Queen Elizabeth left thirty fans behind her "of the costliest quality". For when women got fans into their hands they became fantastic, expensive toys set with jewels, covered with rare feathers or lace, painted by artists, and designed by famous craftsmen.

It is something therefore of an anticlimax to come to modern fans, but their charm is still existent. As Paris was the chief seat of their European manufacture in the 17th Century so she is still, but it is the great dress-makers who now design and sponsor them. They are not common but smart women are appearing with them here and there. One of Chanel's creations is amusingly enough made of paper, silver on one side and red on the other; worn with a white satin gown and red satin shoes it is enchanting. White evening gowns are everywhere and the Parisienne is fond of creating an effect with them by the use of brilliant accessories. At a recent Paris first night one of the outstanding costumes was a white

gown with jade jewellery, jade green shoes and gloves, and a jade handled fan of silk muslin in petals veined and shaped like lily leaves.

**G**IRDLES or belts have a place in romantic history that dates back at least as far as the lovely ribbon girdles of Greece that crossed and supported the bust. There were wide golden girdles, often studded with precious stones, worn in Gaul when Caesar crossed it, and mediaeval girdles were lovely jewelled things worn on brocades and velvets. Their modern counterparts are the so-called Cossack girdles that have arrived lately from New York, and the belts of suede, calf, satin, reptile, tweed and beads of which the shops are full. It is a belt season. They are worn on chiffon and satin evening dresses as well as on tweed and fur coats. Vionnet shows a girdle of scintillating strass made like a rope pinched in at intervals on satin evening dresses, and a specially designed buckle of metal with inlaid pieces of suede on a soft suede belt for day clothes. Jane Regny like Patou shows patent leather belts with intricate metal fastenings. Hand made buckles give character to many belts, carved wood or beaten metal being equally good. A good-looking wide coat belt of black calf has a large semi-circular ridged buckle of silver. Turquoise and seed pearls make an enchanting evening belt that fastens with a turquoise set buckle seen on an oyster white taffeta gown with an Empire waist and dropped shoulder. Crocodile belts in brown and black to match your smart crocodile shoes come dyed wine and green as well.

**R**EAL jewels undoubtedly have a fluctuating fashion value which has little to do with their actual worth, and this year that value is very high. At one of the most popular resorts in Southern France the bathing pool has had to be drained twice within a week to recover diamonds and pearls worn by fashionable bathers! However the woman who will wear her pearls around her wrist with her bathing suit will quite probably be seen an hour later with a rope collar of little leather shank buttons about her throat with her tweeds, for costume jewellery is as much alive as its genuine sister. Turquoise has had, and is still having a tremendous vogue in Paris. It is a colour becoming to blonde and brunette, and it looks charming with black, brown, and even some greens. Real or simulated you may have it in necklets of every description as well as bracelets, earrings and clips. A particularly attractive variety for formal wear is imported from China, and is composed of delicate woven designs of indestructible seed pearls with genuine turquoise ornaments either carved or plain. A bracelet and necklace of such, with a white gown and turquoise shoes is very lovely. Jade and pink coral are slated by the manufacturing jewellers to succeed turquoise which they regard as now at the fashionable peak, and consequently soon to decline. All the semi-precious stones are being smartly worn and enormous amounts of them have been imported. One engaging necklace we have seen mixes them all to great effect, being composed of irregular bits of jade, amethyst, lapis lazuli, coral, crysophane, rose quartz, chalcedony, amber and cornelian. Clips are everywhere, the best now showing a coloured stone set among the brilliants.

Earrings, as old as Genesis where we are told how Jacob buried those of his family at Bethel, and as barbarous as Borneo where they some-

(Continued on Page 65)

## THE ARISTOCRAT of the DRESSING TABLE

**Ausco**

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In Charming Styles

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**Christmas**  
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CAMERA PORTRAITS

## SIMPLIFIED CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

Miles and miles some people walk in search of Christmas presents. Tramping up and down the streets, jostling in the aisles at big stores. Walking till their feet ache to the bone, till they are heartily tired of Christmas and Christmas gift shopping.

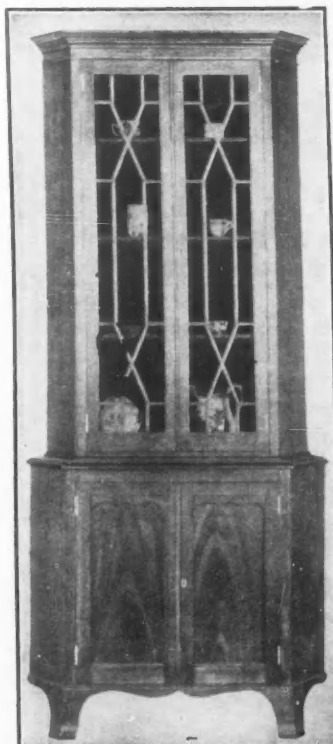
But I have found a place where the most unique Christmas gifts have been "cornered". One store has turned itself into a treasure house for gifts. Try Ridpath's at 906 Yonge Street, just above Bloor. There I found something for every one—yes everybody and I just know they'll be satisfied. I've even found something for Aunt Matilda—a needle-point tapestry stool for her poor, poor feet when she has tramped all round Toronto for her gifts. I couldn't begin to tell you all the things I bought at Ridpath's. The "Opportunity Room" and that clever little "Old Curiosity Shop" they have put up are both crammed with ideas. And my bank balance? Not badly hit at all. Ridpath's is just 4 minutes walk north on Yonge above Bloor.

PEGGY.

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# THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

LAST week in Toronto was like the proverbial Christmas pudding—crammed with many good things—the festivities beginning early in the week. Tuesday was an especially important evening, responsible as it was for the unusually brilliant ball held by the Governor-General's Body Guards at the Royal York. Their Excellencies had a busy day, paying a visit to Victoria College during the afternoon (where Lord Willingdon addressed the students and incidentally advised them to get married!) At dinner they were the guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton at "Killyree", afterwards going on to the large regimental dance at the Royal York Hotel.

Blue and silver is possibly the most effective colour-scheme that can be used in great quantities without becoming satiating, so it was most pleasing to be met at every turn with decorations combining these shades in lights, flowers, standards and uniforms, while many discerning ones, including Lady Willingdon herself, chose an exquisite variation of "Body Guard" blue for their frocks.

A double file of uniformed troopers formed a guard of honor through which guests filed to the receiving line.

His Excellency opened the ball, dancing with Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, while Her Excellency danced with Major W. L. Rawlinson, Lieut.-Col. R. Y. Eaton danced with Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor danced with Mrs. Russell Locke, and Mrs. W. D. Ross danced with Major Russell Locke.

Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, with Lt.-Col. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Col. J. E. L. Streight, and Major and Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross received in the small drawing room leading to the crystal ballroom. Lady Willingdon was gowned in midnight blue lace, fashioned on long lines, with diamond necklace and pendant. She wore a crimson ribbon across one shoulder, on which were her jewelled orders. Mrs. Eaton wore a graceful gown of white chiffon, with long drapes at the back of the bodice, diamond necklace, shoulder knot of purple orchids and green gloves. Mrs. Rawlinson was gowned in black net, made with flared skirt with wide appliques of the net. Mrs. William D. Ross was wearing a becoming gown of gold lame, made on long lines, with bandeau of the same material.

Among the guests were Mrs. W. H. Price, in a handsome gown of black and rose-flowered velvet, with jade green fan; Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, in pale pink lace and satin; Mrs. Sam McBride, in a gown of old gold lace, with diamond necklace and peach-colored feather fan; Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, who wore a gown of ivory satin.

Mrs. T. C. Evans was in mauve satin with silver motif, purple velvet bow on one shoulder, and crystal ornaments; Mrs. Arthur Everett wore a frock of flowered chiffon in tones of rose and black, with cape of black net; Mrs. George S. Henry was gowned in beige lace, made on long lines, with rope of pearls. Mrs. D. C. Draper had chosen a gown of black satin flowered in rose shade; Miss Dawson was in citron green crepe de chine, with shoulder knot of roses and violets. Mrs. Gillen wore a graceful gown of white moire; Mrs. Jack McCamus was in egg-shell satin, with rope of pearls;



MISS BARBARA LALLY PENTLAND

Eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pentland, and granddaughter of the late Hon. H. M. Howell, Chief Justice of Manitoba and the late C. A. Pentland, K.C., of Quebec. Her parents gave a large dance in her honour at the Royal Alexandra Hotel early this month. She has been studying music in Paris, especially composition, and hopes to return next year to continue her studies.

Mrs. Lawrence Till looked pretty in a gown of old gold lace, fashioned on long lines, and moulded to the figure.

Mrs. Russell Locke wore a Patou model of black chiffon embroidered in crimson flowers. Miss Muriel Strickland was in American Beauty satin; Miss Esme Heward in black chiffon with touches of Patou pink; Miss Mary Wilson wore an attractive white satin frock, moulded to her figure, with clever arrangement of straps at the back of the bodice, shoulder knot of white flowers. Miss Betty Baillie was in eggshell satin with wide band of rose tulle at the foot of the skirt, and a big bow of the satin edged with rose across one shoulder.

Tuesday was also the evening that the Bishop Strachan School Association selected as their "Theatre Night", the play "The Enchanted April" being well presented at the Empire Theatre, with Betty Wedd, a B. S. S. old girl in one of the leading roles. The audience was composed for the most part of friends of the school. Major and Mrs. Norman Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Morris, Miss Helen Grant Macdonald, Mrs. Mary Winch Reid, Major and Mrs. Vaughan McLean Howard, Mrs. Pope, Mr. Orde, and Mr. and Mrs. George Bayly, to mention but only a few.

Another event of Tuesday, was a very delightful tea-party at the Women's Art Association, given by Mrs. C. Warren Darling for her handsome daughter Miss Gwynneth, who is a debutante of the season. Banked by a trellis of abundant greens and flowers, Mrs. Darling in blending dark green, and the debutante in graceful

white velvet, presented an effective picture at the entrance of the reception hall.

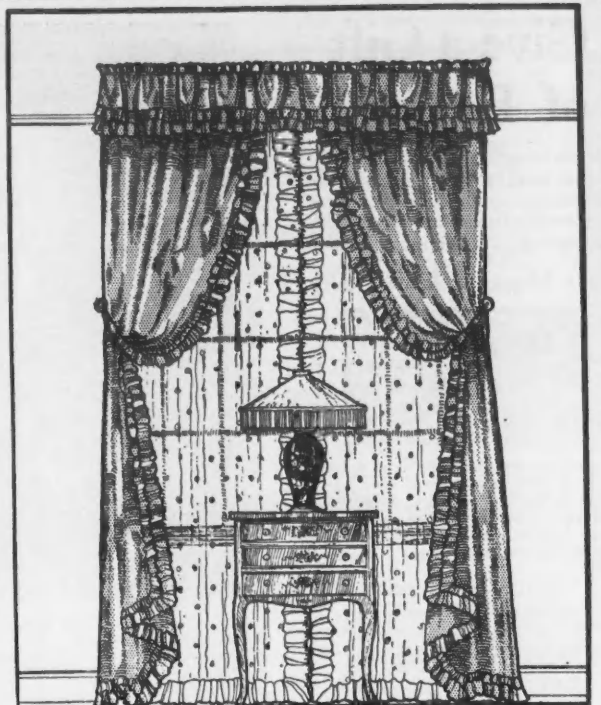
Dainty corsage bouquets of variegated flowers were worn by the tea assistants, who included Miss Rae Cayley, Miss Audrey Banks, Miss Margaret Playfair, Miss Eleanor Lyle, Miss Medora Britton, Miss Barbara Cartwright, Miss Katherine Kenrick, Miss Eleanor Brown of Hamilton and Mrs. Hugh Tarbox, sister of the debutante.

Mrs. Lionel Clarke's reception of last week, in one of Toronto's most artistic homes, was carried out with the greatest dignity and charm, the many guests being reminded of some few years ago when they were received at Government House by Mrs. Clarke in equally gracious manner.

Her daughter Mrs. Harvey Lightbourn, who received jointly with her mother, was a picturesque figure in black velvet frock with unusual cream thread trimming. The tallest of Beauty roses were a decorative centre for the long table in the dining-room, and a chosen group of assistants included Miss Betty Gibbons, Miss Betty Burton, Miss Audrey Lightbourn, Miss Gwen Johnson, Miss Jane McCulloch of Galt, and Mrs. Kenneth Marlatt, who added further touches of attentive hospitality in its most genuine form.

The Eglinton Hunt Club was the cosy spot in which Miss Helen Beardmore and Miss Mary Yates held a farewell tea prior to their departure in the near future for Kissimmee, a favourite Florida resort.

Miss Beardmore was strikingly attired in a gown of black brocade with applique of dull silver kid. The gown,



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a French model, was cut on long lines, and offset by a long diamond chain and diamond earrings. Her broad-rimmed French hat bore a matching ornament. Miss Yates had chosen a dress of black wool crepe, brought into contrast by white gloves, a white hat, long ropes of pearls and several white gardenias. The gown was made with a full skirt to the ankles, scalloped effect finishing the bodice. She wore black patent shoes and carried a black bag. Presiding over the tea table, which was charmingly arranged, were Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Mrs. Gordon Beardmore, Miss Ethel M. Brown and Mrs. Rodney Adamson.

A Debutante for every day of the week!—Can any other city challenge and beat our record? At any rate this was Toronto's recent quota, for from Monday Nov. 24th to Saturday the 29th, exactly seven attractive "debs" were presented to society.

I wonder if the three young debutantes who "came out" on Thursday

of last week realize what extremely pretty names they possess?—Medora—Kathryn—Rosalind—it is a pleasure to say or write them, how very delightful to own them!

Mrs. Molyneux Gordon's presentation tea for her two charming daughters, the Misses Medora and Kathryn (aren't they euphonious?) was a very happy affair, blending as it did Toronto's older and younger set conspicuously successfully. Both debutantes were the recipients of many lovely flowers. Mrs. Gordon carried an armful of Charlotte Corday roses, while Miss Medora Britton's were red ones, her sister Miss Kathryn Britton choosing a sheaf of tulips.

Mrs. George Harrison, Mrs. Dudley Stayner, Mrs. H. D. Lockhart Gordon, Mrs. Alexander Primrose and Mrs. C. S. Norworthy presided over the tables during the first hour, while the latter part of the afternoon the ladies officiating were Mrs. Bartlett Jackson, Mrs. George Sedgewick, Mrs. Percy Beatty and Mrs. Sankey Lee. The

group of tea assistants included Miss Elizabeth Greer, Miss Nancy Corbett, Miss Elizabeth McMullen, Miss Suzanne Davidson, Miss Alwen Owen, Miss Mary Doherty, Miss Katherine Kendrick and Miss Dorothy Bastedo.

And now to come to the third of these unusually pretty names—Rosalind—Miss Rosalind Brewin, whose coming-out party at the home of her mother, Mrs. F. H. Brewin on Glen Rd., was one of the very nicest teas of the season. Many will remember Mrs. Brewin's father, the late Hon. Andrew D. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, in Ottawa.

Mrs. Brewin received in a smart black georgette model, and wore pearl ornaments, Miss Rosalind's frock was of the new and fashionable shade of hunters green; so effective with her choice of talisman roses.

The table, which was presided over by Mrs. D. E. Henderson, Miss Frances Du Moulin, Mrs. John Machado (a niece of Mrs. Brewin), and Mrs. Fitzgerald, was attractively centred with bronze snapdragon in a silver épergne and tall bronze candles in Georgian candlesticks over a polished table. Assisting the debutante in the tearoom were Miss Peggy Biggar, Miss Jean Wood, Miss Kitty Gordon and Miss Veronica Clarke.

Then on Friday last, three more of Toronto's charming daughters had coming-out tea-parties given for them.—Miss Marion O'Neill, Miss Peggy Biggar, and Miss Enid Craig.

The King Edward ballroom, effectively lit, and arranged to perfection with lovely ferns and flowers, provided a beautiful setting for Mrs. George Henry O'Neill's reception in honour of Miss Marion O'Neill.

The hostess' gown was a model from Boue Soeurs, made almost entirely of black sequins with a touch of gold lace and worn with a corsage of orchids. The debutante wore her court presentation gown, also designed by Boue Soeurs, a period frock of white lace and tulle, with a bouffant hooped skirt just disclosing the toes of her

white crepe slippers. Her only ornament was a necklet of pearls and her flowers were an old fashioned Victorian bouquet similar to the one she carried at the court of St. James, with pink and white and blue flowers effectively mingled. Mrs. Thomas Bernard Farrell Jr. of Montreal, a sister of the debutante, had chosen a Chanel model of turquoise blue flat crepe with a diamante yoke, a pearl necklace and a shoulder knot of orchids. Mrs. Geo. Henry O'Neill Jr. of Niagara Falls, New York, also received, wearing a French gown of tulle and taffeta with a corsage of talisman roses. Tea was served from two long tables stretching down the room and festive with rose candles in the silver candelabra, and pink roses with baby's breath mingled with lily of the valley and smilax. Mrs. T. J. Agar, Mrs. Herbert Horsfall, Mrs. W. J. Cluff, Mrs. A. B. Drake and Mrs. F. Mason poured tea and coffee, and the assistants included three of the season's debutantes, Miss Florence Moncur, Miss Margaret Holmes and Miss Muriel Strickland, also Miss Grace Gibson of Lewiston Heights, New York.

Mrs. George Henry O'Neill entertained at a delightful supper-dance afterwards in the Oak Room of the King Edward Hotel, for the assistants at the tea which she gave in the afternoon for her daughter. The table was arranged in horseshoe shape, and the centre was banked with the beautiful bouquets of many varieties of flowers which had been presented to the young debutante. Music for dancing was provided by a large orchestra and covers were laid for 30.

Mrs. George Biggar entertained on the same afternoon for her daughter, Miss Peggy Biggar, at her home on Charles St., E.

Chrysanthemums filled the rooms with a pretty pink shade in the drawing-room where the hostess received in a gown of black lace and georgette inset with a flesh pink vestee. The debutante wore a French afternoon frock of figured chiffon in pastel shades of blue and pink and yellow, with black moiré pumps and a necklet of pearls, and carried an armful of Claudia Pernet roses. Mrs. George McLaren and Mrs. Hamilton Boswell poured tea and coffee in the dining room, where the table was attractively centred with yellow chrysanthemums over a teal cloth of lace. The assistants were Miss Rosalind Brewin, Miss Joyce Wood, Miss Joyce Lownsborough and Miss Isabel Pepall.

The third debutante tea took place on Woodlawn Avenue, Mrs. T. Arthur Craig receiving with Miss Enid. This was also an equally delightful affair, it was such a frosty afternoon, and these cosy tea-parties seemed to radiate a cheery brightness, that was reflected from the youthful "raison-d'être".

Mrs. Craig's gown was of blue georgette inset with blue lace, and worn with a rope of blue pearls, and she carried a bouquet of pink and white lilies mingled with maidenhair fern. Miss Enid Craig's frock was a Lelong evening model of white crepe Elizabeth, draped and caught at the side with three bows and finished around the bottom of the skirt with three flaring flounces. The short coat was trimmed with white lapin fur, and she wore her coming-out gifts, a necklace, earrings and bracelets of crystal, and carried a large bouquet of pink chrysanthemums and blue iris. Mrs. T. A. Macdonald of Penetanguishene, Mrs. Geo. Cooke and Mrs. D. N. MacLennan poured tea and coffee at a table lovely with an antique crystal bowl, and beautiful crystal candelabra. The flowers were deep pink butterfly roses, the candles blue shining over a cloth of filet lace. Candles also burnt on the buffet in silver candlesticks. The friends of the debutante who assisted were Miss Aileen McLaughlin, Miss Aileen McGuire, Miss Callie Dunn and Miss Margaret Hynes.

One of Toronto's most popular debutantes—Miss Eleanor Lyle, was the honoured guest at a very charming lunch, which Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh gave for her at the Hunt Club recently. Miss Lyle wore a becoming frock of green, with matching velvet hat, and her corsage bouquet of lilies and orchids was the thoughtful and tasteful gift of her hostess.

Most of the guests were the season's debutantes, Mrs. John Lyle, Mrs. Robert Gouinlock, Mrs. Roper Gouinlock, Mrs. Mackenzie King and Mrs. George Hendrie being present as well.

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(Continued on Page 62)

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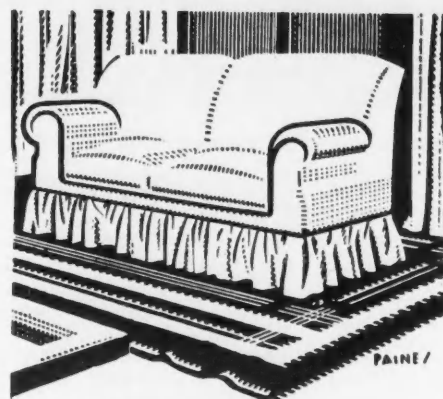
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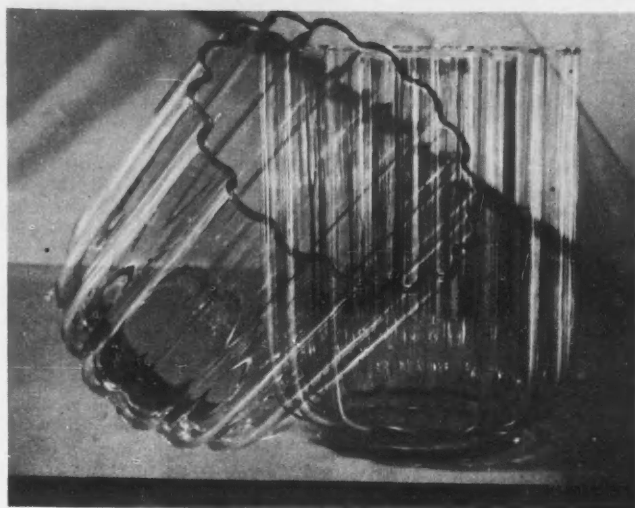
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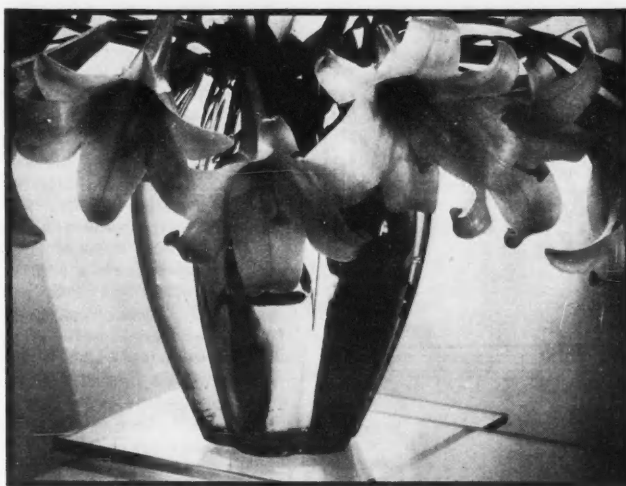
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### TO ANNOUNCE EACH GIFT

"Saturday Night's" new greeting card, embossed in colours, and bearing an engraved message, will announce each gift subscription in a very pleasing way. The cards will be mailed directly to your friends, bearing your name as donor, or if you so request, they will be sent to you.

### TEAR OUT THIS COUPON and attach to your list or letter.

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816 Richmond St. West,  
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Send "Saturday Night" each week for a year to the list of friends attached, and send your new greeting card to each, bearing my name as donor. My remittance for \$..... is enclosed, to cover these subscriptions at your special Christmas rates.

Name .....  
Address .....

living. Christmas shopping is not the bugbear it used to be when one's searching is rewarded so magnificently.

For instance, an expedition of discovery to the various shops yields a French wine service... something that has a decided Continental atmosphere about it, and is rather new to this country. It is of very fine glass in that indefinable color called "smoke" (it also comes in gris and crystal); and is composed of fifty-two pieces—four dozen glasses of four different sizes, two decanters for red wine and white wine, and two water jugs. This service comes from Nancy, France, and bears the name of one of Europe's most famous glassmakers, Daum. Its simplicity, airy beauty of line, shape and color, commend it to those who love glass.

There is a pleasant thrill of discovery as we find an amusing set of hand blown cocktail glasses. They are duo-globular in shape and are an amusingly appropriate gift for those whose favorite sport is "riding to hounds", because in the lower globe of each glass are figures of the hunt. . . . M.F.H., hounds, fox and riders. When all the glasses are placed together on the tray there is a complete review of all the members taking part in the sport. The little figures inside the crystal globe are beautifully done in colored glass.

Another group of glasses of a generously large size for stirrup cup have droll hand-etched scenes from the hunt. Another group of glasses has the tale that is familiar to every devotee of the chase painted upon them in color.

What is home without a radio? A place that seems to be entirely out of the world of happenings. Of course you already possess a large one that provides you with the symphony music you appreciate and the gay music you dance to, but think of the convenience and pleasure to be extracted from one of the new small radios that have recently made their debut. They are small enough to move around easily, and have a most useful place in the library where the master of the house may listen undisturbed to the speeches in which he is interested, while other members of the household have their music.

Every hostess will agree that a coffee table is not a luxury... that it is a necessity. Placed before a fire of crackling logs, a table such as this presided over by a gracious hostess is the final flourish that decides whether the preceding dinner has been a success. The coffee table shown in the illus-



## GAS

Live with the gas refrigerator for years—so far as your ears are concerned you will never know that it exists.

Open the refrigerator any hour of the day or night. You will find crisp, dry cold, pure, sparkling ice cubes always inside. But never any noise. Not a sound.

How can Electrolux work so noiselessly, so dependably, so inexpensively? The answer is simple.

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No machinery! That is the secret. A tiny gas flame and a trickle of water take the place of all machinery. Gas and water are relatively cheap, as you know. And only a small quantity of each is required to circulate the refrigerant that produces cold.

Not a single moving part—think what that means to you in freedom from noise, freedom from mechanical trouble.

Send for the Booklet "No More Noise Than a Lighted Candle"

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IN EVERY CUP**

Never departs from the finest  
quality or its uniformity of flavour.

**"SALADA"  
TEA**

'Fresh from the gardens'

## THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 59)

his party, and for this part of the programme three official sets had been arranged. The first, which was the set of honor, included His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross, Mrs. and Mrs. Angus MacMurchy, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Col. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, Mrs. W. Cowan, Col. G. T. Chisholm, Col. D. M. Robertson, Mrs. Bert Wemp, Sir Henry Pellatt, Mrs. Scott Griffin and Sir William Mulock.

In the second set were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, Miss Isobel Ross, Col. Ian Sinclair, Miss Susan Ross, Major George Alexander, Mr. Alexander Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Murray, Miss Marie Fraser, Capt. Eric Haldenby, Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mr. E. Dickie, Mrs. J. A. McLeod, and Col. R. S. Wilson.

The third set included Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. MacLean, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Gen. and Mrs. Draper, Dr. and Mrs. A. MacKenzie, Col. W. H. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. D. MacLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McIntosh, Gen. Fotheringham.

It was the merriest of merry festivals, and everyone entered into the jollity of the gathering with hilarious abandon. A picturesque ceremony was the bringing in of the haggis. When the signal was given, the guests rose to their feet, and the haggis made a dramatic entry, borne on a platform by four tall sergeants, the procession preceded by the pipers skirling their

pipes. It was carried to the head table, where Mr. Angus MacMurchy, the president, pierced it with his skene d'hu, and Mr. Robert Binnie recited Robert Burns' address to the haggis. Later on a portion of the appetizing dish was presented to each guest.

Bouquets were presented to Mrs. Ross by Miss Murray, and to Mrs. Angus MacMurchy by Miss Susan Ross.

The Crystal ballroom was arranged for sitting out, with rugs covering the floor, and large chairs and couches placed around the room. The band of the 48th Highlanders gave a gay program of Scottish music throughout the evening.

In the hall was a long table where punch was served, and the banquet hall was filled with small tables decorated with bowls of bronze 'mums, and here supper was served. At the long head table, which was placed along one side of the room, were seated His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacMurchy, Sir William Mulock, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Sir Henry Pellatt.

Port Nelson was the rendezvous for many Torontonians last week when Mrs. E. Manson Milne, formerly Miss Lorna McCollum of Toronto, received for the first time since her marriage in her new home. She wore her wedding gown of white satin, cut on princess lines, with a train stretching from the waist and finished with a yoke of old rose-point lace. Her only ornaments were pearls and she carried an arm bouquet of deep pink roses. Her mother, Mrs. W. J. McCollum, who received with her, was in a gown of gold and silver lace combined with silver georgette and worn with a jacquette of the same material. She carried Johanna Hill roses, while Mrs. Wm. Milne of Port Nelson, carried talisman roses with her gown of black lace over blue and silver georgette. Bronze 'mums filled the drawing-room, and in the tea-room the tables were decorated with festive tallman roses in a silver bowl, yellow candles in silver holders and a cloth of cut work and filet. Mrs. Wm. Meyers of Hamilton and Mrs. Wm. Crawford of Toronto poured tea and coffee and the assistants were the bridesmaids, Miss Ellen Johnson and the Misses Edith and Maria McCollum, sisters of the bride. They wore their bridesmaids' frocks of blue taffeta, with skirts of tulle made in three tiers and shading into a deep midnight blue. They wore their bridesmaids' gifts, lapis lazuli pendants, and on their shoulders dainty bouquets of Premier roses and lily of the valley.

On Thursday Nov. 22nd, Miss Susan Ross was hostess at a delightful luncheon in government house in honor of Miss Lois Birks of Montreal and Miss Margaret Denton.

Mrs. Phillip B. Toller, of Ottawa, entertained last week at two coming-out teas in honour of her daughter, Miss Betty Toller, who wore a dress of delft blue lace, carrying a bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Toller wore a gown of purple georgette. The tea table was centred with pink baby 'mums and was presided over by Miss Minnie Burn, Mrs. C. J. Allan, Mrs. Carleton Monk, Mrs. P. J. Baskerville, the assistants being Miss Marian Gale, Miss Edith Baskerville, Miss Esther Wilson, Miss Jocelyn White, Miss Francis Drury, Miss Isabel Grant, Miss Catherine MacPhail and Miss Morna Peters.

A very warm welcome is being extended by Toronto society to the Hon. Edward Dunlop and Mrs. Dunlop, of Pembroke, who have taken Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth F. MacLaren's house on Poplar Plains Rd., for the winter months. Their two charming daughters, Miss Mary and Miss Mibs Dunlop, are an attractive pair of debutantes and will, we feel sure, enjoy their first season of gaieties in Toronto.

And Toronto is not the only city that is having its list of debutantes increased by new members. In Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. Daryl Kent, formally presented their elder daughter, Miss Marion Kent, at a delightful reception on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at their home on Comox St. And Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wallbridge were hosts at a dance for their daughter, Miss Grace Wallbridge, who, with her mother, spent part of last year travelling in England and on the Continent.

The Continent is missing many familiar faces this winter due to the fact of the new ice rinks in London and suburbs. At an ice carnival held recently at the Grosvenor House rink, we hear that among the interested spectators were H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, the Queen of Spain and many other notables, all of whom forsook their supper tables to watch a set of Canadian Lancers danced on the ice by Captain the Hon. Jack Mifford, Lady Millbanke, Sir Samuel Hoare,



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YONGE AND TEMPERANCE TORONTO  
Store Open Until 6 P.M.

Miss Dudley Ward, Captain Evan Wallace and Lady Dashwood, whose husband Sir John Dashwood was recently godfather at the christening in Lambeth Palace, to the infant son of Lady Lindsay-Hogg, who previous to her marriage, was well known to the English as Frances Dobie of Montreal.

The English stage certainly has a tremendous lure for Canadians—Another one has arrived in London to try her luck, Miss Peggy Coucher, (Mrs. Laurence Goodwin), who has been playing in Western Canada for the last few years, says that "due to the talkies the legitimate stage seems doomed to disappear in Canada, and she wished the Imperial Conference would do something to prevent the American Film Company showing only the poor British films." That I fear is rather a "tall order" and not under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Conference.

The recent visit of Canada's Prime Minister to the Vimy Ridge Memorial, where he laid a wreath of purple pansies in memoriam, reminds one that the great monument is nearing completion. Mr. Walter Allward, the sculptor, who is in London while executing his beautiful design, lives and works in the house and studio formerly occupied by Alfred Gilbert.

If Alfred Gilbert's name recalls nothing more to Canadians than his statue of "Eros" once in Piccadilly Circus, it conjures a delightful vision. But Mr. Gilbert's name, like that of Mr. Allward's, will go down in history forever associated with the magnificent memorial. It is his work which is the outstanding feature in the private Royal Chapel beneath the recently re-opened St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Mr. Gilbert's Malda Vale studio, was opened by Queen Victoria, who was his patron, and now this artistic workshop is the birthplace of a memorial proving the loyalty of that far-flung Empire in which Victoria had such trust.

It is the intention of the British Government to insert a Tablet in the walls of "Earscliffe," Ottawa, the home of the British High Commissioner, Sir William Clark, to com-

memorate the fact that this historic house was for many years the home of Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald. Upon his return to Ottawa the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, will decide what inscription is to be chiselled on the Tablet in memory of his illustrious predecessor.

Mrs. E. Geoffrey Weeks, formerly Miss Vivian Scott of Toronto, received in her new home 433 Besserer St., Ottawa, last week. Bronze 'mums adorned the drawing room where the hostess was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Alwyn Scott of Toronto. The bride wore her wedding gown, a lovely Patou model of ivory satin with long flowing skirt falling into a train, the sleeves close fitting and the girdle, the ends of which fell to the ground, was embroidered in seed pearls. She carried a bouquet of roses and white heather.

Bright yellow chrysanthemums with dark bronze pom-poms and yellow candles were used effectively on the tea table at which Mrs. Elroy Forde, Mrs. Percy Bordon and Mrs. W. Arthur Steel presided. The assistants were Mrs. Glenholme Hughes, Toronto, Mrs. Eaton Burden, Toronto, Mrs. Arnold Davidson, Toronto, and Mrs. Douglas Blair, the Misses Shirley and Phyllis Stewart, and Mrs. Frank Rogers of Ottawa.

Most of us, at the Winter Fair last week, after admiring the wonderful horses, passed on to admire the more homey cats and dogs—but we did not find on the leg of any of them a black band denoting that the black beribboned dog had lost a chum, like the Hon. Mrs. Charles Baillie—Hamilton's dog which she had with her when visiting a mutual friend.

All Canada—from coast to coast—was interested in the banquet given last week to the Hon. Cairine Wilson—the first woman Senator in Canada—by the Toronto Women Teachers' Association in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

The gathering was unique in being so widely representative of the various

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It is an unusual gift but welcome always! It's the creator of many good things to eat... not only waffles but other delightful tid bits, too! The prices run \$19.75, \$15.50, \$11.50, \$10.50, \$9.50 and \$8.50—these being for easy terms.

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MRS. GEORGE C. McCULLOUGH  
Of Toronto, who before her marriage was Miss Phyllis Clarie Laidlaw only daughter of Mrs. John D. Laidlaw and the late Major John D. Laidlaw of Hamilton, Ontario.

—Photo by Cunningham, Hamilton.



interests of women, both in the home and in the many avenues of business and professional life to which Canadian women now have access. In the large assemblage were women prominent in the teaching profession in Ontario and from overseas; women lawyers, doctors, nurses, artists, writers and editors.

Miss Etta Lane, President of the Women Teachers' Association, who presided at the gathering, extended a warm welcome to the "guest of honour and the distinguished gathering." Senator Wilson in reply paid tribute to the teachers whose profession she termed "a noble one, calling for an extraordinary amount of tact, patience and humor"—and as she is the mother of eight children she speaks with authority. Senator Wilson contrasted the present enviable condition of women with that of sixty years ago, when women were not only excluded from professions but were objects of criticism if they contemplated earning their own living in any way.

Speeches were made by leading members of the different professions and as one man expressed it, "The women said more in less time than the same number of men would have done." Now that is what might be called a *real* compliment to the fair sex. It is always nice to hear praise given when it is deserved and if only more people would do that and as Miss Emma Duff says, "cultivate a keen sense of humour" how much happier most lives would be.

Mrs. William Pugsley was hostess at a charmingly arranged luncheon-bridge at her residence, "Birchholm" at Rosedale, N. B., in honor of her guest Mrs. Gillmor Brown of Cleveland, Ohio, a former resident of Saint John. The luncheon was served at two beautifully appointed tables each one of which had a central decoration of baby chrysanthemums, yellow and blue, in blue and yellow flower bowls. Covers were laid for 12. The bridge prizes were won by Mrs. L. Richmond Harrison, Mrs. David P. Chisholm and Mrs. Andrew Jack. The guests included, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Walter E. Foster, Mrs. James Jack, Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Mrs. John Morris Robinson, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. F. L. Kenny, Mrs. L. Richmond Harrison, Mrs. Andrew Jack, Mrs. D. P. Chisholm and Miss Mabel Sidney Smith.

Mrs. Leonard Fraser of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Blanchet in Rosedale, N. B., has been much fêted since her arrival a few days ago. On Thursday Mrs. Paterson Coombs gave a very delightful if small bridge at Rosedale for Mrs. Fraser. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Ronald Jones and Miss Constance White.

The Winnipeg badminton season is in full swing, and both the Winnipeg and the Winter Club are holding tournaments. There is as yet no ice at the Winter Club, and the courts are consequently in great demand. Great interest was occasioned by the visit of the English Players who gave exhibition games last week at Winnipeg. The team consists of Sir G. A. Thomas, Bart. (Captain), J. F. Devlin, H. S. Uber, D. C. Hume, R. M. White, and R. E. C. Nichols.

The Winnipeg Badminton Club entertained the team and the more prominent local players at luncheon on the two days of their stay.

News comes from Vancouver that Mrs. Geoffrey Malcolmson, who was before her marriage, Miss Geraldine



MRS. LEOPOLD MACAULAY  
Wife of the Hon. Leopold Macaulay, the new Ontario Provincial Secretary.  
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

Fowler of Winnipeg,—where for two or three years she was provincial lady champion at Badminton—, recently had a baby daughter born on the 17th of November. And further Winnipeg news tells of a young heiress who arrived on the 15th of Nov. to Mr. and Mrs. Phipps Baker.

Mrs. Harold Turner of Quebec has been a much fêted visitor in Winnipeg lately, and before Mr. and Mrs. Pentland's dance she had a buffet dinner given in her honour by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Logan. Miss Marjorie Glassco and Miss Margaret Black have had bridge parties for Mrs. Turner, as has Miss. Renee Bourgoin.

Mrs. Turner was also entertained by Professor and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. and Mrs. James Graham, Miss Helen Pousette, Miss Shelagh Kirby, Miss Kathleen McMahon and others. Mrs. Turner is extremely popular in Winnipeg, and she will be very much missed when she leaves for Quebec in December.

The Hon. Samuel Allsopp is a visitor in Winnipeg. Mr. Allsopp is the elder son of Lord and Lady Hindlip of Doveridge Hall Derby, and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He has been in New York for the last year learning American business methods, and is now on his way through Canada to see something of the country. Lord and Lady Hindlip have been interested in Canada for many years, and have made a host of Canadian friends on their frequent trips to this country. During his stay in Winnipeg Mr. Allsopp was the guest of honour at a dinner given by His Hon. the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Allsopp also attended the Three Hundred Club dance at the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

The second of the Three Hundred Clubs group of dances was held at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg and was very well attended, as several people gave dinner parties and came on to the dance later. Mr. and Mrs. George Northwood entertained at the

Manitoba Club for their debutante daughter, Rosamond, Miss Peggy Meek entertained in honour of her cousin, Miss Edith Hunter of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Athol McBean was also a dinner hostess.

The Military Ball in Winnipeg was, as always, a remarkably gay and brilliant spectacle, and was unusually well patronized this year. A number of dinner parties were given before the ball, among them being that given in the Officers Mess of Fort Osborn Barracks, at which Brig. and Mrs. T. V. Anderson, and Col. and Mrs. Melville Ten Brock presided. The band of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry played throughout dinner. Brig. and Mrs. Anderson, and Col. and Mrs. Anderson received the guests at the ball in the Gold Drawing Room of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, after which dancing began in the ball room which was gaily decorated with lances and pennons, flags, etc. Supper was served in the main dining room at midnight, and the band of the P.P.C.L.I. played a number of patriotic airs ending their programme with the regimental marches of the units in M.D.10.

The ball was patronized by His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Webb, Chief Justice and Mrs. Brendergast, the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. Harte, and party from Government House.

#### Travellers

Mrs. Angus McLean is leaving for her home in Louisville, Kentucky, after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fleming, in Ottawa.

Miss Margaret Tilley, of Saint John, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry P. MacKeen, in Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Peters, Saint John, have left to take up their residence in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Osler, of Winnipeg, with their small daughter, are visiting Mrs. Osler's parents in Toronto for a few weeks before going on to Boston.

Miss Frances Tibbets, who has been visiting her sister, Lady Hagen and Sir Douglas Hagen in Saint John, is spending a short time with her niece, Mrs. Douglas Macaulay, at their residence in Clark Crescent, Westmount, Montreal.

Miss Lillian Snowball, of Chatham, is spending some weeks with friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. N. King, the Misses Bryda and Bernice King and Master Calvin King, of Neepawa, Man., were the guests of Hon. T. G. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy in Ottawa, for a few days on their way to Montreal, where they sailed for Europe to spend the next nine months abroad.

Major George Washington Stephens, of Montreal, has sailed from New York by the *Le de France*, for an extended trip abroad.

Returning to Canada for the first time since her marriage several years ago in London to Lieutenant Gowlland of the British Navy, Mrs. Geoffrey Gowlland, the former Dorothy Proctor, has arrived in Vancouver, to be the guest until April of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Proctor.

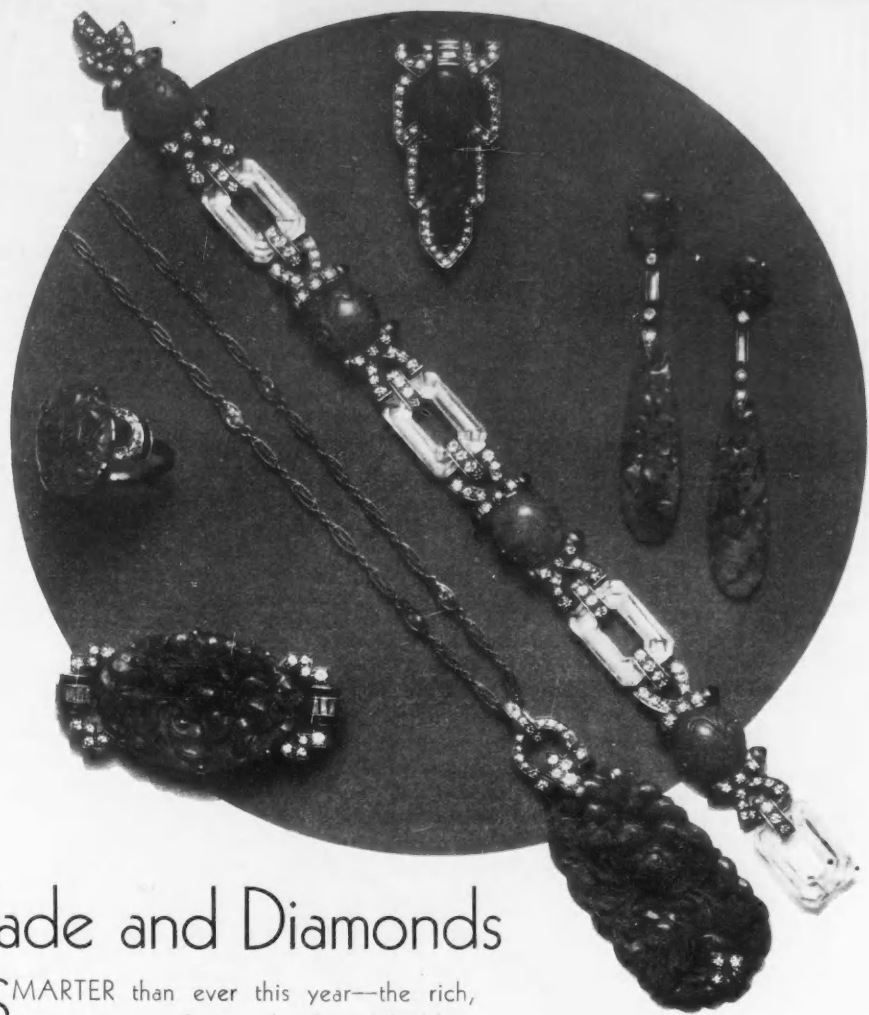
Mrs. H. W. Sweeney, of Winnipeg, is sailing from England on November 29, by the *Montclare*, for Canada, after a two months' trip abroad. Before leaving for the West she will remain in Montreal for a few days.

Mrs. Edward Skinner, of Halifax, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. W. R. Cruikshank, and Mr. Cruikshank, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in Newcastle, N.B., has returned home.

Miss Marguerite White, Saint John, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ward Hagen and Mr. Hagen at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. J. W. Watson, of Vancouver, and Mrs. C. D. Rand, of Glencoe Lodge, are being extensively fêted prior to leaving towards the end of the month for New York, from where they will sail on December 2 aboard the *Empress of Australia* for a world tour.

Mrs. Patrick Hardy, of Toronto, who has been spending several months in France, has returned to town and is at her home on Glenrose Avenue.



## Jade and Diamonds

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The special rates are good only on orders mailed before Christmas Eve, and only on subscriptions addressed to points in Canada and Newfoundland. In Great Britain, United States and Mexico, subscriptions \$7.00 each. All other countries, \$10.00 each.

FILL OUT THE ORDER FORM AND MAIL TODAY—Then your Christmas shopping worries will be over.

Each gift will be announced by one of the new Christmas greeting cards, embossed in colours, and bearing an engraved message. The cards will be mailed directly to your friends, with your name as donor written in, or if you so request it, they will be sent to you for signature.

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812 Richmond St. West,  
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You are to send "Saturday Night" each week during the next year to the following, announcing my gifts by mailing your 1930 Christmas greeting card, bearing my name as donor, to each of these friends. My remittance is enclosed for the amount shown below.

Signature	Address	
NAME (write plainly)	COMPLETE ADDRESS	AMOUNT


Additional names may be listed on a separate sheet and attached to this coupon. Have you read above how you may renew your own subscription at the reduced rate? Amount enclosed \$

SATURDAY NIGHT



DR. AND MRS. WALTER CLINE OF VANCOUVER  
Whose marriage on Saturday, October 4, was one of the prominent weddings of Vancouver's Autumn season. Mrs. Cline was the former Mona McKinnon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKinnon, and Dr. Cline is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cline. Dr. Taylor Henry, formerly of Toronto and now residing in Vancouver, was best man for Dr. Cline.





When a dish of AYLMER cherries is placed before you, an immediate appeal is made to the appetite. Perhaps it is just the "look" of them—perhaps it is their uniform size and color or the generous smothering of tempting syrup? But when you taste them you'll realize that they are even more delicious than they appear to be. Here is the luscious flavor and appetizing goodness that is only associated with the name AYLMER. What appetite could resist? Ask your grocer.

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FINER CANADIAN FLAVOR

## DEAR AUNT...

By JOYCE LANSBURY

"AND while I'm to Penelope's, mind as the chickens is fed reg'lar, and that the chores ain't neglected, 'Lias." Elias, meekest of husbands, and most conscientious of village plumbers, turned a hopeful eye to the ceiling. "Youse be away over a month, Melissy?" he asked.

"Guess not. Thing's hasn't a way of stayin' put by themselves!" Melissa, severest of wives, and most conscientious of village housekeepers, shook out a moulting feather boa into a semblance of feathered uniformity: drew it with a firm unrelenting hand about a neck already bound by a jewelled black velvet ribbon, and pulled on white cotton gloves.

"If the train's went before I get there, there'll be a mix-up!" she accused.

There was no one to accuse, of course, still Elias reacted well to guilt producing stimuli. He was out of the house like a shot, cranking an asthmatic car, and they arrived at the station with a flourish and a bang, alarming even to the station agent, accustomed as he was to seeing rural life at its most sensational.

PENELOPE stood at the door of her studio apartment, a welcoming hand outstretched. Aunt Melissa was a dear, she catalogued, thoughtful in having kept an eye on her in orphaned childhood, but unquestionable country cousin in aunt form, weird as to clothes and grammar, and steadfastly unaware of it.

"So nice to see you, Aunt Melissa!" and Penelope, all grace and flowered chiffon, led her guest indoors.

Penelope went in for art in every possible form, managing the outward and visible signs rather well. Her studio pleased her. Emphatically modernistic: utterly uncured.

Aunt Melissa leant forward in her chair—a sensuous, cretonned chair, intense with peacocks and trailing arabus. It was the first time she had

seen Penelope's latest attempt at interior decoration. It was disturbing, and gave her a queer sense of loneliness. Her soul cried out for parlours she had known, tremendously sincere in patterned carpets, with a "God Bless our Home" done in wool and hanging above the organ, and pictures of those passed on, enlarged, and in heavy gilt frames.

"All red up, and your house-cleanin' done?" she asked, anxious for anchor in this uncharted sea.

"Dear Aunt...one doesn't, you know...."

Aunt Melissa, her eye on dust beneath a table, opined that it would be better if one did.

"We'll have tea", Penelope soothed, "and then, dear Aunt, a little sleep—for you're tired, after your journey, and to-night there's the party. You'll want to be fresh for that, won't you?"

"Oh no, it's nothing much....just a few friends dropping in, rather a matter of duty, you know—and when duty calls you know what one's expected to do." "Be never wantin' there" supplied Aunt Melissa, with memories of home and Sundays made pleasantly active by vociferous hymn-singing.

Penelope tinkled tea things. "Cream, lemon, or clear?" she asked.

"Green, if it's fer me!" Aunt Melissa bridled.

SLEEPLESS in the unfamiliar room, Aunt Melissa could have wept. It was all so strange, so disappointing.

She had looked forward to this holiday for years—incidentally so had Elias. She rebelled at being forced to rest in mid-afternoon, just because she was supposed to be tired. "Onnatura nonsense!" she called it.

At home one never slept in the day time when tired, one went grimly on, then vented one's ill humour on the first thing that came one's way—invariably Elias. She missed Elias, and hated the cold room, all blue and mauve



THE STORMY CHANNEL COAST  
Huge waves sixty feet high this autumn were to be seen breaking high above the promenade at Rottingdean in the south of England.

taffeta. Plainly she closed her eyes, shutting out the sight of unfriendly furnishings. Their strangeness excited contrast: and she turned her thoughts from the dull blue draperies at the window, to kitchen curtains at home, draped fustily aside to allow an uninterrupted view of a pink geranium in a red tomato can.

But with her eyes closed her loneliness increased. It was like a presence. Like a presence too the minutes, as they passed, "sedately in, monotonously out".... Silence, and loneliness: nothing but that, and the rustle of the silk spread.... Why on earth Penelope couldn't have sensible crazy quilts like other folk, she didn't know!.... Despairingly the flicker of interest in the rustling quilt passed, making way for that all pervading silence. Aunt Melissa gave up to it, mutely resigned. She resolved to go home next day, wishing she hadn't to wait that long. But there were no trains. Besides there was the party. No honest, full-hearted party like those at home, she felt sure. It would be strange like everything else.

It was.

With a careless gesture, Penelope introduced her aunt to languid young women in amazing clothes, and languid young men with amazing manners. Later they became less languid. Aunt Melissa found this even more distressing. She sat through it disapprovingly, censorious eyes on oblivious sinners. Their indifference to her disapproval was infuriating. Finally she rose, "Guess I'll be fixin' fer bed!" she announced, and flung from the room, hurrying words as she went. "....Sheep....gone astray...." they heard, and then a door banged in the distance.

"What's the old lamb yapping about sheep for?" asked a young thing all lipstick and ear-rings.

"No, 'Lias, 'tain't no place fer decent folk", Aunt Melissa warned across a dinner table of iron-stone china, and salt pork. She was home again, and glad to be back. Just a day and a half away, and it had seemed like months.... "All them girls a-smokin', and some a-settin' on the floor. Shameful I call it! What's the world comin' to?—nice appearin' girls too, some of them."

"They was, eh?" Elias became unnecessarily interested. It was refreshing too, to consider the down fall of civilization through such pleasing media.

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A MONTH later, breaking in frivolously upon the ritual of wash day, came a letter from Penelope. She was engaged. Horace—of course Aunt Melissa remembered Horace?—well Horace had written from Paris that he was coming home. He had done wonders with his pictures. His future was assured—wasn't it heavenly? And would Aunt Melissa be a lamb, and come up while she was away, and look after things a bit? She was going to meet Horace at the boat, and they'd come back together, and announce their engagement at a bright little affair at the studio, the evening they arrived. Rather a jolly idea, wasn't it? Of course she wouldn't expect Aunt Melissa to stay to the party: that would be too much! But would she get in enough stuff for a feed?... the list would be on the end table by the divan. She felt it was almost too much to ask, considering everything, and all that had happened. Still, wasn't Aunt Melissa the dearest aunt in the world?....

"Considerin' everythin'!" Aunt Melissa sniffed, and a mighty lot there was to consider. Penelope had nerve! A fine one to enter the state of matrimony with such nerve as that—nerve and cigarettes and all of it.

"I'm a-goin'", she announced later to Elias. "Something has to be done, or they'll be caught in their tracks. And I'm not only goin' to red things up, but I'll fix the whole place over decent, and make it homelike. If a girl don't know how a home should look before marriage, she never will after! And 'Lias, you've a-got to help me."

Elias brightened. "Sure, Melissy, I'll help."

"Tain't the party you'll be at", Aunt Melissa squelched, militant to her finger tips, "it's the heaven' of the furniture as you'll be useful for."

"Furniture?"

"Yes, furniture. We'll drive up in the truck, taking some of the stuff what's in the attic, pictures and such."

Next day found Aunt Melissa making the studio "home-like" with embroidered cushions, impossible pictures, tidies, and a few faded books with double titles—"Bessie or Bought and Found", carefully placed in the centre of a crocheted mat, graced the end table by the divan. With Cromwellian vigour she removed the idols of Penelope's heart. Elias, meek and perspiring, struggled with a monstrous coloured print of Niagara Falls.

"Hang it there, 'Lias," Aunt Melissa ordered, "in place of them sick-lookin' folk as ain't half dressed."

"But, Melissy!" Elias protested, "I can't see as how Niagara Falls...."

"There's all kinds of ways of convertin', 'Lias!" Aunt Melissa reproved moving a bit of statuary in favour of an ornate vase of everlasting.

MEANWHILE the boat had docked.

The return journey for Horace and Penelope was a thing of rapture, merging into incoherencies as they reached their destination. Horace called Penelope his "love of the triple aura", soared to poetical heights about her artistic soul, wove fantasies of colour vibrations about her, and all to the accompaniment of divine commonplace about love nests.

Penelope thrilled to it, remembering with pride her subtleties of colour grouping in the studio.... the limpid greens and amber, the flare of scarlet.

"Your soul at last!" Horace exclaimed as the key slid into the door, "your surroundings proclaiming you; the singing mystery of you everywhere, your essential being expressed in the things about you."

"Here we are!" Penelope triumphed. "Just time to show you things a bit before the guests arrive.... the studio."

The door opened wide upon an enlarged picture of Aunt Melissa's Uncle Ezra in his lodge uniform, staring above the braided collar with the air of a startled guinea-pig. Near by Niagara Falls in its heavy frame, gushed forth vividly.

Horace shuddered, his thin fingers working in nervous protest as he looked about him. So this was the real Penelope! This was her soul! Ah, the misery of it!—the awful colours, the ornaments, the antimacassars, the crowded ugliness.

Silent she stood beside him, rigid, almost he thought—but no! he couldn't look at her. Yet what was she doing? Why the gasp, the cry of "Aunt Melissa, oh, Aunt Melissa!"... Yes, someone had entered the room. A queer-looking someone: someone in an apron. A relation in an apron?—an aunt?—and in such a setting? It was too much.

Niagara Falls darkened. The guinea-pig uncle faded. The ugliness blurred. The aproned relation passed. Horace had fainted.

Saxony is excited over rumors that an invisible ray has been stalling automobiles. American scientists, more responsive to current needs, are said to be working on an invisible ray for stalling instalment collectors. — Chicago Daily News.

Geneva's consideration of a "permanent disarmament commission" is in a way of a confession that the job will never be completed. — Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

Little Waldo was much impressed by his first trip through the garden. Coming to the morning-glories he shouted, "Oh, Mother, come and see the vine with the loud-speakers!" — Boston Transcript.

"Darling, may I kiss your hand?" asked the young man with old-fashioned ways.

"Sure, kid, hop to it," said the Modern Jane, "but be careful you don't burn your nose on my cigarette!" — Florida Times-Union.

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# COMMUNITY PLATE



# Matters of Bridge

## The Challenge

By HENRY LAWSON

THIS addition to the bidding possibilities has now been widely accepted, and although it has not yet appeared in the rule books, it has been officially adopted by the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York. There seems to be no doubt that the Challenge is here to stay at least in so far as Contract is concerned.

The Challenge, while it is played in most of the larger centres, is still almost unknown in some places. In other localities it is much in dispute, particularly in regard to various interpretations of its scope and meaning. As there are very few books available at the moment which explain the Challenge bid, it seems advisable at this time to set forth its meaning and the rules governing its use.

The bid is designed to replace the old-time Informative or Negative double. This older bid was originally intended and played as a double of one of a suit to show weakness in that suit and strength distributed throughout the other three suits. It was also useful to indicate a strong hand after a bid of one No Trump. In order to have partner name his longest suit.

This was all very well, and it worked out fairly satisfactorily when confined to bids of one. However, confusion soon arose in regard to the handling of the situation when the original bidder cracked in a bid of two or three or more. If the following hand said "Double," how was his partner to take it. Was it a negative double or a business double? We well remember many a squabble at the bridge table between partners when this double over a pre-emptive bid was misinterpreted.

And so this new method was evolved. Under this system when a player says "double," it is understood that he means double, that is he wishes the opponents to play their declaration and he hopes to set the contract. On the other hand, if he has a constructive hand that has trick values but no suit preference, he should challenge the original declaration, thus asking his partner to name his long suit.

It might be well, at this point, to note the rules which govern the use of the Challenge as it is generally accepted now.

The bid, "I Challenge," may be used by either opponent after any bid by their adversaries, provided that the partner of the challenger has not already made a bid, doubled or challenged.

The partner of the challenger, if there is no intervening bid, must either bid or double the existing bid. If he should pass it must be understood that the challenge stands as a double.

If the partner of the challenger elects to double the existing bid the challenger must pass unless the opponents reopen the bidding.

The adversary to the left of the challenger may do one of three things. He may pass, or bid, or say "I accept." The acceptance of the challenge indicates about one and a half tricks in the hand. Following an acceptance, the partner of the challenger is not compelled to make a bid or double, he may pass if he chooses. If he should pass and the acceptance come around to the challenger without any intervening bid, then the challenger must either bid or double the existing bid.

If after a challenge the partner of the challenger doubles, then the original bidder may, in his turn, challenge, if he chooses, in which case his partner must either bid or redouble the existing bid.

If a player challenges after his partner has already made a bid, doubled or challenged, he shall be deemed to have made an insufficient bid.

These rules regarding the Challenge are the ones (approximately) used by the New York Clubs. They will indicate the limits of the use of the challenge from the rule standpoint.

The challenge introduces a new bid into the game and, of course, introduces at the same time a number of situations where it may be used to advantage. For players who are unfamiliar with the challenge or who may not have made full use of the possibilities of the older Informative Double, it would be well if they stuck to the straightforward use of this bid in much the same way that the old informative double was used after the opening bid of one in a suit.

Further observations on the use of the Challenge will be made from time to time.



MRS. J. M. HIGGINS  
Formerly Miss Jean McKinnon of Toronto. Bridesmaid, Miss Ruth Higgins, maid of honour, Miss Jessie McKinnon, flower girl, Miss Margery Jean Shepherd.

—Photo by Charles Aylett.

## Beach Pajamas

LYOLENE, that attractive little house at the very top of 16 Place Vendome, explains its success with American buyers by its wealth of new and practical ideas. Pajamas that justify their names of the French colonies by their clever adaptation of the local costumes of the colonies to modern needs, are a case in point. The colors are startling enough for beach wear and yet not bizarre as many of the "different" pajamas recently have been.

Native silks, all of them hand-made, and no two ever exactly alike, are used for these costumes. Notable among these colorful fabrics is the Cambodgia silk which is the authentic material used for headresses by the native women of Guadeloupe. The wee tassels adorning the backs of the blouses of some of these pajamas are plucked from other native costumes.

In other pajamas materials are mostly linens or shantung.

Then there are the grosgrain belts appearing on every one of the new evening dresses and on many of the daytime clothes. They mark the normal waistline and fasten with a button instead of a buckle. If the dress is in a delicate tone, and most of them

are, entirely different costume effects may be arrived at by changing the color of the belt, shoes and other accessories.

Another fascinating novelty here is the use of the finest bit of cambric with the monogram of the wearer outlined in delicate embroidery, mounted on grosgrain ribbon to match the frock, and used as a wristlet or bracelet, one on each arm. They give the lingerie touch essential in the demi-season mode without the fussiness that so many of the cuffs seem to add.

## Light Relief

(Continued from Page 57)

times weigh two pounds are back again. To match your necklace, or when they are elaborate worn with bracelets as your only other ornament. They should be kept for very formal wear. However, if the Dolly sister who has just opened a new shop in Paris for linens and negligees and trifles like fans and belts and jewelry can show her nighties, as she does, on mannequins sitting up in beds made of mirrors, wearing earrings, bed must be a good place to wear them too. But we think we shall tell that to the Marines.

# My first airplane ride solved this complexion problem

Not long ago I had my very first airplane ride—in a Sikorsky Amphibian.

There were eight of us in the cabin—all strangers.

But flying is still so new that it wasn't long before we were all talking to one another like friends embarked on a great adventure. And I talked quite a lot to the girl who sat across the narrow aisle from me.

Just before we were ready to land, we exchanged cards and I was terribly surprised and pleased to discover that she knew who I was. She said, "Oh, Miss Chase, please let me talk to you a minute after we land. I need your advice so badly about my complexion."

After we'd landed and were on our way in from the airport, she told me more. She'd had quite a persistent case of acne for over a year. I asked her what she had done for it and she said, "Oh, Miss Chase, I've tried everything." I found that her "everything" was all kinds of lotions and ointments and treatments—in fact, everything but what she needed.

So I told her that the only care a healthy skin needs is thorough cleansing with such a gentle, mild soap as Calay. And, that, for any chronic condition such as hers, the only person qualified to give her advice was a dermatologist.

This girl was so grateful for my

advice that I arranged an appointment for her with one of the dermatologists whom I had consulted when I first started writing these complexion articles.

I had a note from the girl a few days ago, saying that her complexion had cleared up wonderfully from the medical treatment. And—that, on the advice of her doctor, the only care she was now giving her skin was the gentle, fragrant Calay care we've all come to know and to feel so enthusiastic about.

So be sure you remember these two things. First, that the only care a healthy, normal complexion needs is constant and thorough cleansing with a gentle, mild soap. And, second, that Calay has been tested and approved by 73 of the most eminent dermatologists practicing today, as a soap gentle and mild enough for even the most delicate complexions.

If you'd like special help for your complexion problem, write for my free booklet, "Face Your World with Loveliness." I've included all the things I found out about complexions from these great physicians. Address me Dept. YTS-120, 170 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

Helen Chase

**On the Radio**—Every Friday morning at 11 o'clock Helen Chase gives advice on complexion problems over Station CFRB. Tune in next Friday!



CALAY (CALLED CAMAY IN THE UNITED STATES) IS MADE IN CANADA—10¢ A CAKE



## What is a dermatologist?

The title of dermatologist properly belongs only to registered physicians who have been licensed to practice medicine and who have adopted the science of dermatology (the care of the skin) as their special province.

The reputable physician is the only reliable authority for scientific advice upon the care and treatment of the skin.

I have personally examined the signed comments from 73 leading dermatologists

who have approved the composition and cleansing action of Canay Soap, which is called Calay in Canada. I certify not only to the high standing of these physicians, but also to their approval, as stated in this advertisement.

*John A. Murray*  
M. D.

(The 73 leading dermatologists who approved Calay were selected by Dr. Pusey who, for 10 years, has been editor of the official journal of American dermatology.)

**Calay has been tested and approved by 73 eminent dermatologists—no other complexion soap ever had such medical approval.**



THE LATE OLAF REZNITZER  
A keen student of the game of bridge, Mr. Reznitz was widely recognized as an authority on the subject. He was one of the first players to introduce the Challenge bid into Canadian bridge. Eminent success in the advertising business, he was also a contributor to a number of periodicals and was, in addition to other activities, a tennis and badminton player of the first rank.



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## Around the Shops

(Continued from Page 61)

amples of modern Canadian furniture  
craft.

Shown in the illustration with it is  
an English bone china coffee set with  
a sterling silver hand-engraved tray.  
A group that would please the woman  
who loves to entertain her friends.

The heirlooms of the future are the  
hand-wrought objects of silver of to-  
day. Silver, by Jensen, combines the  
charm of old, hand-made things with  
the modern feeling for clear, soaring  
lines. A pair of low twin-branched  
candelabra carry the imprint of this  
famous craftsman. So, too, does a wa-  
ter pitcher in which the handle seems  
to be a structural part of the pitcher.

Lamps seem to be an unfailing  
source of inspiration for Christmas  
gifts. Look well to the style of room  
for which they are being chosen if  
you would obtain from them the ut-



The time of the day is accurately as well as beautifully recorded by the  
Foolle electric clock shown above. Romanesque style of classic design in  
two-tone brown mahogany with curly maple front paneling.

most in decorative value. There is  
the vase lamp of rather massive lines  
and rich coloring that very apparently  
belongs in the company of heavy furni-  
ture and dark color tones. There is  
the slender Capri de Monté vase lamp  
with its light, delicate colored figures  
that has its rightful place in a room  
of Louis inspiration. And there is the  
very new candelabra lamp, with a  
green onyx and brushed brass base,  
which is at home in almost any set-  
ting.

Is there a room in which a clock is  
lacking? Then let the gift be one of  
these. Perhaps the fancy turns to a  
large, important grandfather clock that  
tells the hours and quarters with

A chaise longue that at will resolves  
itself into separate chairs! At either  
end are the backed chairs, and the  
section between is a backless seat.  
Cushions fit the three sections, and  
there you have a most inviting place  
on which to relax in negligence. It  
provides a new note of comfort to the  
bedroom during the daytime hours.

A barometer is the servant of every  
member of the family. The mistress  
of the house consults it before decid-  
ing whether to spend the day in her  
garden, the master learns from it  
whether he may plan for some golf  
later on in the day, the son of the  
house finds out if the weather will be  
favorably inclined to rugby devotees.

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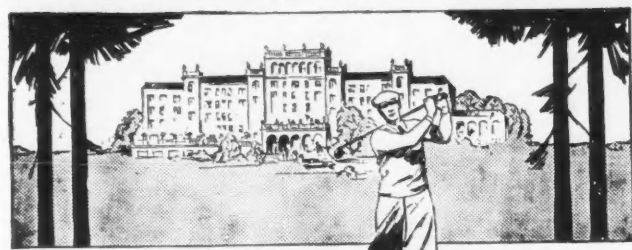
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Ross courses, where, he says, Bobby  
Jones played the best tournament  
golf of his career. Grass greens, of  
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mate is mild but invigorating, with  
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perature.

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which to enjoy them.

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world's best, serving an interna-

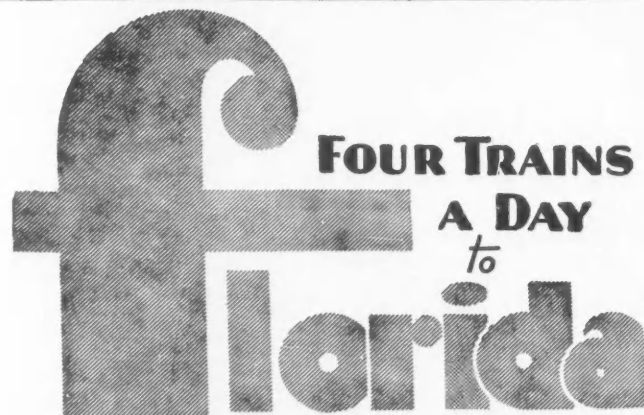
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A coffee table fashioned by Canadian craftsmen after the Charles II period.  
It is of solid walnut with lacquer top. The coffee service is of English  
bone china, and the tray hand-engraved sterling silver.

—Courtesy of Ryrie-Birks Limited.

its deep musical chiming... or to the  
smaller, more slender grandmother  
clock which occupies very little space  
... or to a mantel clock that tells the  
hours with its chiming voice and al-  
ways is correct because it is run by  
electricity.

A tilt-top table is a ready solution  
of the problem of what to buy for the  
apartment dweller. It has the un-  
doubted advantage of occupying very  
little space when not needed and at  
the same time being decidedly decor-  
ative. When an extra table is needed  
it is a great convenience.

There is new interest in screens and  
as Christmas gifts they are quite per-  
fect... and especially so if there is a  
doorway that is better hidden or a  
corner that remains obstinately blank  
and empty looking. Some of them are  
beautifully painted in oils... panelled  
with interesting prints... or done in  
Japanese fashion.

Besides all this, it lends a decorative  
note to the room or hall in which it  
is hung.

Whatever your choice, may it be  
a happy one!

The man around the corner says it  
must be some other corner that pros-  
perity is just around.—*Buffalo Even-  
ing News.*

"In many States a hunting license  
entitles you to one deer and no more."  
"Just like a marriage license."  
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Teacher—"If I take a potato and  
divide it into two parts, then into  
four parts, and each of the four parts  
into two parts, what would I have?"  
Little Emily—"Potato salad!"  
—*Chicago Daily News.*



Lamps that cast a flattering shadow. At the left, an imported lamp with  
a base of beautifully veined green onyx and brass. In the center, a Dolton  
vase lamp in rich shades of ox-blood and midnight blue. At the right, a  
Dresden lamp in Capri de Monté design in the old rose and dull gold hues  
typical of this design.

—Courtesy Robert Simpson Company Limited.



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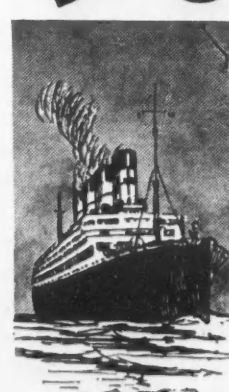
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Living costs are extremely reasonable in LONG BEACH. Hotel and Apartment rates... food... entertainment... sports... **EVERYTHING** is at least 15% lower here. **Write for FREE booklet, with all information. Dept. A, Chamber of Commerce, Long Beach**

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PARTY in the heart of the Canadian winter best describes the spirit of the winter sports days at the Log Chateau at Lucerne-in-Quebec. Canada's winter is at its best in the valley of the Ottawa and keen sport blends perfectly with complete leisure at the Log Chateau. The Log Chateau is not a resort hotel; it is operated for the members of the Seignior Club and their friends. A limited number of reservations from non-member guests are accepted during the winter sports season. Communications should be addressed to the Manager, The Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-Quebec, Canada.

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M. E. (DON) OLSEN, Manager

**PORTS OF CALL**

By JEAN GRAHAM

**The Land of the Sphinx**

ABOUT the middle of March, just after St. Patrick's Day, you come to the Land of the Sphinx, Egypt, the gift of the Nile. Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is one of the world's great meeting-places for East and West. Here you find a great mingling of races and colours, creeds and tongues. Egypt is the Land of the Past, where the air seems heavy with the history of kings and generals, sages and magicians. The pyramids, those tombs where lie the bodies of rulers who lived three thousand years ago, are majestic as in the days when Napoleon's soldiers paused to hear their leader say—"Forty centuries are looking down upon us." Then there is the great Sphinx, riddle of the ages, whose years and story may not be determined.

decreed that as many of the temples as possible should be spared, and a year or two later, when an attempt was made to induce the tanners of Cawnpore to improve their methods, an experimental harness and saddle factory was built, and Captain Stewart put in charge. He became very popular with the people of Cawnpore, and to this his immortalization, with that of his wife and their canine pet, is due. Cawnpore wishes to forget the tragedy of the Mutiny, and is now known as a flourishing industrial centre. It is well worth a visit on the Round-the-World Cruise. A fine new railway station was opened there last March, which is of the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture, and yet is thoroughly modern in its equipment.

"What's wrong with the world, anyway?" asked the first pessimist. "Too much rope is being used for making cigars and not enough to hang gangsters," growled the other one.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Early in your visit, you go to the Citadel, which Saadin built in 1166 with stones torn from the Pyramids. Here an extraordinary view is stretched before you. There are round-domed tombs, minarets with turrets that pierce a cloudless sky, sails of ancient pattern against a sunset-flushed river, and the golden Libyan desert to the south. All the glorious colouring of the East dyes the heavens at sunset, and you linger to catch the last gleam of the crimson and gold.

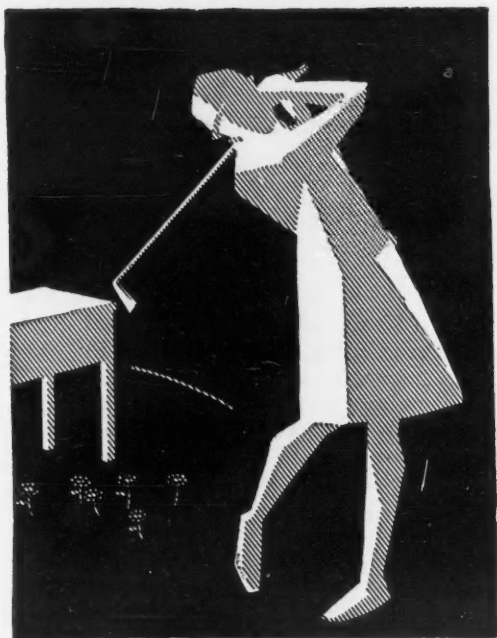
The bazaars of Cairo are the last word in luxury, and many a man is made to mourn, after his womenfolk have explored the riches of their supplies. An Englishman who has—as a certain critic says—"got beneath the skin of the Oriental" is Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, whose "Said the Fisherman" and "Veiled Women" are authentic stories of the East. Mr. Pickthall's niece, the late Miss Marjorie Pickthall, spent most of her all-too-short years in Canada, and was herself in sympathy with the leisurely life of the East.

**In Eastern Lands**

LUCKY are the Canadians who have elected to spend the winter in the Orient. The blizzard may rage in the West for all they care. Below zero temperatures may play havoc with the toes and the fingers of those they have left behind them; but for the eastward bound there is warmth and there is peace. India, above all eastern lands, is full of interest for those of British blood. There is so much of political and religious interest in the India of to-day, that few British subjects visit the East without a call at Bombay and other cities of the Indian Empire. There is one city of that land which has a sinister spell for all those who have read or heard of the Great Mutiny of 1857-58. That is the city of Cawnpore, where the beautiful sculptured angel bends over the well which saw the terrible massacre of hundreds of European women and children, by order of the inhuman Nana Sahib. More than seventy years have passed, since that crime was perpetrated, but the memory of its cruelty still lives. A peculiar feature of Cawnpore is that the Bhagwat Ghat temple there contains figures of Europeans instead of the usual Hindu deities. The principal figures represent Captain Stewart of the Bengal Artillery and his wife, who came to Cawnpore with the relief force in 1857, together with a figure of their favourite dog. In connection with the defence of that part of the city, several temples on the river bank were ordered to be destroyed; but Captain Stewart who, as Commissary of Ordnance, was in charge of the work,

**Miramar Hotel and Apartments**  
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Why not plan now to keep warm this winter, and visit the most delightful spot in all California, built on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, half an hour from Hollywood and forty-five minutes from the heart of Los Angeles. THE MIRAMAR HOTEL is one of California's great resort hotels, the beautiful gardens are situated on the world famous Palisades Park, overlooking the ocean. Guests of THE MIRAMAR enjoy the privileges of THE MIRAMAR BEACH CLUB, which offers surf bathing, or an enclosed beach if you prefer, with a great indoor salt water swimming pool. Rates are reasonable. For reservations or further information, write: MORGAN S. TYLER, Manager.



**all winter**  
**California**  
and Southern Arizona

Play where you please  
seashore or desert

The Santa Fe takes you to these warm, sunny regions on Santa Fe rails "all the way" from Chicago and Kansas City. You leave on the Santa Fe and arrive on the Santa Fe.

Daily Phoenix Pullman on the Grand Canyon Limited; and on The Chief each Tuesday and Saturday during January and February.

**A Santa Fe ticket to California will take you through Phoenix**

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Get away from the grip of Winter and enjoy life in Bermuda's balmy, caressing clime. Golf, tennis, sea-bathing and all out-door sports the year around. Modern Hotels offer luxurious comfort in an atmosphere of old world quiet.

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**EVERGREEN**  
**PLAYGROUND**

THE GAY  
CRYSTAL GARDEN

Sea-bathing all winter!

A few hours of tennis or golf—or a hike over pine-clad mountains—or a fishing trip in the Gulf of Georgia—then, a swim!

You will also be enchanted with the frolics of a real old English Yuletide prepared for guests of the Empress Hotel.

**SPECIAL WINTER RATES**  
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**EMPRESS HOTEL**  
Victoria, B.C.  
**AMERICAN PLAN**—Room and Bath with meals, including recreational privileges. Per month, \$225 single; \$187.50 per person for double room. Weekly \$56. Single; \$45.50 per person for double room (minimum stay of two weeks).  
**EUROPEAN PLAN**—Room with bath, Single—\$4.50 per day and up. Room with bath, Double—\$7.00 per day and up.  
Special Rates for extended visits upon application.

For full information consult your local agent.  
**TRAVEL**  
**CANADIAN PACIFIC**



## "Things She Hopes For"

(Continued from Page 56)

has a mirror and, of equal importance, a special assortment of the necessary preparations. It is a convenience when tucked into the desk drawer from which it may be drawn at strategic moments, or it will accommodate itself to the overnight bag during week-end visits.

Another boon to the traveller is the travelling case designed by a house as well-known as those preceding. Not only is it complete with suitable preparations adapted to individual requirements, but it has a separate compartment for mules and robe de nuit. It is of black leather and is lined with rubberized silk.

Quite new and amusingly practical is the clever little dressing kit which comes in the shape of a miniature round hat-box. Besides a crystal clear mirror in its round top, there is a shelf holding powder, lip rouge and rouge compact. When this is lifted out, there are all the jars and bottles standing upright in their recesses! It has a sturdy leather strap-handle across the top that fastens at the clasp and may be locked. The leather is black walrus and the lining is rose moire silk.

In addition to this, the gift problem may be solved most suitably and pleasantly by the exquisite jewel-like compacts that are so very lovely when tucked into the smart antelope hand bag with a flashing jewel fastening that "she" doubtless carries to teas and afternoon affairs, or into the wisp of a bag that accompanies her 16-button gloves in the evening. Her preference may lean toward a sophisticated compact of flashing black in which her initials are encrusted in diamonds—or, toward a lovely thing in soft, pastel shades on which is depicted a French pastoral scene in the Watteau manner.



**Maybelline**

**DARKENS and BEAUTIFIES EYELASHES and BROWS INSTANTLY.** Makes them appear naturally dark, long and luxuriant. Adds wonderful sharp, lovely expression to any face. Perfectly harmless. Used by millions of lovely women. Solid form or water-proof liquid. BLACK or BROWN. See at your dealer's. Distributed in Canada by Palmers Ltd., Montreal.



## "Pink Tooth Brush?"

*It's an SOS from your Gums*

If you sometimes see a tinge of "pink" upon your morning tooth brush, it's a warning before your eyes that your gums are weakening... that your teeth are in peril.

Modern soft foods rob gums of work. Tissues become tender. Resistance to infection is lowered. Gingivitis, Vincent's disease and even pyorrhea get their start. But with Ipana tooth paste and a light massage you can invigorate the gums and repair the damage.

### How Ipana and massage build firm, pink gums

Your dentist will gladly explain why massage is so good for your gums. And he will show you how to perform it with the brush, easily and quickly, as you clean your teeth with Ipana.

For Ipana's content of ziralol, an antiseptic and hemostatic widely used by gum specialists, has a stimulating action upon the gums which augments and improves the mechanical effects of massage.

Whether your tooth brush "shows pink" or not, start now with Ipana.

Send the coupon if you would like the 10-day sample. But the better way is to start with a full-size tube from the drug store.

**IPANA**  
TOOTH PASTE  
MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL MYERS CO. D-O 36  
1241 Benoit St., Montreal, P. Q.  
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANATOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two cent stamp.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_



MISS VIRGINIA FAIR

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fair, Kingston, Ont., who recently gave a recital in Grant Hall, Kingston. Miss Fair lately returned from England where she had been studying for four years at the Royal Academy of Music.

Would you care to know the names of the houses that sponsor the things that have been suggested above as gifts? Their names and the places from which the various articles may be obtained if not available locally, as well as their prices, are given in a list printed for the convenience of readers. Please ask for List Number Four, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope.

(Many requests have been received for the names of the perfumes described for various personalities in the previous issue of this publication. Should you also, care to have this list, kindly ask for List Number Three).

## The Dressing Table

Quite the most convenient thing that has been originated for some time, is the new box which contains round balls of fluffy white absorbent cotton. They are of a size and shape convenient for the application of astringents and cleansing lotions, as well as having a host of other uses.

Have you studied the effect of rouge when it is applied quite high on the cheek-bones just under the eyes and then blended outward towards the upper tip of the ear? Do try it sometime when your face and eyes look tired. It has the effect of seeming to "lift" the face and lends it a live, sparkling appearance that is lacking when the color is placed low on the cheeks close to the nose.

## Social Calendar

### Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Percy P. Cowans, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Allan O. MacKay, son of the late George B. MacKay, and of Mrs. MacKay, Macgregor Street.

The engagement is announced of Henry Robert, son of Sir Henry Gray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., and Lady Gray, of Montreal, and Pendle, daughter of Mr. Chas. T. Pendle, and the late Mrs. Pendle, of Great Missenden, Bucks, England.

The engagement has been announced of Mr. Raymond Alfred Victor Leforgeais and Miss Freda Warter, second daughter of Mrs. Harry F. Bullen, of Victoria. The marriage to take place shortly at the British Embassy Church in Paris. Miss Freda Warter, who, with her mother and sister, has been abroad for some time, won a two year scholarship at the Beerholm Tree Dramatic School and has spent the last two years studying in London, England.

The marriage of Catherine Lindsay, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. F. Ferguson, of Chance Harbor, New Glasgow, N.S., to Dr. Stewart Alton Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robinson, Westmount, has been arranged to take place at Trinity Memorial Church on Saturday, December 6th, at seven o'clock. Rev. Canon Almond will perform the ceremony assisted by Venerable Archdeacon Overing.

An engagement will shortly be announced between Viscount Colville of Culross and Miss Myrtle Gale, daughter of the late Brigadier-General Henry Richmond Gale and Mrs. Gale. Lord Colville and Miss Gale have been neighbors at Saanichton, Vancouver, where Lord Colville is at present living. Miss Gale is now in England with her mother. It is expected that Lord Colville will return soon to his Sussex home, Dunegate House, Eridge Green, and that the wedding will take place in England.

The marriage of Miss Claire Robichon, daughter of the late Dr. Arthur Robichon and of Mrs. Robichon, of Outremont, to Mr. Jacques Forget, son of the late Sir Rodolphe Forget and of Lady Forget, has been arranged to take place on Thursday morning, January 8, at ten o'clock, at St. Viateur church, Outremont.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred R. Leroux, of Outremont, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. James Wilson, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, of Outremont; the wedding to take place the latter part of December.

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Jones, Keith road, West Vancouver, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Florence Gertrude, to Mr. Everett L. Wasson, of Oakland, Cal. The wedding will take place the latter part of January.

## Dates

Mrs. H. D. Warren, of Red Gables, Toronto, is giving a house dance for her granddaughter, Miss Faith Trumbull Warren, on New Year's Eve.

Hon. Cairine Wilson, of Ottawa, is entertaining in honour of her debutante daughter, Miss Janet Wilson, at the Ottawa Country Club on December 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Plant, of Ottawa, will entertain at a dance at the Chateau Laurier, on Tuesday, December 30th, in honour of their daughter, Miss Ethel Plant, who is one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. E. B. Jost, of Ottawa, will entertain at a tea on the afternoon of December 30th, in honour of her daughter, Miss Gladys Jost, who is one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, of Toronto, is entertaining at a reception for the cast of "The Way of the World," which includes her daughter, Miss Patricia Godfrey, on Friday evening the 5th of December. The play is being presented by the Players' Guild of University College in Hart House Theatre.

## Travellers

Lady Nanton and her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Birchard, and son, Mr. Paul Nanton, of Winnipeg, have arrived back from England. Lady Nanton and Paul are expected in Winnipeg shortly, but Mrs. Birchard will join her husband in Montreal, where they have taken a house. Her small son, Paul, left Winnipeg on Tuesday, with his nurse, to join his father and mother in Montreal.

The Hon. Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, and Mrs. Marler, are to visit Canada in the late spring, leaving Tokyo in May on a two months' furlough.

The Hon. H. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, and Mrs. Stewart are back in Ottawa again, having spent the past week at their home in Brockville.

Mrs. J. E. B. McCready, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. C. Bearisto, Toronto.

Dr. T. J. Byrne, of Halifax, and Mrs. Byrne were recent guests of Dr. Byrne's brother, Mr. Justice Byrne and Mrs. Byrne in Chatham, New Brunswick.

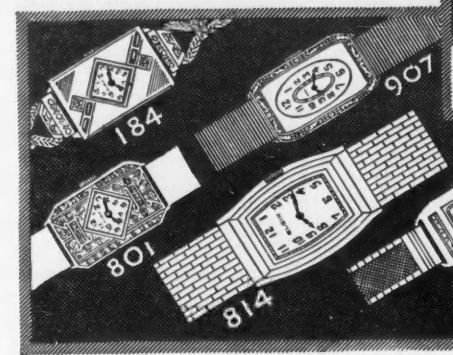
Miss Sorabji, of Calcutta, India, who has been the guest of Sir William and Lady Clarke at "Earncliffe," has left for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Price, who have been spending their honeymoon abroad and are at present in Paris, are leaving there shortly for London, where they join Mrs. Price's sister, Mrs. William Balfour Paul and Mr. Paul for a few days, returning to Canada for Christmas, which they will spend in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. F. Aylmer, of Westmount, left last week for Marseilles and will spend the winter in the South of France.



GERTRUDE LAWRENCE, goes to Lelong in Paris for clothes. But she didn't go to Paris for her Lelong-designed ELGIN Parisienne. All Canadian jewelers have them. \$40.00.



TO TIME THE MINUTES IN THE SKY... ELGIN Aviation Watches "AVIGO", \$27.00.



WHAT O'CLOCK IS IT MILORD?... they asked when only aristocrats had watches. 16th and 17th Century Watches from collection at Metropolitan Museum, New York.

ELGIN MINUTE-KEEPERS: 184—Callot - Parisienne, 15-J., \$95.00. 907—new 15 Jewel movement, \$45.00. 801—42 diamonds, \$600. 814—17 jewels, solid gold, \$200.00. 825—a petite ELGIN with mesh band, \$33.00. 401—ELGIN Legionnaire, \$21.50. Sold by leading jewelers.

**Canadian Elgin Watch Company, Limited**  
67 Yonge Street, Toronto

# FRUITS AND NUTS

*from far-away tropic lands.*

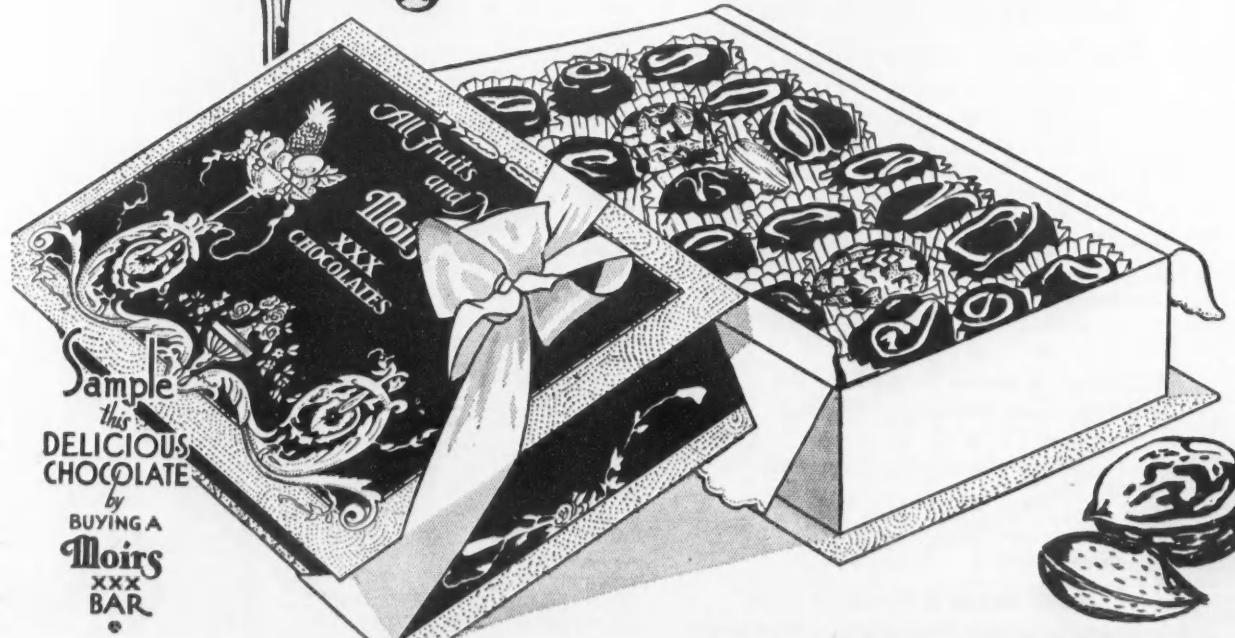


EVER taste a Kumquat? They are a real delicacy from China. You'll find them in this delightful package and nuts such as you seldom find elsewhere... pecans from Texas, tiny, tender Brazils, meaty Bordeaux walnuts from France, almonds from Spain, cashews from India, pignolias from Persia.

Delicious fruits, too... Spanish apricots; strawberries from the land of Evangeline; candied pineapple; meaty grapes; and mild, bland cubes of ginger.

All coated with Moirs XXX Chocolate... "the world's finest chocolate."

**Moirs**  
HALIFAX-CANADA  
**XXX**  
**CHOCOLATES**





# SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS • FINANCE • GOLD & DROSS • INSURANCE • THE MARKET

Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 13, 1930

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## A GOVERNMENT WHEAT GUARANTEE?

Futility of Attempts to Maintain Artificial Price Levels Has Been Abundantly Demonstrated—U.S. Farm Relief Board's Failure—Surplus Wheat Should Not Be Held

By the Hon. Frank Oliver

THE Canadian Press quotes Premier Bracken of Manitoba as saying during his recent visit to Toronto that the three prairie premiers had come "to save the economic structure of Western Canada," and that "There is no time to go deeply into the reasons for the condition. It is a matter for immediate action."

Premier Bracken and colleagues were on their way to Ottawa to urge action by the Dominion Government in respect of the price of wheat. His point that there is no time to go into the reasons for the conditions for which a remedy is asked would not seem to be well taken. In dealing with all sorts, kinds and conditions of difficulties or disabilities, whether physical, political or economic it is universally accepted that causes should be understood before (assumed) remedies are applied. Otherwise the cure (if) may be worse than the disease.

That the wheat situation is deplorable and that its results are nation-wide needs no argument. The conditions are extraordinary. Their reasons must therefore be extraordinary, and so the more urgently require careful study before a remedy is prescribed.

It may be presumed that it was the fact of Winnipeg wheat for December delivery having touched a low of 55 cents that was the immediate cause of the transfer of the scene of discussion of the wheat situation from Winnipeg to Ottawa, and as well of Premier Bracken's demand for immediate action without consideration of causes.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the situation, local, provincial and national arising from the drop in wheat prices to this unprecedentedly low level. At Edmonton on November 15th the quotation to farmers for No. 1 Northern was 38 cents. At such a price the farmer does not get his out of pocket costs; the provinces are left liable on their last winter's pool guarantee to the banks for untold millions; and the country is at the loss of the difference between the actual price and what might reasonably have been expected under normal circumstances. Assuming this difference to be 60 cents a bushel on 300 million bushels the total would be 180 million dollars. An amount large enough to materially affect the general welfare of the nation.

No other feature of our economic life compares in gravity with the present collapse in wheat prices, and therefore none holds such strong claim to the most prompt, careful and complete analyses that our people and their governments can give it. It is a case for care rather than haste.

In the latter part of last winter when wheat prices were still well over a dollar the legislatures and governments of the three western provinces guaranteed the liabilities of the wheat pool to the banks in respect of the 1929 crop without consideration and without recourse, in the full belief that the guarantee was only a paper accommodation. Subsequent events have shot that idea all to pieces, and the present liability of the provinces to the banks is reckoned in tens of millions.

Premier Bracken's experience already acquired in dealing with the subject of wheat prices, points very directly and definitely against action without consideration by the Dominion Government under the present much more difficult and less favorable conditions.

The despatch which assumed to give Premier Bracken's views did not make clear just what was the scope of the demands which if granted would "save the economic struc-

ture of Western Canada." Press despatches of November 14th stated that the three premiers had been in conference in Winnipeg with representatives of the "Big Four" banks in reference to the pool guarantee of last winter, and had failed to reach an agreement as to how the provinces were to make good on their guarantee. They asked that the banks accept annual part payments from the pool until the liability had been cleared. Under such an arrangement the payments to be made must be a charge against future crops of pool members; but no payment was to be made for the present year.

The banks declined this proposal and suggested that the provinces repay them by floating a loan; making such arrangements for repayment by the pool to the provinces as might be mutually agreeable to the parties. This plan of the banks would place the burden of the pool's liability

equally on all the taxpayers of the province without regard to pool membership. As 45 per cent. of western wheat is owned by farmers who are not members of the pool, besides suffering the losses incidental to the general drop in price under this plan they would in addition have to help to repay the losses made by the pool.

The guarantee was given in respect of the crop of 1929. It is over three and a half months since the close of that crop year; July 31st. If the banks are demanding a settlement at this time it cannot be said that they are pushing the provinces unduly. True, the provinces did not expect to have to pay anything. It is most regrettable from every point of view that things have turned out as they have. But it is not by any means the first occasion on which the accommodation endorser has had to pay the note.

Press despatches credit the western premiers with evolving the bright idea that having given their guarantee

(Continued on Page 71)



STEADY PROGRESS ON BIG POWER DEVELOPMENT

Striking view of night operations on the Beauharnois power and navigation project. The big shovel seen in the illustration is digging out rock at the power house site. It moves almost ten cubic yards in each bucketful. The weight of the boom is eighty tons and it is ninety-three feet in length.

## OUR NEW PATRIOTISM

Canadians Now Realize Necessity of Building Up Domestic Trade—Will Not Harm Export Business

By Hambley White

THE economic patriotism of the nation has been increasingly manifesting itself during the past few months and seems to be acquiring added stimulus as time goes on.

Our economic difficulties during the past year have served to emphasize, it seems, the desirability of our building up a greater volume of domestic commerce which, as it gained in strength, would not only contribute to sound national progress and development, and give impetus to a stronger and wider Canadian consciousness but which would, at the same time, relieve us in some manner from our, at present, disproportionate dependence upon foreign and overseas sources for our daily wants, and from the price vagaries of producers of commodities in other countries; even though it may seem, at times, that we were paying slightly extra for the benefits.

Consider, for instance, the phenomenal growth to great nationhood of the United States. It may be said that our big neighbour largely built her economic power on solid foundations of domestic trade which probably did more to place the U. S. in her present leading position than any other factor. And it is her immense volume of domestic commerce which greatly assists her in maintaining this position.

The recent stimulation of a "Buy Canadian" policy has undoubtedly assisted in relieving unemployment to some extent and in proportion as that same policy is more widely practised and intensively applied so will the slack in the ranks of labour be taken up. Any stimulation to domestic trade would be felt, furthermore, in every line of business activity, for all share in the rewards as they share in performing the common task and in catering to the wants of the people.

On the other hand, it has been said that a refusal to purchase imported articles when Canadian goods can be found to satisfy our needs, may result in the unemployment of a worker in another land whose purchases from us would thereby be decreased. It is perhaps not unwise for us to remind ourselves at times that "charity begins at home", that the employment of a Canadian worker should be of greater concern than the finding of work for those who do not live in our land.

Then again, the critic of the Buy-At-Home policy reiterates the fundamentals of foreign trade as being an exchange of commodities, that imports are paid for by exports, that it is economy to buy in the cheapest market and so on. Even the most ardent apostle of domestic com-

merce readily endorses the soundness of these observations and will admit that the juiciest fruit is frequently to be found in overseas markets. But his contention does not imply a negation of foreign trade. Any intelligent business man is interested in expanding our volume of international commerce and, indeed, will expend considerable effort to assist in its promotion on a basis of mutuality of service and fair exchange. Because that same individual also stresses the desirability of increasing domestic purchases in so far as possible, it does not by any means involve a contradiction.

The advocate of a "Buy Canadian First" programme is taking an acknowledgedly sound national stand by contending that an increase in the volume of domestic interchange and the satisfaction of wants locally will contribute to the material development of the country, an increased prosperity consequent upon that development, will permit the further application of mass production, will lead to the creation and stabilization of an assured market, the scaling down of the number of unemployed and the larger self-sufficiency of the country.

After all, domestic trade had first to be established before exportation could be embarked upon. The further development of the factors contributing to the expansion of domestic commerce taken in toto would enable fuller participation in other markets on account of an increase in efficiency and an ability to compete, for the above mentioned reasons, and would permit a larger inflow of population which would in turn lead to further domestic development, an enlarged volume of local business, further overseas expansion and so around the circle.

In so far as the sum total of Canada's trade is concerned and considering the nature of that trade to be import and export, and domestic, the Canadian business man must be both a nationalist and an internationalist. Those who have been and are, stressing the national aspect feel that the margin between our purchases of imported goods, the like of which are being, or even can be made in Canada, at competitive prices, and our purchases of the local commodity is too wide and that it would be wise and expedient to narrow that margin considerably.

The arguments stressing each side of the question respectively though they may be treated separately, as in this instance, are not contradictory but complementary. To consider either overseas trade or domestic trade per se is all right up to a point, beyond which the sum total is

(Continued on Page 73)

## Sound Merchandising Brings in Business!



One of the chief ills besetting Canadian business today is under-estimation of the consuming power of the domestic market. Here is the story of a Canadian organization which doesn't believe in "saturation points" and what is more, is proving its contention right in this "bad business" year of 1930.

The Harold F. Ritchie group of companies, of which possibly the best-known is International Proprietaries, Ltd., is one of the largest sales organizations, not only in Canada, but throughout the world. This year International Proprietaries' sales are ahead of 1929 in Canada and the Ritchie organization attributes its success to a sound but simple merchandising policy. Distribution is its keynote. "Get your goods everywhere that people may want them," say the Ritchie executives, "and people will buy them."

"First and foremost", Arnold Gaine, Assistant to the President, told SATURDAY NIGHT "we sell our products. We get them on the dealers' shelves and in the jobbers' hands so that they are always available to the buying public. That is half the battle. Then the dealers are backed up with aggressive advertising; this year appropriations by our various principals are bigger than ever before, and are producing results. Naturally the quality of products is scrupulously maintained and we do not cut prices, but we do keep the carefulest of checks on the trend of public demand."

And the Ritchie policy "works"; not only do the sales prove it, but today the company is employing more people than ever before. Canadian business can take a leaf from this book, with profit.



A YEAR of grief, gloom and depression is ending and there is a widespread feeling that the arrival of 1931 will mean the beginning of a new chapter and the realization of better business conditions. While the birth of a new calendar year exerts no magical influence on business, there is sound economic basis for the expectation that recovery will come in 1931. It won't be here in January, perhaps not in the spring, but by the autumn we should have attained normal business conditions once more.

THUS there is real reason for sane optimism at this time. It is a big thing to know that we are headed towards better times, even if we are not to attain a normal level of prosperity for some months yet. And the movement toward normality should be in process and in evidence from now on.

PROGRESS will be slow and variable in the early stages and business will doubtless do some backing and filling before it settles down to a sustained forward march, but improvement will be there. If we do not permit ourselves too rosy dreams at the outset and confine ourselves to work and the building of a sound business structure for the future, normal prosperity will be back before we know it.

IT WOULD be highly unwise to allow ourselves to become unduly depressed by evidences of unemployment and other derangements of our economic and social system this winter. While, unfortunately, it seems certain that we shall see more distress than usual, it should not be forgotten that such conditions are the inevitable fruits of the events of the past eighteen months and that they have no bearing on the future. Therefore there will be no occasion for fresh gloom as regards our economic scheme. We have already done all the glooming necessary and now should set our faces toward the rising sun of the new day.



AS THE National City Bank pointed out recently, one of the factors which is gradually building the foundations of a new prosperity is the progress which industry is making in eliminating waste. Under the pressure of a reduced volume of business and lower prices, business men have been going over their organizations with a fine tooth comb, subjecting every process to a rigid inspection with a view to finding ways and means of improving methods, eliminating unnecessary man-power and paring costs to the irreducible minimum. And the results in many cases are most impressive.

ALTHOUGH business certainly hasn't been unprogressive in recent years in respect to the adoption of improved methods, it has been found possible to go on and accomplish still more in this direction. Necessity is a keen spur to invention, and it can now be seen that business had been falling into somewhat extravagant and slack habits during the easy days of prosperity. With business, as with the individual and the nation, continuous prosperity often leads to deterioration, and we seem to need an occasional spell of adversity to stiffen the backbone, shake off the easy-going way of doing things and get down to serious work.

THUS the cost of business recession is not entirely lost. Economies which it has stimulated will show up in increased profits once revival begins, and business will emerge from this period revitalized and in better shape than ever to move forward. In the meantime, economies of operation, showing up as they do in lower retail prices, are assisting revival by tending to offset the reduced purchasing power of large sections of the population. Anyone who doubts this should take a day off and go through



the stores to convince himself of the mark-downs that have taken place.

TRUE, this emphasis on economy tends to throw people out of work and intensify the unemployment problem temporarily, but this has always been the first price of progress. The point to bear in mind is that any cheapening of the costs of production which lowers prices and broadens the market prepares the way for an expansion of industry which eventually provides not less but vastly more jobs than under the old methods. The whole development of modern business is a continuous story of increasing industrial efficiency, lower costs, wider markets and increasing variety of products.

BECAUSE of the influence of stock market sentiment on business, it is important that investors recognise the probability that recovery from present depressed business levels will be a long-drawn-out process, also that we must presumably expect some seasonal recession in industrial activity during the winter months. Business and financial news of the next couple of months or so is not likely to be particularly bullish in tone, and investors should understand that now and not attach undue importance to purely seasonal influences.

IT IS the longer-term prospects for business and securities that investors should fix their gaze on this winter. That this is already being done to a considerable extent is shown by the steady accumulation of stocks by far-sighted investors which has been evidenced during the past several weeks, which has had the effect of maintaining prices in spite of adverse developments during the period. This process of accumulation appears likely to continue, and unless there is some particularly unfavorable development in business or finance the security markets should show increasing resistance to bearish influences.



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## GOLD & DROSS

### POSSIBILITIES IN CANADIAN DREDGE

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
What do you know about Canadian Dredge common  
stock? Is it a buy at 26? Thanks.

—T. M., Moncton, N.B.

This stock looks quite attractive to me as a specu-  
lative investment for a hold at current quotations  
around 26. As the annual dividend rate is \$3 a share,  
the yield is no less than 11.41% at this price.

Ordinarily such a rate would suggest that dividend  
reduction or suspension was in early prospect, but this  
does not seem to be so in the case of Canadian Dredge.  
Although earnings for the current fiscal year ending  
January 31st next will probably prove to be fairly sub-  
stantially below the previous year's figure, I understand  
the dividend requirements on the common stock will  
be covered by a fair margin.

The company has done a good volume of business  
this year and earnings have been helped by the pro-  
longed mild weather in the Fall, which permitted un-  
interrupted operations to be maintained until an unusually  
late date.

The company's prospects are encouraging. The  
company has a good volume of business booked and in  
prospect and is in excellent shape as regards plant and  
equipment to handle this business advantageously.

The company is chiefly engaged in general dredging  
work, construction and improvement of harbors, canals,  
breakwater and other marine work on the Great Lakes  
and the St. Lawrence River. It owns a complete dredg-  
ing and marine contracting plant, including all neces-  
sary equipment, as well as a complete machine shop at  
Port Robinson, Ont. The office of the company is at  
Midland, Ont.

It seems probable that there will be a considerable  
increase in traffic on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence  
waterway in the next few years, with an increase also  
in the average size and draught of vessels, so that there  
should be plenty of work for Canadian Dredge in en-  
larging harbors and deepening channels to take care of  
this traffic. The company does around 80% of the  
business in its field. Thus the long term prospects of  
the company appear favorable.

### WHAT ABOUT MASSEY-HARRIS?

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
A number of friends of mine have been buying Massey-  
Harris recently and they say that they have heard that  
there is money to be made in this stock. I am not a  
speculator, but I don't want to miss an opportunity to make  
money if I can help it. I have not taken any action yet and  
before doing so I am coming to you for advice. Do you  
think Massey-Harris is likely to go up on the market soon?  
—E. W., Westmount, Que.

I do not. Furthermore, I would take it from your  
letter that your friends have been buying this stock in  
the hope of a near term profit, and I must say that I do  
not approve of such a course of action. I know of no  
factor in evidence which would occasion any such rise;  
in fact the situation with regard to the purchasing  
power of the agricultural community throughout the  
world is distinctly unencouraging. My advice to you is  
not to buy this stock on that basis.

Some time ago I expressed the opinion that Massey-  
Harris was a suitable buy for those with the courage  
and patience to put this common stock away and forget  
about it for a number of years. I remain of this opinion,  
but I must add that I do not think that there is any  
reason for precipitate action; there will be plenty of  
time to buy Massey-Harris before world conditions im-  
prove sufficiently to affect the company. My belief in  
the long pull possibilities is based on the fact that I  
think Massey-Harris is strong enough to weather the  
present storm. It has come through troubles before and  
will do so again.

As I have said, however, recent developments have  
tended toward the unfavorable side. Not only has wheat  
reached the lowest point on record, with a consequent  
terrible reduction in the purchasing power of farmers  
throughout the world, but there appears to be no sign  
of any improvement for at least a year. The Soviet  
Government is flooding European markets, and it must  
be remembered that Massey-Harris is by no means a  
local company; it operates throughout the world and  
is, therefore, the more sensitive to world conditions.  
In addition, the recent resignation of Thomas Bradshaw  
from the presidency of Massey-Harris—the man who  
is credited with having brought about much of the im-  
provement in the company up to the present depression—  
can hardly be construed as other than a bearish  
factor.

Briefly, then, the situation as I see it is that Massey-  
Harris will undoubtedly come through its present  
troubles, but that the average investor can find better  
places for his money just now than in this non-dividend-  
paying common.

### THE OUTLOOK FOR HOWEY

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
On the repeated official reports from Howey that the  
upper 500 feet contained ore of good widths of \$7.00 average  
or better, and later that the second 500 feet was as good or  
better, I bought 3000 shares. The annual report dated Aug.  
31st, 1930, reports the upper levels resampled to show ore  
16 feet wide going \$6.67, average width and grade. When  
this report was issued they had milled this ore for several  
months and knew it graded \$3.99.

In publishing official values constantly above true figures,  
and in repeating these things in the last report, contradict-  
ing it with report of milling results above the 500 foot level,  
have the officers not laid themselves open to suspicion?

In trying further to obtain information as to Howey  
from the report, it seems to me that there is no ore above  
the 1,000 foot level that will increase the returns already  
given; or is there a further attempt to shake out the pre-  
sent stockholders? If the last is the game, could there be  
methods adopted better calculated to confuse us, than these  
contradictory statements? Shall I sell or hold the stock?  
—D. H., London, Ont.

There is one good thing that can be said about  
Howey and that is that reports issued were prepared in  
good faith and that nothing more indictable than  
charges of errors in judgment can be laid against those  
responsible. It is a long story but the gist of it is that  
the method of opening up the mine laid the operators  
open to mistakes in averaging grade. Had ore lenses  
continued from one level to the other, carrying the  
grade that the sampled crosscuts showed, everything

would have been rosy. Had raises been put up from  
level to level—a common practice in development work  
—the mistake would have appeared earlier.

When Mine Manager Young began removing ore for  
milling he found that the vein matter continued to show  
greater width than expected. He continued to follow  
out on the sill, there being no change in physical char-  
acteristics of the rock, and found eventually by mill  
trial that there was dilution which brought the grade  
down.

You are evidently handicapped by a lack of knowl-  
edge of mining methods and matters when you say that  
the mill shows a grade of \$3.99 while at the same time  
the company shows in its report an average of \$6.67  
on the upper levels. It is a pity you did not attend the  
meeting, when the position was made clear to share-  
holders. Perhaps it will help you to say that Mr. Young,  
discussing mill recoveries, admitted that he was in error  
in mining too great width. In sampling he had only  
the drift or crosscut face to go by; in milling he was  
tempted too far to one side.

The condition at Howey is not irremediable. Certain  
tests are now under way either to hand pick ore or to  
narrow down stoping widths to a point where a higher  
average grade can be secured. There are other prob-  
lems for settlement.

In connection with your holding the stock, I might  
point out that the company will be about \$700,000 in  
debt by the year end and some reorganization will be  
imperative. Just what form that will take is uncer-  
tain but it will likely affect shareholders. Howey shapes  
up as a big tonnage mine of fairly low grade. Patience  
will have to rank as a virtue with shareholders.

### CANADA STEAMSHIPS PREFERRED

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
Canada Steamship Lines preferred stock is quite cheap;  
is it a good investment? Please say if it will come back on  
the market.

—N. D., Hamilton, Ont.

This stock is a speculation for the long pull, not  
an investment. As such I consider it distinctly attrac-  
tive at present low quotations around 19, because it  
seems to me that the market has over-discounted the  
adverse factors affecting the company.

Canada Steamship Lines has been hard hit during  
the last year and a half by circumstances beyond its  
control, notably the tremendous reduction in grain ship-  
ments during the period. Other freight business has  
also declined as a result of generally reduced industrial  
activities, while tourist traffic earnings have also been  
reduced by the same cause, business depression. The  
company has suspended dividend payments on its 6%  
cumulative preferred stock, and apparently there is a  
possibility that the company may also defer interest pay-  
ments temporarily on its general mortgage bonds.

There is no doubt that the company's financial posi-  
tion has been seriously impaired and that the annual  
report for the fiscal year ending December 31st next  
will make anything but cheerful reading. Thus there  
seems no reason to look for any important recovery  
from present low quotations in the reasonably near fu-  
ture. On the other hand, the fact should not be over-  
looked that the properties of the company have been  
maintained in good condition and that in every depart-  
ment Canada Steamship Lines is well placed to benefit  
whenever general business conditions improve and grain  
traffic on the lakes resumes its former volume.

The management of the company has proved its  
capability in the past and present and prospective hold-  
ers of its securities can feel certain that everything that  
can be done will be done to improve its position. It  
should also not be forgotten that the dividend on the  
preferred stock is cumulative, which means that pay-  
ments now deferred should be made up eventually. I  
believe that these preferred shares merit the attention of  
speculators at the current low price level because I think  
the market is over-discounting the unfavorable situation.  
Obviously, however, it may be a long time before dis-  
bursements are resumed on the preferred stock.

### DOMINION BRIDGE A BUY

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
How do you like Dominion Bridge common at 55 1/4?  
What is the return on the investment at this price, and what  
is the dividend paid? Would I be speculating?

—E. T., Vancouver, B.C.

The purchase of any common stock involves accept-  
ance of some degree of risk, and persons who want abso-  
lutely riskless investments (or rather, as near riskless as  
any investment can be) should confine their purchases  
to Dominion Government bonds. But there is less hazard  
in Dominion Bridge common than in many of the better  
class stocks, and I do not think you would have to lie  
awake at nights worrying over the safety of your invest-  
ments if you buy it.

Against present dividend requirements of \$3.60 per  
share per annum, the company earned \$5.45 per share in  
1929 and \$4.16 per share in 1928 (these earnings figures  
are based on 410,437 in 1929 and 365,625 shares in  
1928). The statement due to appear shortly covering  
the company's fiscal year which ended October 31st last,  
will probably show that dividend requirements have  
again been covered, but by a smaller margin than in  
the 1929 fiscal year.

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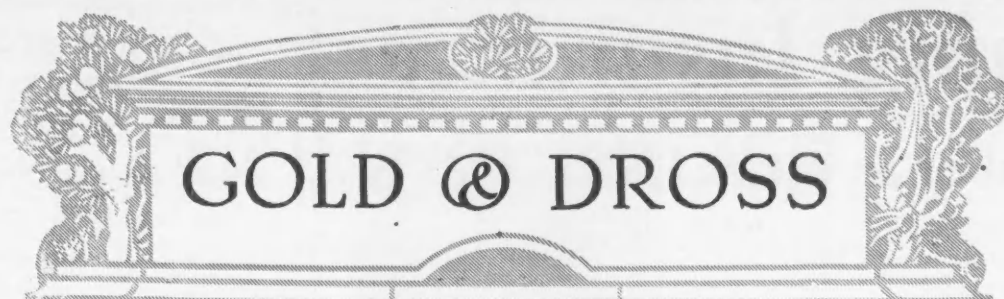
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## GOLD & DROSS

As general business conditions seem likely to improve in the not distant future and the company is thus probably already past the period of lowest earning power, it is reasonable to expect that dividends will be earned by a wider margin from now on and the stock thus seems to be a reasonably safe purchase from the viewpoint of yield, at the current market price of 55 1/2. The return at this price, incidentally, is 6.48%. This is quite an attractive figure, I think, having regard to the potentialities for further substantial growth inherent in Dominion Bridge common.

A point of interest to the more conservative purchaser of equities is the fact that Dominion Bridge has considerably widened its operations in recent years and has thereby done much to stabilize its earning power. The company now has quite a number of important contracts in hand and in prospect, which should help to maintain a relatively high level of activity for quite some time to come. Dividends on the company's stock have been paid continuously since 1913.

### POTPOURRI

**P. J. L. Ingolf, Ont.**—It is true that there has been a great decline in market values of common stocks in recent months, but this has been due chiefly to factors apart from those directly connected with the companies themselves, in other words, to lack of buying support for the issues in question, resulting from low public purchase power and lack of confidence in common stocks generally. Of the three issues mentioned in your letter, COCKSHUTT PLOW, MASSEY HARRIS and FORD "A", I would only advise purchasing the latter at the present time. The others, while low priced, are altogether too speculative in my opinion to warrant purchasing now, especially in view of the fact that so many stronger securities are also available at decidedly attractive levels. Ford of Canada has been maintaining its position better than most other automobile producers and should be more favorably placed to go ahead again as soon as there is more demand for automobiles. The company is in a sound position and I believe the shares to be a good purchase at current prices.

**L. B. Neudstadt, Ont.**—You can entrust your funds to the TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY with safety. This is a well-known and long-established trust company, and also comes under the supervision of the government.

**E. R. Chapleau, Ont.**—While I think that INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM is a good stock for long term holding, nevertheless I cannot see any reason to rush in and buy at the present time. The industry has been suffering, as you know, from overproduction and I know of no factors in view at the present time which would cause any immediate market upturn. If you want to buy this stock, however, with a view to holding it from three to five years I think it will show you a very good profit.

**B. T. Ingersoll, Ont.**—COBALT FRONTENAC MINING COMPANY has changed name so often that it is hard to keep track of it. The property is in Kaladar township, Frontenac county and has been worked on a number of occasions, without commercial success. It is a gold prospect, fully equipped at one time, even provided with power. Gold values were found to be erratic and operations were non-profitable.

**M. A. Kincardine, Ont.**—In my opinion stock of the APPLE-A-DAY COMPANY LIMITED cannot be given an investment classification, nor do I think that it is a safe medium for the investment of funds at the present time. The company is a comparatively new one, and operates along new lines. It is quite possible that it may meet with excellent success, but until this has been demonstrated, and the company has a sufficiently long earnings record to be impressive, I would hardly recommend that you put money into it.

**W. F. Airdrie, Alta.**—Stock of GRAPHIC PUBLISHERS LIMITED, of Ottawa, is anything but a high class investment. No statement of earnings is available and there is nothing to indicate, so far as I know, that the company will be able to pay regular dividends on its securities. Until there is evidence of this—not merely the claims of agents selling the stock—the latter must be regarded as a dubious speculation. An important disadvantage is that there is no market for the stock.

**A. C. Victoria, B.C.** You do not tell me what you paid for your common stock of MONTGOMERY-WARD, but despite the fact that the current outlook is far from satisfactory, I would not advise you to sell now if such action would mean considerable loss. Montgomery-Ward is, as you possibly know, the second largest company in the United States mail

order field and also operates approximately 508 chain stores and 23 department stores. This expansion was particularly rapid during the past two years, although the company's efforts are being bent at the present time toward increasing the efficiency of existing units. The sharp down trend of sales in recent months brought the total for nine months to 1.3% below that for the same period of 1929; although there have been recent signs of improvement it is doubtful that the reported loss of \$2,848,000 for the initial nine months will be entirely eliminated during the remainder of the year. It is altogether probable that any up turn in earnings will have to await a general revival in business and more favorable trade conditions. This means that it will very likely be some time before per share earnings will again reach the levels equal to the \$2.60 reported in 1929, or the peak level of \$4.77 in 1928. The company's financial position is, however, exceptionally strong and I think that it will naturally immediately respond to any improvement in general business conditions.

**J. S. Bismarck, Ont.** Do not touch the CANADIAN NEWFOUNDLAND IRON ORE SYNDICATE. If, as the agents say, they have it nearly sold, let them go ahead. Don't begrudge them any profit they can make on it. It should occur to you that they would not be out canvassing the country for a few hundred dollars here and there if they had anything good in the way of an iron deposit in Newfoundland.

**J. O. Chatham, Ont.** You will find the HURON AND ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION perfectly trustworthy and reliable to use in the matter of establishing a trust fund for your daughter. Such companies specialize in handling these matters which are designated "living trusts." The investment certificates of the Huron and Erie can also be regarded as sound and satisfactory investments.

**M. E. St. Catharines, Ont.** COBALT DEVELOPMENT is a real old timer. My understanding is that this company retains certain property interests in the Cobalt district but these have no computable value and the stock is unsalable.

**J. B. Wadena, Sask.** THE LAKE ONTARIO BREWING COMPANY went into liquidation about the end of February last. At that time it was said that there were ample assets on hand to pay creditors in full, and that there was the possibility of the sale of the company as a going concern. A. R. Parker, of Montreal, was appointed permanent liquidator. Operations were continued for some months, but quite recently the company's license was suspended and operations at the plant were suspended. Whether there will be anything for distribution to shareholders remains to be seen.

**J. S. London, Ont.** I would not recommend that you sell your common stock of GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, CANADA, LIMITED, at the present time and take a loss. In an official statement, the president of the company, R. E. Haire, recently indicated that business was holding up very well this year, and that the company was in a strong position. While the company has been affected by the decline in building operations this year, nevertheless I think that this stock is a good one for long term holding. If you do not need the cash urgently, I would not recommend that you sell, because I think that you will see higher prices for this stock within the next two or three years.

**S. H. Toronto, Ont.** At current quotations around 64, the common stock of AMERICAN WATERWORKS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY INC. looks to me to be an attractive purchase for long term holding. Current quotations compare with a 1930 high of 124%. This price decline has taken place in spite of the fact that the company's showing, in comparison with that of many other public utility companies, continues to be very favorable. For the twelve months ended August 31st last, net income was 5.4% larger than for the previous twelve months. Profits were equivalent to \$3.65 a share on 1,740,948 shares, as against \$3.62 on 1,654,917 in the twelve months ended August 31st, 1929. Operating in a highly industrialized region, namely, the western portion of Pennsylvania and certain other districts, it is logical to expect an unsatisfactory exhibition of power output; when comparison is made with the boom days of last year. A well developed domestic load, however, is sustaining profits at their present level.

**A. D. Walkerville, Ont.** DUPRAT has amalgamated with four other mining companies to form a new corporation, known as ALLIANCE MINING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. Duprat shareholders will receive one share of new stock for each five previously held and will in addition get a separate dividend of RYHOLITE ROUXN stock on the basis of one for ten. The new company will have about 1,700,000 shares of its stock issued when transfer is completed; it will have a substantial sum in cash through the pooling of the various treasuries, and the claim holdings, which may later be trimmed, will be large. It is proposed to investigate the property holdings. Also the announced policy of Alliance will be to invest 75% of its cash in good mining stocks of dividend paying calibre.

## A GOVERNMENT WHEAT GUARANTEE?

(Continued from Page 69)

the three provinces had done their full duty in the matter and that it was now up to the Dominion to make good on the guarantee. The suggestion has the merit of distinct originality, but may not be any the more acceptable to the taxpayers of the Dominion at large on that account.

The losses which the provinces were understood to have guaranteed are the difference between what the pool members received as advance payments and the amount that the wheat finally sold for. In all fairness the guarantee would seem to be a matter strictly between the several provincial governments, the pool members and the banks.

It would seem elementary that the first step towards any possible modification or readjustment of financial responsibility should be the fixing of its amount. Although the pool guarantees as they stand are admittedly a provincial liability and although the press despatches regarding the eastern mission of the western premiers have occupied many columns of newspaper space there is as yet no definite or even approximate information as to the amount claimed by the banks, and still less as to the circumstances under which the claims have arisen.

Amongst the assertions made as to the liabilities of the pool is one that it is holding seven million bushels of wheat purchased at prices well over a dollar to "support the market" before it had taken its terrible nose dive. The losses on this transaction cannot fairly be charged against the future wheat crops of pool members, and is not

within any public understanding of the terms of the provincial guarantee.

The suggestion as to this liability may have been made in error, but notwithstanding Premier Bracken's demand for haste both provincial, and Dominion taxpayers are in all fairness entitled to know definitely not only the amount of the liability but the circumstances under which it was incurred before any further guarantees are given or payments made.

The Ottawa papers of November 19th announced that on the day before the three premiers had met the Dominion Cabinet with a proposal to fix a guaranteed minimum price of 70 cents a bushel for Western wheat, (No. 1 Northern grade delivered at Ft. William). This is an entirely different matter and much further reaching than even a readjustment of the pool guarantee. It asks that the Government of Canada shall do in respect of wheat what the British Government attempted but failed to do in regard to Malayan rubber, the Cuban Government in regard to sugar; the Brazilian Government in regard to coffee and the United States Farm Relief Board in regard to wheat.

The fact is beyond dispute that each attempt not only resulted in failure but ultimately brought about more disastrous losses than would have occurred had the market been allowed to follow its natural course. Possibly a few gained but the many lost, and the losses were immeasurably greater than the gains.

The functioning of so called farm relief in the United States is the latest case in point, as well as the near-east to Canada and having conditions

most closely parallel to our own. For many years Farm Relief had been a political slogan. The idea took such strong hold that when Coolidge vetoed the measure passed by Congress he sacrificed his certainty of re-election as President.

Hoover was elected on Farm Relief promises and expectations. A bill providing for a fund of 500 million dollars and elaborate machinery for its expenditure, was passed by Congress and signed by Hoover. The price of wheat was to be stabilized by government purchase when prices went below a fair figure. The board undertook to "peg" prices at \$1.18 per bushel for No. 1 dark Northern in Chicago. In the endeavor an unspecified amount, but certainly over 40 million bushels, was purchased by the board within a few weeks and so "taken off the market". But prices refused to be pegged and persistently sunk to lower and still lower levels.

The purchase policy was undertaken in the latter part of last winter and by spring it was so evident that it had failed to achieve its objective that purchasing ceased and instead a propaganda campaign was undertaken to persuade the spring wheat producers of the north-western states to decrease their wheat acreage.

Quite recently it was announced that the Relief Board had not 40 but 70 million bushels of wheat on hand and that it had again entered the market to "stabilize" prices by renewed purchasing. This announcement caused a slight temporary advance in Chicago prices, but was followed by the news that 65 banks in

(Continued on Page 73)

### Invest December Funds in Canadian Securities

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds assure a high degree of security for principal and prompt payment of interest. Bonds of strong Canadian Corporations offer unusually favourable opportunities to receive substantial interest and, at the same time, to preserve a high standard of investment.

Our December Bond List has been carefully prepared to meet the needs of investors who seek sound security. Copy will be gladly furnished upon request.

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### December Investment List

A number of sound bonds and preferred stocks selected as most desirable for investment at this time are described and briefly analysed in our December list, which is issued at the first of the month.

Write for a copy of this list

**Greenshields & Co**

Investment Bankers

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**Insurance Company of Canada**

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Managing Director: H. BEGG  
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HEAD OFFICE: 14-24 Toronto St., Toronto  
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Security  
\$71,433,948

**The Ontario Equitable**  
Life & Accident Insurance Company

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Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.  
Insurance in Force . . . \$52,460,013  
Assets . . . 7,323,146  
Policy Reserves . . . 5,547,433

**The Canada National Fire Insurance Company**

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
A Canadian Company Investing Its Funds in Canada.  
President, J. B. COYNE, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.  
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Second Vice-President, ALLAN S. BOND, Winnipeg, Man.  
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Toronto Office: 206 Brock Building  
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**NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. Limited**

ABERDEEN AND LONDON  
Established 1836  
**FIRE — CASUALTY**  
Head Office for Canada  
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Assets exceed \$100,000,000

**NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COY.**

INCORPORATED 1850  
ASSETS  
\$27,983,349.71  
Canadian Department  
W. E. BALDWIN, MANAGER  
MONTREAL



Security \$71,433,948  
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

# Concerning Insurance

## Making the Most of an Estate

Growing Estates Put and Kept in First-Class Order Through Joint Life Insurance and Trust Company Service

By GEORGE GILBERT

THERE are a great many successful men with growing estates of moderate size who are faced with the problem of how to best conserve and make the most of their possessions. They may find a satisfactory solution by taking advantage of the service now made available by life insurance and trust companies acting in conjunction.

In most cases, the present estate of such a business or professional man consists partly of life insurance and partly of other assets, counting as "estate" all that he is prepared to leave to his beneficiaries in case he should die now.

Suppose the total amount is \$50,000, made up of \$5,000 of good bonds; a \$10,000 home subject to a mortgage of \$5,000; a business worth \$10,000 net; \$5,000 in other income producing assets, and \$25,000 in ordinary life insurance payable in one sum to his wife. Say his income is about \$9,000 or \$10,000 a year and is increasing. He intends to send his boy, now twelve, to college. His wife has little business knowledge or experience. The home is a suitable one for the wife to keep, if she can, even if her husband should die in the near future.

Such an estate has several definite needs, if the most is to be made of it. Without considering the obvious one—to increase it to some reasonable minimum through additional life insurance—how can it be put in the best possible order, leaving the amounts as given about, the total being \$50,000.

In the first place, it is necessary that the life insurance be made payable in the right way, so that the proceeds from it will best carry out the purpose intended. The will must be carefully drawn and the executor carefully selected, to make sure that the business will be handled and sold to the best advantage. By the will, \$5,000 should be set aside in trust, to pay off the home mortgage, if that is the owner's desire. \$4,000 should also be set aside in trust, with income to the wife, until the boy is ready for college, when the principal will help him through his four year course. It is unfair to the wife to leave this matter for her to decide either way. The remainder of the estate should be left in trust, with such provisions as to income and emergency uses as the husband deems best.

By availing himself of the joint life insurance and trust company service now obtainable, a man may have his whole estate put in the best possible order, based on a careful analysis of the most important needs of himself, his family, his business and his estate.

Practically every successful man is naturally interested in leaving an estate of a respectable size. This involves not only continual building but also putting and keeping in order the estate already built. It is a remarkable fact, however, that a great many people with moderate sized estates do

not leave even wills, much less trusts or other definite designations.

That indicates the field which exists for the development of life insurance-trust company service. Both the proceeds of the life insurance and all the other assets of the estate can be conserved and utilized to the best advantage in this way. A moderate sized as well as a large estate can be built up and safeguarded under a carefully prepared will and trust agreements, drawn up by experts after a thorough survey of the estate as a whole.

Only a small percentage of the life values of the country has been protected by life insurance or other tangible assets, and an equally small percentage of those who should make their wills, designating corporate executors and establishing definite trusts, has already done so.

In small estates, proper provision can be made by the testator in this way for: (1) squaring up with the world by paying debts, taxes, expenses of last illness, etc., and leaving sufficient ready money to take care of the family for a few months during the readjustment period; (2) bridging the period from the death of the father to the time when the youngest child shall have graduated from high school; that is, putting the next generation on its feet to the extent at least of a high school education; (3) keeping a roof over the family's head in the present home, or providing for the rent of a modest apartment; (4) providing a periodic income for the wife for her entire life, to cover bare necessities of life.

In large estates provision can be made for: (1) comforts, that is, something more than the bare necessities of life for the wife and children; (2) a college education for sons or daughters, so that it is assured whether you live to look after it or not; (3) business insurance to protect your interest in a firm or corporation, which interest might be impaired by your death or that of some business associate; (4) bequests, so that they will not be subject to taxation, debts or delays; (5) succession duties, so that they will be taken care of by a small yearly installment for life insurance rather than by a lump sum payment which might exhaust some of the best assets of your estate.

In fact, so flexible can these trust agreements be made, that any conceivable contingency may be definitely provided for under this joint trust company and life insurance service.

### National Guaranty Fire Seeks Release of Deposit

NOTICE has been given that the National Guaranty Fire Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey, having ceased to carry on business, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada in the Chicago Fire & Marine Insurance Company and The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, both of which



**NEW APPOINTMENT**  
Announcement has been made by The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada of the appointment of Mr. A. Eugene Pequegnat, A.I.A., F.A.S., to the office of Assistant General Manager of that Company. Mr. Pequegnat, who is an Associate of The Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and a Fellow of The Actuarial Society of America, has been associated with the Mutual Life for the past twenty-two years, during which time he has held several important positions.

companies are licensed under the Insurance Act to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 9th day of February, 1931, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholders opposing such release should file their opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the said 9th day of February, 1931.

### Shareholders of Premier Guarantee Approve Merger

IT IS announced that the shareholders of the Premier Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co., at the special meeting held November 10 at Toronto, to consider the proposed merger of the company with the Merchants & Employers Guarantee & Accident Company, approved and ratified the merger on the basis proposed. A shareholder of the Premier will receive five Merchants shares, which are paid up on their par value to the extent of \$20 a share, in exchange for each four Premier shares, which are paid up on their par value to the extent of \$25 a share.

### INSURANCE ACQUIRES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Would you kindly give me information as to whether the Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd., principal office, Phoenix House, King William Street, London, England, Canadian head office, 100 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, are a safe company to take out life insurance with. Their premiums are somewhat higher than those of the Metropolitan and Sun Life.  
—M. E. H., Lindsay, Ont.

Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, is an old-established British company, and occupies a very strong and sound financial position. It was organized in 1782 and commenced business in Canada in 1804.

It is regularly licensed here and has a deposit with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders of \$3,103,977, besides which it has \$1,371,855 vested in Canadian trustees for the same purpose.

You would be making no mistake in taking out a policy with this company.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Will you please tell me if you think I require more insurance. If so would you please name the kind of insurance most suitable for protection for the least money.

Personally, the one thing about insurance that always is distasteful to me is that we have so many agents riding around the country producing nothing, and those that take out insurance pay for their easy life.

I am age 39, have a (about) \$14,000 home paid for, and about \$1,500 in a mortgage. Salary \$4,000 a year, a wife and two small children.

The insurance I now have is \$5,000 returned soldiers; \$3,000 Penn Mutual; \$1,000 group insurance, a total of \$9,000 all total disability and double indemnity. Would the straight insurance be all right without the disability and double indemnity?

—F. H. T., Walkerville, Ont.

With but \$9,000 of life insurance altogether, you are underinsured for a man of your age and circumstances, in my opinion, and should continue to add to the amount until you have acquired at least \$25,000.

For purposes of protection, I would advise the whole life policy in your case, though I would not disturb any of your existing policies.

While there are certainly a great many agents out after business, it must not be overlooked that people don't come into an insurance office and buy life insurance over counter, but must be sought out and canvassed wherever they can be got at, as

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Total Assets \$104,843,429.76

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National-Ben Franklin Fire Ins. Co.  
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Paid-up Capital and Surplus \$6,500,000 Assets \$20,875,089.57

**ACCIDENT  
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PLATE GLASS  
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LIABILITY BURGLARY PLATE GLASS GUARANTEE**

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A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.



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Operating in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

**FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM**  
Insurance in force . . . nearly \$200,000,000.00  
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Agents required in Ontario  
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Organized in 1862

**The Acadia Fire Insurance Co. of Halifax, N.S.**

Liability under all Acadia Policies, guaranteed by the Phoenix Assurance Co., Limited, of London, England.

Montreal Office: 480 St. Francois Xavier St.  
J. B. PATERSON, Branch Manager



**JOINS NATIONAL LIFE BOARD**  
Edward W. Bickle, of Bickle, Clarke and Co., Ltd., Investment Bankers, Toronto, who has been appointed a Director of The National Life Assurance Company of Canada. Born in Toronto in 1899, his entire business career has been spent in this city. During the war, he served overseas with distinction in the 15th Battalion, 1st Canadian Division, and was gassed and wounded. He is well-known as a lover of sport, is a good golfer and a tennis enthusiast. He is Vice-President of the Maple Leaf Hockey Club, Ltd.



## The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:  
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO  
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,  
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J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada  
Applications for Agencies Invited

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Offices: Toronto—Montreal  
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C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager  
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Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence Invited.  
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Applications for Agencies Invited

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BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica

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Established 1907  
Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70  
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Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.  
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E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.  
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1866 SIXTY FOUR YEARS AN INSURANCE INSTITUTION 1930

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TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED \$30,000,000  
FIRE AND ALLIED LINES  
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON AND BASCOM PROVINCIAL AGENTS  
DOMINION BANK BLDG., KING & YONGE STS., TORONTO  
Applications for Agencies Invited

Life Insurance is the only investment that cannot decrease in value; that guarantees not only what you save, but what you plan to save.

See the Crown Life Man today!

## CROWN LIFE

Insurance Company  
Toronto Division: Special Agency:  
ANGUS GERMAN, Manager CRUM & SOMERS  
Crown Life Building, Toronto

otherwise a very large proportion of those who need insurance would not be supplied with it, with the result that countless families would be deprived of the benefit of protection in the time of their sorest need. A large number of agents are therefore necessary in order to cover the field in this way, and I do not believe it can be successfully maintained that there are too many capable and qualified agents in the business at present. That there are others in the business who are mere cumberers of the ground, so to speak, is also a fact, but this applies to any other business as well as to insurance.

It is also erroneous to describe the selling of life insurance as an easy job. It is about the hardest kind of selling work I know of. But, on the other hand, it is perhaps the best paid hard work of its kind there is.

As you have the disability and double indemnity features in your existing insurance, you could dispense with them in your additional policies, which might enable you to buy a larger amount of straight insurance.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
I would be glad if you would give me some information with reference to the Insurance Investments, Limited, Head Office, Toronto, A. W. Northrup, Vice President; G. T. Cronan, Secretary-Treasurer. I understand this company has refused to honour coupons of their bond issue which were due in October. Will you kindly advise with reference to the status of this company, and what action, if any, is indicated by the bond holders.

—E. E. L., Kingston, Ont.

As Insurance Investments, Limited, is now in liquidation, I would refer you to the Custodian, F. W. Moffat, Toronto, who is in charge of its affairs, for information as to the present position of the bond holders and general creditors.

At the time of the assignment, the

assets rated as collectable were reported as \$1,000, while the claims of creditors were stated as amounting to \$8,455. That would make it appear as if the chances of the creditors realizing anything on their claims are very slim.

"SATURDAY NIGHT" has repeatedly advised against the purchase of the securities of this concern. Those who bought and held its bonds or common stock should insist upon such an investigation of the affairs of the company as will fully disclose how their money was lost.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In a recent issue you wrote about dividends on life policies. I have two policies with the Manufacturers Life, both for \$2,000. One was fifteen years old this summer—they gave me a dividend (a little over \$300). The other policy has been running sixteen years and they refuse to give me a dividend for another four years, as they say it runs in circles of five. You did not mention this in your article. Please let me know if the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. is correct in its stand.

—W. J. H., Stettler, Alta.

Your policy is evidently a deferred dividend contract, and accordingly you are not entitled to receive the profits under it until the period stipulated in the policy has elapsed. In the article to which you have reference, the law with regard to deferred dividend policies was stated in brief form. The law says that the surplus on such policies must be ascertained and apportioned at least once in every five years, and must constitute a liability of the company and be carried in the accounts as such until it has been actually distributed and paid to the policyholders entitled thereto. But the law does not say that the surplus must be paid at least once in every five years, so that policyholders are not entitled to the payment of dividends except in accordance with the terms of their policy contracts.

## A Government Wheat Guarantee?

(Continued from Page 71)

the western and southern states had closed their doors within a few days.

Clearly the improved wheat price had not been reflected in an improved condition of general finance, which was the real objective.

The fact that notwithstanding the vast expenditures of the Farm Relief Board the Chicago price on November 19th last for December delivery was 73 cents would seem to demonstrate as a matter of fair argument that what was attempted can't be done. If the United States with unlimited financial resources at command and exporting less than a fourth of its wheat crop cannot peg wheat prices at a figure that will pay the farmer, the chances of Canada, with incomparably less financial resources and exporting three-fourths of her wheat crop, achieving greater success—to state the case moderately—are not bright.

Under modern conditions of storage and transportation wheat held anywhere for future sale is a market factor. It is only really "off the market" when it has been destroyed or consumed. It can be temporarily held off the market at comparatively small cost, but it cannot be held off permanently, because its value will ultimately be eaten up by the storage, insurance, interest and other charges. These average not less than one and a half cents a bushel per month; besides risk of deterioration and market fluctuations. In any case whenever it does come on the market, by increasing supply it must reduce prices just as its withdrawal or withholding increased them.

The wheat purchased by the United States Farm Relief Board was available for sale on any market at any time and at any price at the sole discretion of the board. It constituted a market menace that could not fail to be a powerful influence in "stabilizing" the price, but in favor of the consumer and against the producer. The more wheat the board purchased and held the greater the dead weight to be overcome before the market could rise in response to such favorable influences as might from time to time come into action.

The wheat exports of Canada and the United States constitute more than half of the world's total. Canada's surplus held over from the crop of 1928 into the selling season of 1929 was 100 million bushels. A somewhat larger volume was held over from the crop of 1929 to the selling season of 1930. This surplus is held under joint control of the banks and the Canadian wheat pool. Wheat is at present selling at figures substantially below its intrinsic worth as world conditions are today. There are many influences tending to that result.

But the fact that 170 million bushels of North American wheat is being held in store subject to unified control in each country is beyond doubt the greatest factor in preventing a return to normal prices. In the light of the facts as fully established further government purchase or guarantee could only increase the

dead weight against a future rise of market. No doubt present holders would be relieved in greater or less measure by government purchase or guarantee, but that is too high a price to pay for continued stagnation of prices below intrinsic value.

The great department stores are an outstanding modern instance of successful business methods. One of the basic principles of their operation is not to carry dead stock, whether it has become obsolete or is merely surplus. They systematically arrange to close out the surplus at times and under conditions convenient to themselves. The usual method is by "bargain sales". The idea is to get rid of the goods that are of slow sale at whatever price they will bring and thereby make room for and stimulate interest in goods that customers want and therefore will pay for at a fair price.

The bumper crop of 1928 in Canada, the United States and the Argentine gave the world a surplus of wheat. That was the time to push sales; to get the surplus into consumption, and therefore actually "off the market." Canada and particularly the Canadian pool took the opposite course. Instead of being sold into consumption the surplus was deliberately accumulated.

Had the crop of 1928 been closed out, even at sacrifice prices, the world would have taken the short crop of 1929 at prices worthy of its high quality. The crop of 1930, also much below the average in volume and much above it in quality, would also have met an active demand and realized top prices. The producers could have afforded to accept low prices on the abundant crop of 1928, but on the short crop of 1930 when they can least afford it they are compelled to accept the lowest prices. The excess of 1928 being held in store in effect turned the shortage of both 1929 and 1930 into a surplus which in conjunction with the operations of the United States Farm Relief Board, broke the back of the market, and so far has prevented its recovery.

## Our New Patriotism

(Continued from Page 69)

to be considered and that sum total is naturally made up of extra and intra-domestic exchanges.

It is neither sensible nor logical to pit the one against the other. The very nature of things demands that a balance should be struck between the two, that we should have a right perspective in our mind's eye—the scales should be maintained at an even level. Figuratively speaking, the whole question of a country's trade and commerce is as a dovetailed joint. Its domestic and foreign trade should fit exactly and be complementary the one to the other. The mortise and the wedge may be examined separately but when considered relatively they should be put together and where the measurements are not sufficiently fine the necessary adjustments should be made.

## The Best Agents in Canada Represent THE MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1902  
Head Offices: 465 St. John Street, Montreal  
TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES  
SMITH & WALSH LTD., 27 Wellington St. East  
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA  
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Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."  
H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.  
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## The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO  
No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.  
THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director.  
W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

J. C. CONNELL, President A. J. MEIKLEJOHN, General Manager  
MUTUAL RELIEF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
ESTABLISHED 1874  
Head Office: KINGSTON, CANADA  
A Purely Mutual Company operating throughout Canada and Newfoundland  
LOW PARTICIPATING RATES—HIGH GUARANTEES  
Business in Force over \$20,500,000  
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## NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON  
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost  
Assets \$4,784,342.81  
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE  
PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%  
Branch Offices:  
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ROBERT LYNCH STALLING, MANAGER FOR CANADA  
GUARANTEED BY THE SUN OF LONDON  
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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—SUN BLDG.—TORONTO  
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

BRITISH NORTHWESTERN Fire Insurance Company  
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
J. H. RIDDEL, President & Managing Director  
TORONTO AGENTS: Armour, Bell, Boswell & Cronyn Limited, 24 King Street West.

## CAUTION!

Before you pay a salesman for your subscription ask him to let you see his credential. All authorized subscription salesmen usually show their credentials without request.

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Examine the expiration dates on credential to make sure that it has not expired.  
Check salesman's signature on credential with his signature on receipt given you.  
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This is to certify that - - - - - is authorized to accept subscriptions for SATURDAY NIGHT until - - - - - at the regular rates and upon the basis shown on both sides of Official Receipt Form, one of which is issued to each subscriber.

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Salesman's signature must appear in ink here and correspond with signature he writes on receipt.  
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## Safe Investments

THE safety of municipal and government bonds as investments is based upon the taxing power of public authorities—the strongest base a security can have. We recommend the following such bonds for investment.

	Price	Yield
Province of Ontario, 4 3/4%, guaranteeing Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, due January 1, 1970.....	101.80	4.65%
City of Vancouver, 5%, due June 30, 1945.....	102.66	4.75%
City of Calgary, 5%, due April 1, 1970.....	102.50	4.86%
City of Three Rivers, 5 1/2%, due May 1, 1963.....	107.15	5.05%
City of Port Arthur, 5 1/2%, guaranteeing Port Arthur General Hospital, due November 1, 1955.....	106.34	5.05%
Township of Sandwich West, 5 1/2%, due Feb. 1, 1935-8.....	Rate	5.75%

All prices are "plus Government Transfer Tax"

Further particulars of these and our complete list of offerings of government, municipal and corporation bonds mailed on request.

**McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO.**

LIMITED  
METROPOLITAN BUILDING, TORONTO

Montreal Ottawa Winnipeg London Hamilton

**Red Deer**  
**birch**  
**FLOORING**

## When Permanent Beauty is Essential

EXTRAORDINARY care in kiln drying and perfection in manufacture make Red Deer Brand Birch Flooring ideally fitted for buildings such as schools and public buildings where the floor is called on to stand hard wear. Time puts a wear-resisting "skin" on Red Deer Brand Birch. After many years of severe use this material preserves its well groomed appearance.

Where a uniformly colored floor is desired we recommend our Selected Red. This wood gives a remarkable beauty of tone and color and offers an excellent background for modern decoration schemes.

Write for prices and full information.

**The MUSKOKA WOOD**  
**Mfg. Co. Limited**

Huntsville Ontario  
Eastern Office—484 McGill St., Montreal.

## TO STOCKHOLDERS IN A CLOSE CORPORATION TO PARTNERS IN A PARTNERSHIP

keep your capital in this business and get a greater interest if you can. If you die your capital should be withdrawn because a business man's investments are not a widow's investments. • A BUSINESS INSURANCE TRUST solves your problem because at your death it provides your family with cash equal to your interest in the business, and in addition allows your associates to take over your interest without the hazards of outside interference. Both family and business are thus protected.

This plan is fully outlined in our new booklet  
**BUSINESS INSURANCE TRUSTS**  
Send for a copy

**THE ROYAL TRUST**

59 YONGE STREET - - TORONTO

Branches throughout Canada

# SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC

Eventful Year Closes On Standard Exchange—New Legislation and By-Laws Provide Protection

By F. J. Crawford

President of The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

IN SOME respects, the year 1930 has been eventful for the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. The volume of business was greatly reduced as compared with the years 1929, 1928 and 1927. The number of shares traded in the first eleven months was 79,288,613 shares, as compared with 271,417,899 shares in the corresponding period of 1929. This shrinkage is accounted for in large measure by the general depression through which this country and other countries have passed, both as regards business and finance.

Buying power has been limited, with the result that prices of commodities and stocks have declined. With the exception of seasoned gold stocks, share price recessions have been drastic. Prices of base metals fell so sharply as to impair earning power of this group of companies. With respect to newer mines in the development stage and prospects, temporary shortage of funds has interrupted operations in many cases. Prices of the shares of these groups, therefore, fell to very low levels. Extraordinary progress has been made by not a few of the seasoned gold producers, which, due to the relatively constant price of gold in face of declines in most other commodities, have actually benefited. Physical assets have grown substantially, and a number of the mines have increased or are increasing mill capacity and earning power materially.

The net result of the year's trading on the Exchange, however, has been a drastic reduction in the value of transactions. The value in the first eleven months of 1930 was \$130,383,349, as compared with \$693,646,151 in the corresponding period a year ago. The average value per share in 1930 to date was \$1.65, as compared with \$2.60 in 1929, \$1.84 in 1928, 80 cents in 1927, 99 cents in 1926 and 50 cents in 1925.

Notwithstanding the shrinkage in business done this year, the scope of trading was still big as compared with the years previous to 1925. The greatest volume of trading between 1918 and 1924 had been 76,491,566 shares and the smallest 17,241,352 shares, while the average price per share ranged close to 40 cents. The following is a comparison of the number of shares traded in and their value on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange in the past 12 years and 10 months:

	Shares	Values
1918 .....	20,868,541	\$ 6,575,038
1919 .....	39,626,135	12,551,112
1920 .....	17,358,156	6,412,348
1921 .....	17,241,352	6,457,427
1922 .....	71,124,352	29,074,198
1923 .....	76,491,566	36,016,890
1924 .....	69,257,918	29,853,687
1925 .....	87,847,676	43,369,007
1926 .....	129,753,966	125,175,876
1927 .....	320,777,990	250,897,081
1928 .....	333,538,932	614,808,561
1929 .....	297,488,596	707,123,804
*1930 .....	79,288,613	130,383,349

\*—10 mos.

The most important developments of the year on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange have been the steps taken by the Exchange, the Ontario government and the Federal govern-

ment to provide additional protection for the public who trade in securities. As a result of legislation, and regulations provided in the by-laws of the Exchange, it has become practically impossible for member firms to commit offences against clients. Prompt detection of any irregularities has been assured and severe penalties provided by legislation and incorporated in the civil and criminal codes.

The government of Ontario made amendments to the Security Frauds Prevention Act last Spring, of which the leading clause has to do with regulation of trading on stock exchanges. Part 3 of the Act makes it an offence if any broker sells any stock represented by certificates of clients so as to reduce such stock to less than the amount that should be held on behalf of clients. This clause in the Act prevents brokers taking a short position against clients.

This legislation was written into the Criminal Code of Canada by the Federal Parliament last Spring. It was also enacted that if any broker sells any stock so as to reduce the amount of stock to less than the amount represented by purchases of clients, any such customer can collect from him all money paid, with interest. This provides for civil as well as criminal action against any broker who offends against these laws.

\*

At a conference of attorneys general of all the provinces, held early this year, certain recommendations were made covering stock exchange trading by member firms. The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange adopted these recommendations in their entirety. On May 26th, 1930, the by-laws of the exchange were amended or augmented to include these recommendations, the most important of which were:

1. That a broker who receives an order from another broker cannot execute that order on the stock exchange by trading with the same broker from whom he received that order.

2. Time stamps were installed at each of the trading posts, whereby the exact time of each transaction is recorded by an electric machine. By this means, any client is able to ascertain precisely the time at which his order was executed, thus eliminating any possibility of irregularity. When a client places an order to sell or buy, at the market, he has available proof that the transaction was executed properly.

3. The Standard Stock Exchange, under its by-laws, provides that any client can secure the official certificates covering all transactions his broker makes for him, indicating the execution of the order and the exact time it occurred.

In 1929 the Security Frauds Act was amended to give the stock exchange power to appoint an exchange auditor and a panel of auditors to examine the books of member firms periodically. As a result the Stock Exchange appointed H. Pettit, of the firm of Oscar Hudson & Co., as exchange auditor, and thirty other chartered accountants as brokers' auditors. The books of all member firms of the exchange are audited on

December 31st each year, and on another date set by the auditor and unknown to the brokerage firm until the auditor makes his visit for examination. By this means assurance is given that member firms are always solvent and that their business is conducted according to the regulations of the exchange.

In view of the consensus of competent opinion that the bottom of the prolonged period of depression has been reached, and that after the turn of the New Year gradual expansion in business generally, reasonably may be expected, the outlook for the mining stock market is favorable. Due to limited buying power, even the stocks of gold mines, which have not been affected adversely by depression, have not discounted favorable developments. Revival in activity in business generally will undoubtedly bring about an advance in the prices of base metals and make operations of base metal mines more profitable. Funds should be made available for developing mines and favorable prospects. On these grounds, an active revival of public interest in mining stocks appears warranted.

The safeguards that have been built up by the stock exchange and by legislation for protection of the public may be regarded as another important factor in lending sound stability to the mining market and to continued aggressive development of the industry which has already become one of the greatest sources of wealth of the Dominion.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.

Thank you very much for your report on the individual we inquired about. Your letter certainly gives us the proper line on his activities and we appreciate your co-operation very much.

—J. T., Buffalo, N.Y.

## HEALTHFUL SUNSHINE in Your Home

Ultra-Violet rays on your naked body will make you look better, feel better, do better work. A few minutes under the sunbeam Ultra-Violet morning or night will give you new pep, vigor and vitality. The body starves for sunshine even in summer, if it is covered with clothing, for the life-giving rays cannot penetrate.

Now you can have sun ray benefits, all year round, in the privacy of your room, under the always available sunshine of the Violette. Even in winter, this made-to-order "Sunbeam Sunshine" is always on tap, certified as to quantity and quality of its ultra-violet ray. Enjoy more vibrant health, more joyous well-being. You can "sun" by using sunshine on your naked body, supplied by the Sunbeam Ultra-Violette. Write today for "Certified Sunshine" and read about this man-made sun that is a marvelous aid to folks of all ages. Complete, as shown, with 6 carbons, goggles, etc., only \$47.00. Send \$5 today for complete outfit; pay balance in small monthly payments as you benefit. Therapeutic Department.



Flexible Shaft Company Limited

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## PILOT Insurance Company

TORONTO, CANADA

Head Office: 159 Bay St.

Branch Office: Waterloo, Ont.

The Log Ontario Agents Writing Pilot Policies		Plate Glass	Fidelity
Automobile	1927 .. 97		
Burglary	1928 .. 204		
Liability	1929 .. 850		
Fire	Total to Date .. 570		

Pilot Policies Protect Agents Applications Invited.

## FIRSTBROOK BOXES LIMITED DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 1 1/2% on the 7% Preferred Stock of Firstbrook Boxes Limited has been declared payable the fifteenth day of December, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business the first day of December, 1930.

By order of the Board,  
(Signed) GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.  
Toronto 9, November 28, 1930.



## The Danger Line—Age 40!

AFTER middle age men divide into two classes—the dependent and the independent. Your position in later years will not be determined by the amount of money you have earned, but by the amount you have saved. The deciding factor is what you save. An investment of fifty cents a day in Endowment Insurance is the sure road to independence.

**THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

## City Bonds are attractive at present prices

City of Vancouver, 5% Bonds,  
Due 30th June, 1945,  
Price: 102.66 and int., yielding 4.75%.

City of Calgary, 5% Bonds,  
Due 1st April, 1970,  
Price: 102.50 and int., yielding 4.86%.

City of Three Rivers, 5 1/2% Bonds,  
Due 1st May, 1960-67,  
Price: Rate to yield 5.05%.

Transfer tax to be added to above prices

**Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.,**  
Limited

Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto 2



REPORTS GOOD BUSINESS

Despite a moderate contraction in volume of sales, President F. J. Crawford of Provincial Paper, Ltd., reports that his company has enjoyed a satisfactory year and that earnings will take care of bond interest and preferred dividends and allow for the usual additions to depreciation and surplus. The company's five plants are operating within 15 per cent of normal capacity, a ration of operation that compares favorably with other departments of Canadian industry.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".



## British American Bank Note Company, Limited

(Incorporated 1866)  
Head Office: Ottawa, Ontario.  
Engravers of Bank Notes, Bonds,  
Stock Certificates, Postage and  
Revenue Stamps and all Money-  
order Documents.  
Municipal Debentures a Specialty.  
Branches: Montreal Ottawa  
Toronto

## MORRISON BRASS Corporation Limited

### DIVIDEND NOTICE on PREFERRED STOCK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1 1/2% on the 7% Preferred Stock of the Morrison Brass Corporation, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of November, 1930, payable on the first day of December, 1930, to Shareholders of record at the close of the business on the 26th day of November, 1930.

By Order of the Board,  
HIRAM D. HALL,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
November 26th, 1930.

## The Bell Telephone Company of Canada Notice of Dividend

A dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th of January, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd December, 1930.

W. H. BLACK,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
Montreal, 26th November, 1930.

## Brewing Corporation of Canada LIMITED

### Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$2 1/2c per share, being at the rate of \$2.50 per share per annum, has been declared on the no par value preference shares of this Company payable on January 2nd, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,  
W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.  
Toronto, November 26, 1930.

## Current Quotations on Unlisted Stocks

(Supplied by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Ltd.)

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS:	BID	ASK
Canada Machinery 7% Pfd.	\$25.00	\$35.00
Canada Packers 7% Pfd.	97.50	101.00
Can. Industries 7% Pfd.	116.00	123.00
Canadian Westinghouse	85.00	
Dom. Foundries & Steel 8% Pfd.	60.00	70.00
Dominion Sugar Com.	17.50	22.00
Eastern Car 6% Pfd.	77.50	
Nat. Grocers 2nd Pfd. 7%	40.00	50.00
Rolland Paper Pfd. Bonus	95.00	
Toronto Carpet 8% Pfd.	100.50	
INSURANCE STOCKS:		
Canada Life	660.00	750.00
Canada National Fire	21.00	30.00
Commercial Life 10% Pfd.	26.00	
Excelsior Life 20% Pfd.	105.00	130.00
Great West Life	475.00	525.00
Guarantee of N. A.	255.00	
Imperial Life	400.00	445.00
Manufacturers Life	270.00	395.00
Saskatchewan Life 10% Pfd.	21.00	
Sun Life	1625.00	1850.00
TRUST & LOAN STOCKS:		
Can. Gen. Invest. Trust 1st	100.00	65.00
Chartered Trust	100.00	
Debtors & Sec. 5% Pfd.	65.00	
Guipht & Ont. Loan Pfd. \$50	70.00	
London & Western Trust	60.00	190.00
Mortgage Discount 6% Pfd.	4.25	5.25
Mutual Finance Pfd.	90.00	7.75
Stirling Trust	90.00	
Traders Finance "A" Pfd.	85.00	
Waterloo Trust & Savings	122.00	

MANNING W. DOHERTY

AND

T. H. ROADHOUSE

ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF A PARTNERSHIP  
TO CONDUCT A STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS

UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

DOHERTY ROADHOUSE & Co.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

AT

170 BAY STREET, TORONTO

DECEMBER 1ST, 1930

TELEPHONE WAYERLEY 1163

## LETTERS

Financial Editor,  
SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir:

The writer of the article headed "Banking in the Middle Ages", in SATURDAY NIGHT a short time ago, is less than just to the church. Professor Tawney, of the University of London, England, describes the background of it all thus:

"The medieval consumer—we can sympathize with him today more easily than in 1914—is like a traveller condemned to spend his life at a station hotel. He is at the mercy of the local baker and brewer. Indeed, a great part of medieval industry is a system of organized monopolies, endowed with a public status, which must be watched with jealous eyes to see that they do not abuse their powers. It is a society of small masters and peasant farmers. Wages are not a burning question, for, except in the great industrial centres of Italy and Flanders, the permanent wage-earning class is small. Usury is, as it is today, in similar circumstances. Loans are made largely for consumption, not for production. The farmer whose harvest fails or whose beasts die, or the artisan who loses money, must have credit, seed-corn, raw materials, and his distress is the money-lender's opportunity."

"Naturally, there is passionate popular sentiment against the engrosser who holds a town to ransom, the monopolist who brings the livings of many into the hands of one, the money-lender who takes advantage of his neighbors' necessities to get a lien on their land, and foreclose. As Wyclif said, 'The usurer would not loan these goods, but if he hoped winning, that he loves more than charity. Many others sins be more than this usury, but for this men curse and hate it more than other sin.'

"No one who examines the cases actually heard by the courts in the later Middle Ages will think that sentiment surprising, for they throw a lurid light on the possibilities of commercial immortality. Among the peasants and small farmers who composed the mass of the population in medieval England, borrowing and lending were common, and it was with reference to their petty transactions, not to the world of high finance, that the traditional attitude towards the money-lender had been crystallized."

—Religion and the Rise of Capitalism.  
In the name of charity the church protected the consumer by condemning and denouncing the usurer.

J. M. CLAIR.

The forests of Canada are, in point of production, the second in importance of the Dominion's natural resources, being exceeded in value of products by agriculture alone. During the early history of Canada there was a period, when white pine lumbering was at its height, in which forest products represented more than 37 per cent. of Canada's annual exports.

## Steady Growth

### So. Canada Power Report Gratifying

MAINTAINING the unbroken record of growth in all departments which has marked the operations of the company since its inception, Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, in its annual report for the fiscal year ended September 30th, 1930, reveals marked gains in customers connected, output, electric revenue and earnings. Despite increased depreciation charges and preferred dividend requirements, earnings on the common stock outstanding at \$1.21 a share are well up to the previous year's figure of \$1.23 a share.

In submitting the report to shareholders, president J. B. Woodyatt says in part:

As will be seen from the comparative statements, your company is able to report progress in most of its activities. This is particularly gratifying as the period covered by this report coincided with a severe industrial and financial depression which affected not only the communities served by your company but also the farming country surrounding them from which comes a considerable proportion of the buying power of the district. Notwithstanding this handicap, sales of your company's service and merchandise were well ahead of all previous years.

## New Issue

### Can. Nor. Power Corp. Bonds Offered

PUBLIC offering of \$2,000,000 Series "A" 5 per cent. collateral trust sinking fund bonds of Canada Northern Power Corporation, Ltd., is being made by Nesbitt, Thomson and Company, at 90 1/2 to yield over 5 3/4 per cent.

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited, through subsidiary companies, owns and operates nine hydro-electric power plants and one hydraulic air compressor plant serving the towns and mining areas in Northeastern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec. Installed capacity of these plants is 114,000 H.P.; ultimate capacity 187,750 H.P.

Consolidated net earnings of the company and its subsidiaries available for interest, before providing for

### ADDITIONAL ISSUE

\$2,000,000

## Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

### 5% Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Series "A"

Dated as of May 1st, 1928

Due May 1st, 1953

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st), payable at the option of the holder in gold coin of the Dominion of Canada of the present standard of weight and fineness at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada, in Canada, or in gold coin of the United Kingdom of Great Britain at the fixed rate of \$4.86 2/3 to the Pound Sterling at the Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in London, England; or in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada in the City of New York, U.S.A. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, with privilege of registration as to principal only. Redeemable at the option of the Company as a whole or in part on any interest payment date on thirty days' notice at 102 1/2% of principal amount if redeemed on or before May 1st, 1933, and thereafter at 1/2 of 1% less for each subsequent five-year period or portion thereof.

TRUSTEE: MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, MONTREAL

### CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
Collateral Trust Gold Bonds	\$50,000,000	
5% Series "A," due 1953 (including this issue)		\$17,000,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	7,500,000	5,500,000
Common Shares, without nominal or par value	500,000 Shs.	375,000 Shs.

The following has been summarized from a letter written to us by J. B. Woodyatt, Esq., Vice-President of the Company:

THE COMPANY: CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED, through subsidiary companies, owns and operates nine hydro-electric power plants and one hydraulic air compressor plant serving the towns and mining areas in Northeastern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec. Installed capacity of these plants is 114,000 H.P.; ultimate capacity 187,750 H.P.

EARNINGS: Consolidated net earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries available for interest, before providing for depreciation but after allowing for income tax, have been as follows:—

Average 3 years ended December 31st, 1929	\$1,980,000
Twelve months ended October 31st, 1930	2,098,034
Annual Bond Interest	850,000

Earnings as above for the twelve months ended October 31st, 1930, were equal to nearly 2 1/2 times bond interest. The above mentioned earnings in each case do not fully reflect the benefit of this additional financing.

SECURITY: The assets of the Company and its subsidiaries have a book value of over \$33,000,000. These Bonds, in the opinion of Counsel, are secured specifically

by deposit with the Trustee of bonds, notes and shares of subsidiary companies (as more fully set out in the Trust Deed securing the Bonds), thus making them in effect a first charge against the properties of such subsidiaries. Further subsidiary company Debenture Notes to an amount in excess of this additional issue of Bonds of Series "A" will be deposited with the Trustee under the terms of the Trust Deed securing these Bonds. The Bonds are further secured by a floating charge on all other assets of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The proceeds from the sale of this additional issue of \$2,000,000 principal amount of Bonds of Series "A" will be used for the corporate purposes of the Company including the reimbursement of the Treasury for advances to subsidiary companies for capital expenditures already made.

SINKING FUND: The Trust Deed provides for a Sinking Fund, commencing May 1st, 1933, which it is estimated will retire over 50% of the Bonds of Series "A" by maturity.

Price: 90 1/2 and accrued interest to yield over 5 3/4%  
(Plus transfer tax)

## NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO.

Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton  
London, Ont. Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver

The statements in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based on information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

December 3rd, 1930.

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## The Perils of Old Pepys

Living in the 17th century was dangerous

(Extracts from the famous diary of Samuel Pepys)

Sept. 19, 1662—At night I walked with three or four to guard me—it being a joy to my heart . . . that people should of themselves provide this for me. I hear this walk is dangerous by night.

May 11, 1663—On foot, I was set upon by a great dog who got hold of my garters and might have done me hurt, but Lord! to see what a maze I was that, having a sword about me, I never thought to use it.

June 30, 1664—Walked back all alone. Saw a man that had a cudgel in his hand and though he told me he labored in the King's Yard, and many other good arguments that he is an honest man, yet, God forgive me, I did doubt he might knock me on the head with his club.

July 11, 1664—About 11 o'clock, knowing what money I have in the house and hearing a noise, I began to sweat worse and worse till I melted almost to water. Then I understood it was only a dog!

"Long talking with my wife," wrote Pepys on one occasion. "What she should do if I should by accident die!"

Living in the 20th century is more dangerous:

True, its perils are different—swift transport—air flight—machinery—the pace that kills!

But

Pepys couldn't insure his life—YOU can

SEE A SUN LIFE MAN

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

depreciation but after allowing for in-lings as above for the twelve months come tax, have been as follows: ended October 31st, 1930, were equal Average three years ended December to nearly 2 1/2 times bond interest. 31st, 1929, \$1,980,000; twelve months The assets of the company and its ended October 31st, 1930, \$2,098,034; subsidiaries have a book value of over annual bond interest, \$850,000. Earn—\$33,000,000.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night: I would like to thank you very much for your recent letter of advice. I know now that I would have lost quite a bit of money without your help and I would like you to know that I am grateful.

—S. P., Winnipeg, Man.



## Bank Money Orders

Money orders issued by the Bank of Montreal are used by many business houses as well as by individuals for settling small accounts where it is not desired to pay by cheque.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**

Established 1817  
Total Assets in excess of \$800,000,000



Head Office Montreal

## ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)

Capital (fully paid) \$12,500,000 Reserve Fund \$14,551,600  
Deposits \$321,175,645 (\$5=£1)

OVER 200 YEARS OF COMMERCIAL BANKING

A WORLD WIDE SERVICE

Terms for the Opening of Accounts Furnished on Application.  
HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH LONDON CITY OFFICE  
238 Branches in All. 3 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E.C.2.  
General Manager, Sir ALEXANDER K. WRIGHT, K.B.E., D.L.



## For the Long Pull

Long pull investors are interested in those evidences of managerial foresight which promise continued prosperity. One such evidence is the provision for renewal of depreciated properties at advanced price levels. Such investors are reassured if Canadian Appraisal Service is used for determining property values and depreciations.

**CANADIAN APPRAISAL COMPANY LIMITED**

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

2A



ISSUES EXCELLENT REPORT

Despite general business depression the Imperial Bank of Canada, in its fifty-sixth annual statement shows highly satisfactory earnings and profits, total assets and deposits well maintained. Frank A. Rolph is President of the Bank.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

## LONDON MORE HOPEFUL

Stock Exchange Has Weathered Storms and Expects Revival — Brighter Factors Appear

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

THE depression on the Stock Exchange of the world has now lasted for some eighteen months and it is over a year since the Hatry crash and the Wall Street collapse occurred. The question is being asked with increasing hope of an encouraging reply: When will the revival come?

On the London Stock Exchange the search for signs of a revival is becoming more assiduous. There are some indeed who do not believe a revival will come to Great Britain, or at least not in our time. The economic forces now at work are so big and so different compared with those operating before the war that they believe theories of recurring slump and booms are valueless for forecasting the future under the new conditions and that there can be no return to normal.

But in so far as they feel there will not be a revival they are in a minority. The majority believe that prosperity will return, although they differ among themselves as to when

it will come or what are the signs of its coming.

For those who do believe a revival will come there are now signs worth observing. At present the London Stock Markets are sound. There are no weak accounts. No serious failures are expected, no serious sudden fall in prices is foreseen. These events have happened unexpectedly before, but the situation is reassuring at present because the Stock Exchange has only recently passed through fire, and is now tempered.

The collapses in the autumn a year ago, the financial stringency before that time and after, the collapses of institutions abroad, notably in Denmark, Germany and Italy and recently in France, even though English funds were sometimes involved, have all expended their shocks on London and the shocks have been withstood.

Besides this general solidity another factor to be observed is the boomlet in gilt-edged securities which have been rising in price during the last five months. This is associated with the lack of commercial bills in which banks and other financial houses can make short term investments; the accumulation of funds owing to a decline in new capital issues; the gradual decline in the rate of interest not only for short term investments but now also for long term investments.

So much for the technical domestic tendencies of the Stock Exchange as they are at present and as they may be in the near future. In industry and trade at large the major favourable factors are two. First, that at the present low level of wholesale prices many producers of raw materials are working at a loss, and that stage is one when production per force ceases and therefore prices subsequently recover. Secondly, retail prices also are now falling. This increases real purchasing power among a vast section of the people; hence, with the same incomes they can buy more, the quantity of goods demanded increases, and industry revives in consequence.

Still other factors have to be considered. Economic factors are in the long run, perhaps, stronger than the will of men, but in the short run men can and continually do influence them; the return to the gold standard is a case in point. The political and social-industrial situation must not be overlooked. In the matter of tariffs, of changes of governments, and of struggles over wages, anything may happen, either for good or for bad and will have a corresponding effect on the Stock Exchange.

Meanwhile, the fact that this feeling of uncertainty exists is a retarding influence on any revival. Another retarding influence, even if it cannot produce actual setbacks, is the uncertainty regarding the financial and stock exchange situation in France and the United States. London is a little anxious about the soundness of both those centres.

The outlook for the London Stock Exchange—and its prospects influence stock exchanges throughout the world—is one which is not without some definite signs of hope, although still clouded with uncertainty. Purely financial and industrial conditions suggest that the slump is running to a close and out of stagnation will arise vigour.

## Facilitating Sound Investment—

### A Monthly List

At the beginning of each month we publish for the guidance of investors, a booklet giving a widely diversified list of good bonds. Current prices and yields are shown. In addition, each edition contains summaries of the principal facts relating to several offerings. Other information of general interest also is published.

We shall be pleased, on request, to send this booklet regularly, as a matter of service, to any investor.

## The National City Company

MONTREAL 260 St. James Street  
OTTAWA 85 Sparks Street  
TORONTO 320 Bay Street  
QUEBEC 65 St. Anne Street  
Offices in New York, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Seattle, London, Manchester, Amsterdam, Geneva, Tokyo and more than fifty other cities of importance.

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EDMON L. FRASE W. N. TILLEY, E.C. THE HON. J. M. WILSON  
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## THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND

## THE OCCIDENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

## FIRE

## and ALL CASUALTY LINES

### TORONTO BRANCH

26 Wellington St. East

J. J. O'BRIEN, Manager

Head Office for Canada — 460 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal

TRUSTEES — EXECUTORS — ADMINISTRATORS  
TRANSFER AGENTS — REGISTRARS

## PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED

Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCUAIG President FRANK S. TAYLOR General Manager

Will act as agent for executors or administrators to attend to the realization of assets, collection of revenues, management of properties or securities, and in any other fiduciary capacity.  
We can relieve you of attention to troublesome details and help you to solve your difficulties.

You are invited to consult our officials

Head Office: COMPANY'S BUILDING, MONTREAL

Branches and Agencies:  
TORONTO VANCOUVER REGINA EDMONTON HALIFAX  
and LONDON, ENG., 141 Moorgate, E.C. 2

## Our Christmas Suggestion.

Do something of enduring value.

Start to save systematically using our Investment Plan with interest at 5% to create a fund, which may be used to provide for the future education of a child or to start a child in business or any other purpose.

Principal and Interest Fully Guaranteed

## Capital Trust Corporation

OTTAWA TORONTO MONTREAL LIMITED.

## SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

"Owned by those it serves"

President and General Manager: JAS. B. WOODYATT  
Vice-Presidents: J. M. ROBERTSON, J. S. H. WURTELE, P. T. DAVIES

Directors:

W. K. BALDWIN, JAMES DAVIDSON, P. T. DAVIES, J. S. GILLIES  
W. H. MINER, R. R. MOODIE, A. J. NESBITT, HON. GEORGE PARENT, K.C.  
J. M. ROBERTSON, P. A. THOMSON, JAS. B. WOODYATT, J. S. H. WURTELE  
Secretary: L. C. HASKELL, Asst. Secretary: V. J. NIXON  
Treasurer: CHAS. JOHNSTONE, Asst. Treasurer: T. IRVING

## Seventeenth Consolidated Annual Statement

Year Ending 30th September, 1930

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Plant Investment.....	\$20,416,779.53	To Public—	
Investments.....	3,420,162.70	Funded Debt.....	\$6,861,366.82
Accounts Receivable.....	249,427.80	Less Bonds deposited as Collateral Security.....	20,000.00
Notes Receivable.....	287,321.70		\$6,841,366.82
Materials and Supplies.....	287,782.42	Bank Loan.....	1,033,224.23
Prepaid Accounts.....	125,381.07	Accounts Payable.....	238,697.50
Mortgages Receivable.....	2,875.71	Preferred Dividend payable Oct. 15th, 1930.....	88,269.00
Funds in Escrow for Bonds of Subsidiaries.....	67,116.74	Customers' Deposits, including Interest.....	31,866.88
Due by Subsidiaries to Capital Stock.....	143,979.47	Bond Interest Matured.....	2,274.00
		Bond Interest Accrued.....	160,413.25
			\$8,396,111.68
		To Shareholders—	
		Preferred (58,846 Shares \$100 each).....	\$5,884,600.00
		Common (400,000 Shares no par value).....	8,672,000.00
		Subsidiaries (125 Shares \$100 each).....	12,500.00
		Reserves—for Depreciation.....	1,579,240.40
		Miscellaneous.....	119,991.93
		Profit and Loss.....	436,883.13
			\$25,101,327.14

\*At the 30th September 1930 the market value of the Securities amounted to \$3,182,616.19

REVENUE ACCOUNT		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Gross Earnings.....	\$2,257,421.94	Balance at Credit Sept. 30, 1929	\$ 339,281.10
Expenses.....	848,950.15	Earnings for Year ended 30th September, 1930.....	1,064,190.53
Interest.....	341,461.26		
Bad Debts.....	2,820.00	Dividends on Preferred Stock.....	\$ 352,034.50
Balance.....	1,064,190.53	Dividends on Common Stock.....	388,784.00
		Depreciation Reserve.....	228,770.00
		Balance.....	436,883.13
			\$1,403,471.63
			\$1,403,471.63

Signed on behalf of the Board {JAS. B. WOODYATT {A. J. NESBITT} Directors

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the books of account of the Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, and its Subsidiary Company, the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, for the year ended 30th September 1930, and we certify that, in our opinion, the attached Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities and relative Profit and Loss Account as at the 30th September 1930, show the true position of the combined Companies as at that date, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of account examined by us.  
We have received all the information and explanations we have required.  
Montreal, 12th November, 1930

P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants

### Supplying Light and Power to 116 Municipalities

Customers Connected

1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
13,249	15,066	16,217	18,269	20,065	21,662	23,552	25,543	26,594

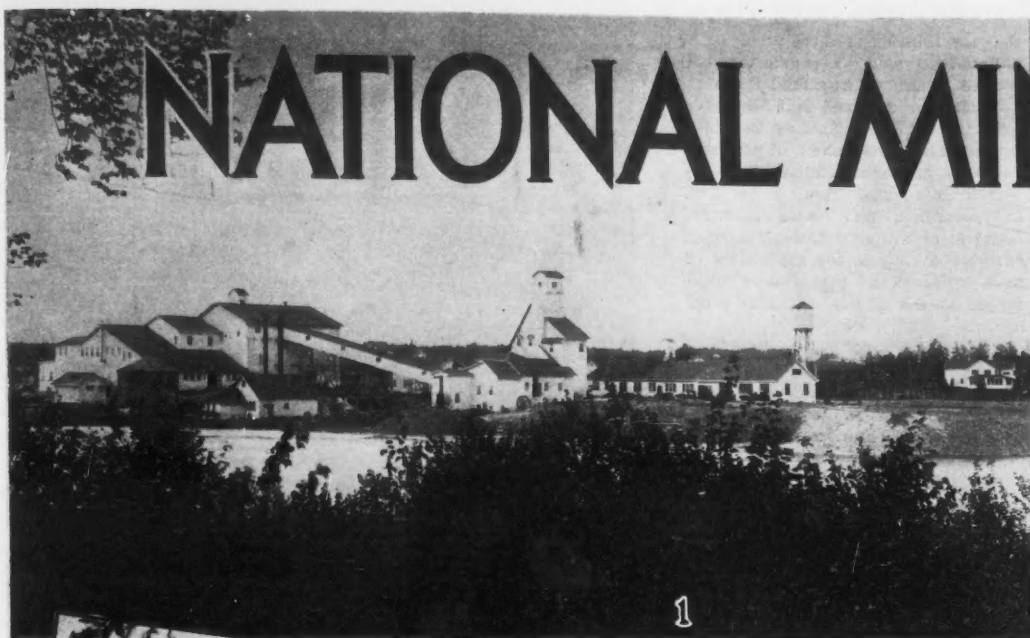
Industrial Conditions are Ideal in Southern Canada Power Industrial Area  
Industrial Department: 355 St. James Street, West, Montreal.



# SATURDAY NIGHT

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 13, 1930

## NATIONAL MINING REVIEW



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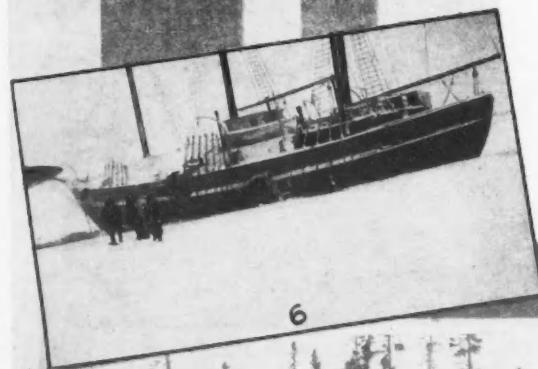
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### CANADA'S MINES FORGING AHEAD!

**T**HE growth of the mining industry of Canada during the year 1930 has been the greatest for any similar length of time in the history of the Dominion,—rising to greater quantity of metal output than ever before in history.

There are more men directly employed in the mines in December, 1930, than ever at any previous time in the majority of Canada's leading mining centres.

Ore reserves at the mines of Canada are measured in billions of dollars.

These mines are developed and machined to produce at a rate such as to dwarf the conditions at these same mines two or three years ago.

More than \$100,000,000 annually has been spent in recent years on new development and construction, in order to bring about the record of expansion.

Gold mines are actually deriving very important benefit from the economic depression which is found in other industries.

There is a greater pay-roll at the mines than ever before at the gold mines.

The shareholders are receiving added millions in dividends.

Dividends during 1930 will exceed any former year from the mines of Canada.

Civilization is marching forward on trails of metal. There was more metal consumed in the past 30 years than in all previous history. There will probably be more metal used during the next 30 years than in all time prior to 1931.

Canada is a youth among the nations. Her growth and her development lies in the days ahead.

There is no country on earth with great virgin resources not yet drawn upon.

There is no country in the world where capital may be invested with greater security.

The security of investments in Canada rests in her fortifications of virgin wealth and in her political stability.

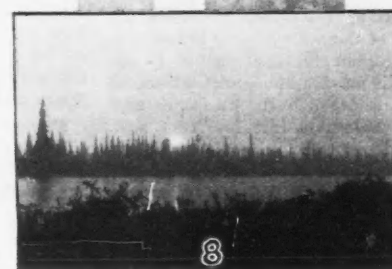
Greater volume of output of metal than ever before in history,—and this in the year 1930!

What an answer this is from Canada to the spectre of depression which has struck the world at large?

What a sign post to opportunity here? Surely such a record is of momentous significance.



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### TYPICAL SCENES IN CANADA'S FAR-FLUNG MINERAL FIELDS

- (1) General view of the surface works of an established metal producer in Northern Ontario.
- (2) One of the first steps in developing a mine. This is a test-pit, used by miners to discover what lies immediately below the surface.
- (3) How the prospector functions; searching for placer gold in a water-course of Canada's north-west.
- (4) A typical northern highway for the prospector and pioneer, and a potential source of power.
- (5) "Hitting the winter trail." Prospectors tollfully beginning an expedition.
- (6) The "Lady Maud," well-known Arctic voyager, visiting an outpost within the Arctic Circle.
- (7) A pack-laden prospector on the trail in the North-West Territories.

- (8) The Midnight Sun photographed. This striking picture was taken at Great Bear Lake, at a point within the Arctic Circle.
- (9) Dog-train taking a rest during winter expedition to new northern mining field.
- (10) The dread of pioneers: one of the bush-fires which frequently ravage vast areas of the virgin timberlands of the North.
- (11) A Canadian resident of the Farther North: native Eskimo in the Coppermine River area.
- (12) Another preliminary step in mine development; trenching the overburden from a vein out-crop.
- (13) Resting after the day's toll: an exploration crew on mining claims in Northern Quebec.



# CANADA'S GROWING MINERAL WEALTH

Production in First Half of 1930 Exceeds That of Similar Period in 1929—  
Ontario Leads Provinces in Value of Output—Future Holds Vast Potentialities

By the Hon. W. A. Gordon, K.C., M.P.

Minister of Mines of Canada

SOME difficulty must necessarily be experienced in estimating the status of an industry of so diversified a character and spread over so large a territory as the mining industry of Canada. In some branches of Canadian mining the extent of this year's operations is below that of previous years. In other branches the output of previous years has this year been maintained and, in some cases, surpassed.

Activities of permanent value to the industry in the form of mine development, mill, smelter and refinery construction have been continued this year with a view to increased future production. In a general way, however, the industry has felt the effects of the depression, and many enterprises that would otherwise have gone forward have been retarded by the pronounced drop in the market prices of the metals of industry.

Figures of mineral production for the first six months of 1930, when compared with those of the corresponding period of 1929, show the difference of output values to be more marked than that of quantity production. Quantity production of nearly all the metals, in fact, exceeded the outputs of the first half of 1929.

In the non-metallic minerals, the output of which is in many cases closely related to current industrial conditions at home, a decline in quantity production is fairly general but, even here, an increase over last year's figures is noted in a few important items. This ability to advance in the face of adverse conditions indicates increasing stability in the industry generally and augurs well for the future.

Relatively few Canadians realize the extent of Canada's mining industry or the increasingly large part it is destined to play in the broad scheme of national development. The emergence of the Dominion into the front rank of the world's mineral producing countries must inevitably react to the benefit of the country, and the intensive development and treatment of our mineral resources will add variety and

stability to our growing list of industries.

Mining is now practically a Dominion-wide industry, mining operations of some kind being conducted in every province and territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These are characterized by the variety of resources already being developed or awaiting exploitation, few countries being endowed with so wide a range of commercial minerals.

In British Columbia increased activity on the part of the larger producers has overcome to a large extent any slackening of activity due to the closing down of smaller properties, and production generally is nearly on the level of that of 1929. Although production at a number of properties has ceased owing to the prices of the metals produced having dropped below the margin of profitable operation, prospecting, exploration and development have continued at a fair rate.

As in the other coal mining provinces the lessened demand for coal has been a cause of concern to both provincial and Dominion Governments and to the operators. It is hoped, however, that the efforts now being made to extend the markets for Canadian fuels will result in improved conditions for this important phase of our mining industry.

Mining activities in Manitoba are now centred in the developments proceeding at the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon properties. The former has reached the trial stage of operation and it is possible to forecast capacity output from both of these properties in 1931. When in operation the Flin Flon will produce blister copper, zinc bars, and gold and silver bullion. Copper concentrates from the Sherritt-Gordon mill will be treated at the Flin Flon smelter.

Manitoba also has possibilities of achieving importance as a gold producer and already shows a growing non-metallic output. Recent developments in pegmatite dykes in the southeastern part of the province have

disclosed possible sources of the metals beryllium, lithium, and tin.

Ontario leads Canada's mining provinces in the value of mineral output. The production of gold continues to increase and will likely do so for some time to come, all of the larger mines having made provision for increased mill outputs. The developments of the Sudbury nickel-copper district have been the outstanding feature in Canadian mining and metallurgical activity during the year, and have greatly enhanced the standing of the Sudbury district among the more important mining and metallurgical centres of the world.

The recent extensive additions to the plant and equipment of the International Nickel Company are expected to operate at capacity next year and will provide employment for a large number of workers and the raw material for new Canadian industries.

Continued investigations of the Onakawana lignite beds by the Ontario Government indicate deposits from which possibly 100,000,000 tons of lignite may be extracted in open-cut workings. The federal and provincial Departments of Mines are conducting tests with this fuel to determine the ways in which it can be most satisfactorily utilized.

Outstanding features of the year's progress in Quebec are the proving of important additions to the Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery copper reserves, possibilities of a larger gold output at Noranda, the commencement of construction on a copper refinery at Montreal, and a decrease in the output of asbestos. Exploration proceeding in the Chibougamau and Opemiska districts are reported to indicate mineral deposits of commercial possibilities.

As in British Columbia, coal mining in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has fallen off considerably because of the slackened demand. These conditions are receiving especial attention from both provincial and Dominion Governments. The Dominion Government, realizing

that the solution of these problems is national as well as provincial, has erected in Ottawa new Fuel Research Laboratories designed and equipped to carry out investigations that will further the development of the coal resources of the Dominion. Here research in carbonization, briquetting, hydrogenation, and other scientific methods of utilizing fuels is carried on, with a view to the application of such methods and processes of utilization to the Dominion's fuel problem.

The Government has also endeavoured to widen the market for its coal fields through the medium of assisted freight rates to points where Canadian coals come into competition with coals from the United States. It is too early to state whether this scheme will attain success, but results to date have been encouraging.

Canada is fast becoming an important producer of the base metals, the copper, nickel, lead and zinc of industry, that wield so large an influence on the mineral markets of the world. Power developments under way and proposed will in time enable a much larger percentage of our output of these metals to be absorbed by Canadian industries, but by far the greater part of the output must be disposed of elsewhere. In so far as nickel is concerned Canada need have little worry. Of lead and zinc the Dominion possesses abundant supplies and until recently no new sources in foreign fields have been discovered that would greatly disturb Canada's position. It is reported that recent developments in Queensland, Australia, may result in that country becoming an important producer of lead, but Canada's geographical position in relation to those countries that are buyers of lead would appear to give the Dominion an advantage. Canadian companies have for some years been heavy contributors to the lead and zinc markets of the world and the Sullivan mine of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in British Columbia is considered to be one of the world's richest lead-zinc mines. When

## MINISTER OF MINES FOR CANADA



HON. W. A. GORDON, K.C.

the Flin Flon property comes into production next year Canada's importance as a zinc producer will be further enhanced.

The situation in regard to copper is not so clear. Compared with other countries Canada has not until recently been a large producer of copper and Canadian companies with a few exceptions have refrained from entering the copper refinery field. The successful development of the Frood and other orebodies of the International Nickel Company near Sudbury and of the Noranda and adjacent properties in Quebec have completely altered the copper situation and, in fact, the situation of the mining industry in Canada. Assured of immense resources of this metal the companies concerned have undertaken the refining of copper within the Dominion and the International Nickel Company has, in association with other companies, already erected a copper refinery near

Sudbury designed to handle some 120,000 tons of refined copper a year. Likewise, Noranda Mines, Limited, is interested in a refinery in course of erection at Montreal East which should be ready for operation next year with a capacity of 75,000 tons a year.

Newly developed African deposits will shortly be in a position to furnish world markets with large tonnages of copper. The supply on that continent is large and several of the deposits are of a type that will permit of cheap exploitation. Large deposits of copper ores still exist in the United States and there are numerous copper bearing ores in various parts of South America. These, however, are largely controlled by United States interests. Should the electrical industry show in the future a development proportionate to its growth in the past decade it is probable that the future demand for

(Continued on Page 31)

## GRANADA ROUYN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED



GRANADA MILL

THE Granada Rouyn Mining Company, Limited, stands out among the more impressive new metal producers in Canada at this time. Among the reasons for making such an assertion are these:

(1) The company holds over 6,000 acres, embracing about 150 mining claims of about 40 acres each, and with this holding in one compact group. This gives to Granada a length of more than four miles along the mineralized zone, as well as being protected by a breadth of well over two miles.

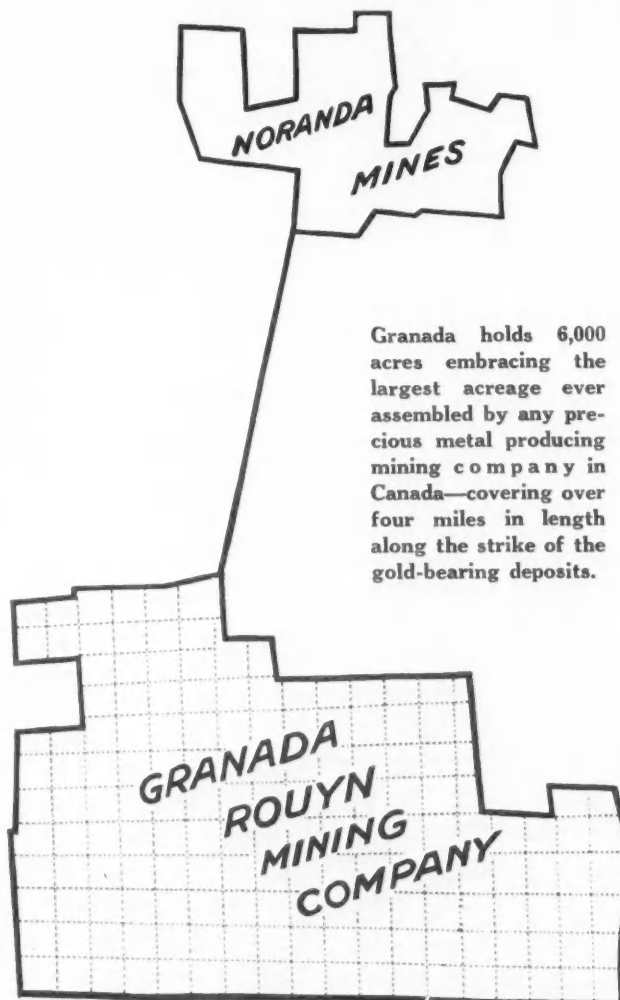
(2) Granada has the lowest issued capital of any of the producing metal mining companies in Canada. Among the important producing mines in Ontario and Quebec the capitalization usually ranges from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares, and with this being exceeded by Wright-Hargreaves with 5,500,000 shares and by International Nickel with some 15,000,000 shares. Granada, however, while, capitalized at 1,000,000 shares, has only 700,000 shares issued.

(3) The rock formation on Granada is exceedingly similar to that on the producing mines of Kirkland Lake and on Dome Mines in Porcupine. Various porphyry intrusions occur, and with the ore bodies carrying average gold values fully as rich in grade as the average from the more highly productive sections of Kirkland Lake.

These are important features to associate with a mine in its initial stages of production. The plant went into production about the middle of 1930 and by the end of August was attaining regular performance. An average of 60 tons daily was treated during September. This was increased to an average of 70 tons daily during October. Details are not available as yet regarding November, but late in the month the indications were the tonnage would be still further increased and with the output of gold considerably higher than at any previous month.

The official records for September and October show approximately 4,000 tons of ore having been treated in the 61 days. The recovery averaged \$15.75 to the ton, and there was a tailings loss of only about 34 cents per ton. Costs during the period were estimated at \$5.49 per ton, before taxes and depreciation.

Such a grade of ore, together with this estimate of costs, show clearly the close parallel as between Granada Rouyn in the Rouyn district and the Lake Shore and Teck-Hughes in the Kirkland Lake field. Granada is young and is feeling its way, but the size of the property and the grade of the ore is considered to be full of important significance. Net profits of around \$8 per



Granada holds 6,000 acres embracing the largest acreage ever assembled by any precious metal producing mining company in Canada—covering over four miles in length along the strike of the gold-bearing deposits.



GRANADA SHAFT AND CRUSHER HOUSE

There are a great many veins showing at outcrop on Granada which carry visible gold but which have not yet been worked. The extremely large acreage offers scope for expansion on a particularly large scale at such time as the company thoroughly fortifies itself in the operations now being established in the very centre of the holdings.

Granada is the product of the energy of Robert C. Gamble, one of the better known mining men of Eastern Canada. Since the early days of Cobalt, Mr. Gamble has been identified with mining in Northern Ontario and Quebec. When the first discovery of gold was made in Rouyn on the Powell claims, Mr. Gamble was quick to recognize that the continuation of the rock formations peculiar to the rich Kirkland Lake gold area did not run through that northerly part of Rouyn township but occurred in the southerly half. Accordingly, with all the energy possible, the work was commenced of staking and acquiring all the possible acreage in the area of favorable gold bearing formation. This is why Granada owes its present unique position to the energy and experience of the company's president, Robert C. Gamble. Experienced visitors to Granada when making a survey of the property have been heard to remark that in event of continued success, Granada is not only a gold mine, but an entire mining camp rolled into one.

The property is situated only four miles from the flourishing towns of Rouyn and Noranda and a like distance from the Noranda mine. The southerly corner of Noranda Mines is only a little over two miles from the northerly corner of Granada. A first class motor road now links these towns and mines.

### Granada Rouyn Mining Company, Limited

Capital authorized ..... 1,000,000 shares no par value  
Capital issued ..... 700,000 shares

#### Directors

R. C. Gamble ..... Toronto, Ont.  
W. J. Hosking ..... Rouyn, Que.  
R. H. News ..... Oakville, Ont.  
W. B. Reid ..... Toronto, Ont.  
W. A. Gamble ..... Ottawa, Ont.

#### Officers

R. C. Gamble ..... President and Managing Director  
W. A. Gamble ..... Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer  
Head Office: Rouyn, Que.

ton after allowing for all contingencies are giving to Granada a particularly bright outlook.

In order to maintain operations at the current rate, only about 40 per cent of the stoping area is being drawn upon at present. Some of the richer sections are being left in reserve for emergencies which may arise at times when more than normal amount of development may be in progress.

Work has been carried to 625 feet in depth. One main shoot at this level has a length of about 800 feet. Stoping in this area ranges from the width of the drift to as much as twelve and fifteen feet. This is on vein No. 2. A crosscut is now progressing north to veins No. 1 and No. 3 both of which at surface are running parallel to No. 2 and appear to be equally as rich.



## THE MINES' CURRENT POSITION AT A GLANCE

Company	Share Capitalization	Par Value	Dividend Rate	Current Price	Yield	Mill Tonnage	
Barry Hollinger	4,000,000	\$1		.08		80	Gold producer, meeting expenses. Requires operating capital.
Base Metals	3,000,000	N.P.		\$ 1.50		350	Equipped high grade lead-zinc property, awaiting higher prices but continuing development.
Castle Treth	3,000,000	\$1		.16		150	Active silver company, with 33c. a share in cash assets.
Central Man.	5,000,000	\$1		.05		150	Gold mine, running out of ore, outlook doubtful.
Cobalt Contact	3,000,000	\$1		.03		100	Inactive silver-cobalt prospect, former producer.
Coniaurum	6,000,000	N.P.		.30		350	Productive, profitable, financing depth work from mill.
Cons. Smelters	600,000	\$25	\$10.50	\$150.00	7%	6,000	Canada's largest lead-zinc-silver company, with \$16,000,000 operating capital, branching out.
Dome Mines	1,000,000	N.P.	\$1	\$8.30	12%	1,500	Gold producer, earning \$2 a share, with \$5 per share in cash assets.
Falconbridge	5,000,000	N.P.		\$1.50		300	Nickel-copper producer, with favorable outlook.
Granada	1,000,000	N.P.		\$1.50		75	Producing gold profitably and good outlook for expansion.
Granby Cons.	500,000	\$100	\$3	\$18.00	17%	6,000	High cost copper company, with excellent past record.
Hollinger Cons.	5,000,000	\$5	.65	\$6	10.8%	4,500	A leading gold mine of Canada, liquid cash reserves \$14,500,000, four years' ore in sight.
Howey Gold	5,000,000	\$1		.24		500	Low grade gold deposit, is requiring further financing.
International Nickel	15,000,000	N.P.					World's largest nickel producer, presently drawing on reserves for dividends. Future outlook exceptionally good.
	276,990 pfd.	\$100	\$1	\$18.25	5.4%	8,000	Outlook improving at this Kirkland property.
Kirkland Lake Gold	5,000,000	\$1		.43		150	Declining silver mine. Liquid assets double selling price.
Keeley Silver	2,000,000	\$1		.27		75	Coming gold leader. Possible dividends \$2.50 per share annually. Mine in excellent condition with production increasing.
Lake Shore	2,000,000	\$1	\$1.20 and bonuses	\$21.00	\$7	2,200	Equipped gold prospect, with dubious future.
March Gold	3,500,000	\$1		N.Q.		140	Sound gold company, enlarging mill, looking to higher earnings and greater dividends.
McIntyre Porc.	800,000	\$5	\$1	\$17.60	5.6%	1,500	Silver company, with control of Quemont, interest in Base Metals and gold prospect.
Mining Corp.	1,660,050	\$5		\$1.70		150	Declining silver mine, with high ratio cash assets.
Nipissing	1,200,000	\$5	.30	\$1.16	26%	150	Successful copper company, facing dividend decision.
Noranda	2,250,000	N.P.	\$2	\$17.50	11.4%	2,200	High Yield, account declining ore resources.
Premier Gold	5,000,000	\$1	.24	.75	32%	400	Gold producer with undetermined chances. Active.
Siscoe Gold	5,000,000	\$1		.33		150	Profitable gold operator, just entering dividend class.
Sylvanite	3,300,000	\$1	.08	.55	7%	230	Ambitious gold company, earning dividend, plans depth development and enlarging mill.
Teck Hughes	5,000,000	\$1	.60	\$5.75	10.4%	950	Money maker on moderate scale. Exploring. Profits \$300,000 in past year.
Vipond	2,500,000	\$1		.90		315	Noranda subsidiary. High grade copper tonnage. Has promising future.
W.A.M.	2,000,000	N.P.		\$2.40			Restored to profitable life and dividends this year.
Wright Hargreaves	5,500,000	N.P.	.20	\$1.75	11.40%	700	Passing through financing phase. Moderate tonnage copper-zinc ore.
Abana Mines	3,500,000	\$1		.21		200	Former producer, closed temporarily. Moderate tonnage.
Amulet	3,000,000	N.P.		.37		250	Low grade copper-zinc proposition, outlook doubtful.
Aldermac	5,000,000	N.P.		.20			Gold prospect with chance, now being refinanced.
Bidgood	3,500,000	N.P.		.02			Consolidated Smelters control. Fair prospect.
Big Missouri	5,000,000	\$1		.46		100	Prospecting company with money, and interest in San Antonio.
Bobjo	5,000,000	\$1		.03			Prospecting. Claim holdings interesting.
Brett-Treth	3,000,000	\$1		.04			Holdings adjoin Noranda. Moderate encouragement.
Brownlee	3,000,000	N.P.		.02			Testing T.O.B. with some hope.
Bunker Hill Ex.	5,000,000	N.P.		.03			Kirkland gold prospect. Chances undetermined.
Canadian Kirkland	3,000,000	\$1		.05			Partially tested gold prospect, awaiting money.
Central Pat.	4,000,000	\$1		.03			Gone into oil business. Outlook dubious.
Clericy	4,000,000	N.P.		.05			Working original gold discovery in Porcupine field.
Canusa	3,000,000	\$1					Main interest in Coniaurum. Prospecting. Has good treasury.
Coniagas	800,000	\$5		.25			Exploration company, ambitious but not successful to date.
Dom. Explorers	5,000,000	N.P.		.06			Fair gold prospect, trying hard.
Gem Lake	3,500,000	N.P.		.11			Uncertain copper prospect, may merge with neighbors.
Gilbec	3,000,000	N.P.		.01			Smelters subsidiary.
George Copper	1,500,000	\$1		.30			Big base metal project, completely equipped by year end.
Hudson Bay	3,000,000	N.P.					May experience temporary set back.
	5,000,000	6% Deb.		5.25		2,000	Engineering and investing. Has considerable funds.
Huronian M. & F.	5,000,000	N.P.		.30			Lead project, small. Subsidiary Towagmac.
Lake Geneva	1,000,000	\$1		.15			Certain copper ore reserves main asset. Idle.
Mandy	3,000,000	N.P.		.12			Tested gold prospect of uncertain complexion.
Malartic	3,000,000	\$1		.02			Investment company, commitments mainly in mining stocks.
McKinley Min. Sec.	1,000,000	\$1		.20			Prospecting company with funds. Property holdings of doubtful value.
McVittie Graham	5,000,000	\$1		N.Q.			Gold prospect, unfinanced. Early results fair.
Murphy Gold	4,000,000	\$1		.02			Prospecting company, with holdings in Kirkland.
Moffatt-Hall	5,000,000	\$1		.02			Fair small gold property. Needs money.
Moss Mines	4,000,000	\$1		.18			Copper prospect with a hope.
Newbec Mines	5,000,000	N.P.		.06			Interested in Kirkland Lake Gold.
Northern Can.	5,000,000	N.P.		.22			Active in search of properties.
Oriole	5,000,000	\$1		.13			Encouraging tonnage gold ore indicated by drilling.
Pandora Gold	3,000,000	\$1		.75			Lead-zinc proposition of possible future value.
Pend Oreille	3,000,000	N.P.		.04			Interest in Cobalt of little value.
Peterson Cobalt	2,900,000	\$1		.06			Mining Corporation subsidiary, adjoining Noranda. Tested without results to date.
Quemont	2,000,000	N.P.		.06			Gold prospect, fair early results, awaiting financing.
Ritchie	3,000,000	\$1		.04			Gold property of some apparent merit. Financing mill.
San Antonio	2,000,000	N.P.		.10			Large copper-zinc deposit, building mill. Probably will withhold production.
Sherritt-Gordon	6,000,000	\$1		.85		1,600	Gold prospect, idle, early results fair.
Stadacona	5,000,000	N.P.		.04			Idle property in non-producing district.
St. Anthony	3,000,000	\$1		.05			Drill-tested lead-zinc deposit, low grade, closed down. Quarter interest in Falconbridge.
Sudbury Basin	2,000,000	N.P.		.60			Gold prospect of uncertain merit.
Tashota	4,000,000	\$1		.04			Gold prospect with small mill in unproven area. Active.
Telluride	3,000,000	\$1		.07		.50	Acreage in interesting area, limited amount of work.
Thompson-Cadillac	2,000,000	\$1		.02			Prospecting organization. No particular success.
Towagmac	1,000,000	\$1		.20			Testing large low grade lead-zinc deposit. Results only fair.
Treadwell Yukon	1,500,000	\$1		1.00		350	Widespread interest in prospecting organizations and property holdings. Also large stock holdings, including control of Falconbridge.
	100,000	\$100		1.00			Copper prospect of unusual type. Uncertain.
Ventures	10,000,000	N.P.		.45			
White Lake	2,000,000	\$1		.25			

## METAL PRODUCED BY MINES IN CANADA

Copper Production			Gold Production			Lead Production			Nickel Production			Silver Production		
Year	Quantity lbs.	Value \$	Year	Quantity oz.	Value \$	Year	Quantity lbs.	Value \$	Year	Pounds of Nickel	Value \$	Year	Quantity oz.	Value \$
1911	55,648,011	6,886,998	1918	699,681	14,463,689	1911	23,784,969	827,717	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623	1911	32,559,044	17,355,272
1912	77,832,127	12,718,548	1919	766,764	15,580,423	1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463	1912	31,955,560	19,440,165
1913	76,976,925	11,753,606	1920	765,007	15,814,098	1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	1913	49,676,772	14,903,032	1913	31,845,803	19,040,924
1914	75,735,960	10,301,606	1921	926,329	19,148,920	1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	1914	68,308,657	20,492,597	1914	28,449,821	15,593,631
1915	100,785,150	17,410,635	1922	1,263,364	26,116,050	1915	43,497,450	2,593,721	1915	82,958,564	29,035,497	1915	26,625,960	13,228,842
1916	117,150,028	31,867,150	1923	1,243,341	25,702,139	1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	1916	84,330,280	33,782,112	1916	25,459,741	16,717,121
1917	109,227,332	29,687,989	1924	1,525,380	31,532,402	1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	1917	92,507,293	37,002,917	1917	22,221,274	18,091,895
1918	118,769,434	29,250,536	1925	1,735,735	35,880,826	1918	31,398,002	4,754,315	1918	44,544,883	17,817,953	1918	21,383,979	20,693,704
1919	75,053,581	14,028,265	1926	1,754,228	36,263,110	1919	43,827,669	3,053,037	1919	61,335,706	24,534,282	1919	16,020,657	17,802,474
1920	81,600,691	14,244,217	1927	1,844,544	38,130,107	1920	35,953,717	3,214,262	1920	19,293,060	6,752,571	1920	13,330,357	13,450,330
1921	47,620,820	5,953,555	1928	1,891,050	39,091,472	1921	66,679,592	3,828,742	1921	17,597,123	6,158,993	1921	18,601,744	12,067,509
1922	42,879,818	5,738,177	1929	1,928,308	39,861,663	1922	111,234,466	7,985,522	1922	62,453,843	18,332,077	1922	18,626,439	12,576,758
1923	86,881,537	5,738,177				1923	175,485,499	14,221,345	1923	73,770,842	25,082,086	1923	19,736,323	13,180,113
1924	104,457,447	13,604,538				1924	253,590,578	23,127,460	1924	65,714,294	14,374,163	1924	20,228,988	13,971,150
1925	111,450,518	15,649,882				1925	283,801,265	19,240,661	1925	66,798,717	15,262,171	1925	22,371,924	13,894,531
1926	133,094,942	17,490,300				1926	310,183,455	16,411,980	1926	96,755,578	22,318,907	1926	22,613,134	12,747,024
1927	140,141,823	17,194,955				1927	334,830,237	15,474,003	1927	110,275,912	27,115,461	1927	21,922,795	12,753,806
1928	201,940,172	28,488,118				1928	326,522,566	16,544,248	1928			1928	23,143,261	12,254,444
1929	248,120,760	43,415,251							1929			1929		

\*Method of computing changed.



2,000 TONS PER DAY



SMELTER ON NORANDA MINES

## INDIVIDUAL MINES

Mines All Across Canada Are Increasing in Number and Developments Are Extending in All the Provinces

By J. A. McRAE, Mining Editor of Saturday Night

Mining throughout Canada in recent years has grown in importance at a rate which has exceeded the earlier expectations. The great mining enterprises of a few years ago appear in retrospect as mere dwarfs of the gigantic operations now being established. Instead of the activities of prospectors and mining men being centred largely on a very few localities, the fanfare of their toil is finding an echo in nearly all promising territory from coast to coast and reaching as far North as the Arctic Sea.

Mining engineers and geologists are agreed that the possibilities still lying in store are probably much greater than all achievements of the past. The territory so far developed appears to be only a fraction of that ultimately to be mined.

Herewith is submitted a brief account of many of the mines in Canada:

### DOMINION STEEL:

Mining of coal and iron in Nova Scotia has placed this province among the important mining areas of Canada. The industry is dominated at present by Dominion Steel and

Coal Corporation, successor to the British Empire Steel Corporation as a result of a merger completed during the past year.

### STIRLING MINES:

Work has been carried to a depth of 400 feet and a concentrator of 300 tons daily has been erected. Work was suspended late in 1930 pending a return to better markets for base metals and to also allow for enlargement. The ore contains zinc, lead and copper as well as low values on gold and silver. British Metals Corporation owns 60 per cent.; Eastern Mining and Milling owns 30 per cent., and F. M. Connell, of Toronto, holds 10 per cent.

### N.B. OUTPUT IN 1929

Products	Quantity	Value
Non-Metalliferous		
Coal, tons	218,706	909,169
Grindstones, tons	1,731	103,514
Gypsum, tons	70,482	485,882
Manganese (ore), tons	300	1,800
Natural gas, M. cu. ft.	678,456	333,002
Petroleum, bbl.	7,499	19,909
Structural Materials and Clay Products		
Lime, tons	15,518	174,553
Stone, tons	27,352	204,970
Sand and gravel, tons	525,857	46,167
Total		2,439,072

### Quebec

#### ABANA MINES LTD.:

A concentrator of 250 tons daily capacity is in an advanced stage of construction. Ore may be estimated to contain \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in zinc and copper of a grade which indicates profitable production could be expected at such time as the value of zinc and copper may advance to normal. A reorganization appears probable.

#### ALDERMAC MINES, LTD.:

Work to 1,100 feet in depth on Aldermac has disclosed a large tonnage which contains less than 2 per cent. copper, but with iron pyrites in large volume which the owners hope to produce as a by-product. The property is idle at present and the future is quite speculative.

#### ALLIANCE MINES, LTD.:

The Alliance Company is the name of a new company recently incorporated as a result of having merged Duprat Mines, Corona, Marriott, Rhyolite and Mormac.

#### AMULET MINES, LTD.:

A concentrator was erected on the Amulet mine and production was carried on for a few months on a basis of moderate profit. Work was suspended until such time as the price of copper and zinc might advance. The ore resources are large, and with probability of further work revealing additional important resources. Although the enterprise stands in idleness at present, the indications

(Continued on Page 25)

## RUBEC MINES, Limited

Capitalized \$5,000,000

Property held by Rubec Mines, Limited, is located in the midst of the more successful mining developments in the Rouyn mining field. A large part of the 3,700 acres held by the company is in that territory lying between the Noranda Mine and the Granada-Rouyn. A large acreage adjoins Granada Rouyn.

The Rubec Mines Company secured this extremely large holding of centrally located property through having absorbed the assets of Quebec Gold Belt, Ottawa-Rouyn, Rouyn Gold, and Rouyn-Quebec companies.

On the properties adjacent to Granada a number of important discoveries of gold have been made, and these are expected to figure in a prominent way in the developments which are steadily increasing in importance in this gold-producing section of the Rouyn field.

On properties a little farther north and closer to Noranda the earlier work disclosed important showings of copper.

This situation opens two avenues through which Rubec may become an important part of the mining industry of the province of Quebec,—first, through the development of known gold-bearing veins and, second, through operations on the large copper-bearing deposit. An excellent motor road connects the property with the railway at a distance of about two miles.

### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

H. MONFORD SMITH	President
J. M. McMURREN	Vice-President
H. E. SIMONS	Secretary
R. C. GAMBLE	Director
CHARLES Mcd. LAGAN	Director
P. W. DUNBAR	Director
CHARLES TAYLOR	Director

Head Office

276 St. James St., Montreal

# Pandora Gold, Limited

Capitalization 3,000,000 Shares

(One Dollar Par Value)

Haileybury, Ont.  
Nov. 3rd., 1930.

The President and Directors,  
Pandora Gold Limited,

New Liskeard,  
Ont.

Gentlemen:—

Detailed results of our previous diamond drilling were covered in a report of earlier date, and it remains now to give you a general synopsis of the whole campaign with what we have found and learned.

Some of the early holes were drilled in the vicinity of the outcrop of No. 5 vein,—which lies on the north contact of the porphyry body,—and very good results were obtained. A very promising geological condition to the west attracted our attention and the machine was moved to that section. A number of holes were drilled along the north contact of the porphyry body, with little attention given to the ground on the south, or at a distance farther than 50 feet from the contact. This, I believe, was a mistake, as the

O'Brien's best vein is a considerably greater distance from this body, and we have since then encountered some very interesting zones at greater distances. The last hole drilled on the west side of the swamp crossed a vein that gave an assay value of \$53.00, and another parallel vein of lower but encouraging values. We were unable, on account of the great depth of overburden and boulders, to get another hole near this one, but this must be kept in mind as a most promising location to be further investigated at an opportune time.

The machine was then moved to the east side of the swamp and more drilling done on the south porphyry body, which outcrops about 200 feet south of the other. A very wide mineralized vein

was picked up to the south of this body with very consistent but low assays. The last hole drilled to the south stopped at 302 feet, and it was found that the last two feet gave good values. Unfortunately this was learned too late to continue the hole.

The remainder of the drilling was done on No. 5 vein for the purpose of determining whether an ore shoot of importance existed there. Nine holes in all intersected the vein. The most shallow of these cut it at 40 feet vertical depth while the deepest entered it at 325 feet. These holes have established the existence of an ore shoot at this point that holds promise of great importance. They have also established the easterly extension of No. 5 vein, which to the present, presented

something of a problem. It was found that No. 5 vein left the porphyry contact, continuing its strike eastward in the sediments, with persistent values. There is no doubt now that the vein discovered 400 feet east is the continuation of No. 5.

The average of all the holes gave a vein width of 5 feet and an average of \$12.20 per ton. From the vertical section it seems reasonable to assume a length of 225 feet and a depth of 250 feet for this shoot. This block would therefore contain 23,000 tons of ore with a gross value of \$280,000.00 in round numbers. This can only be spoken of as "Indicated Ore", but is reasonably certain. The boundaries of the shoot have not been determined so it is reasonable to expect its continuation to depth and I believe its extension eastward.

The high grade vein encountered to the west is on the strike of No. 5 and has splendid possibilities, as also has the ground to the south of the south porphyry body. I feel, however, that for the present we should endeavour to develop the shoot already proven, and when opportunity offers, exploration can be resumed on these finds.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. W. MORRISON.

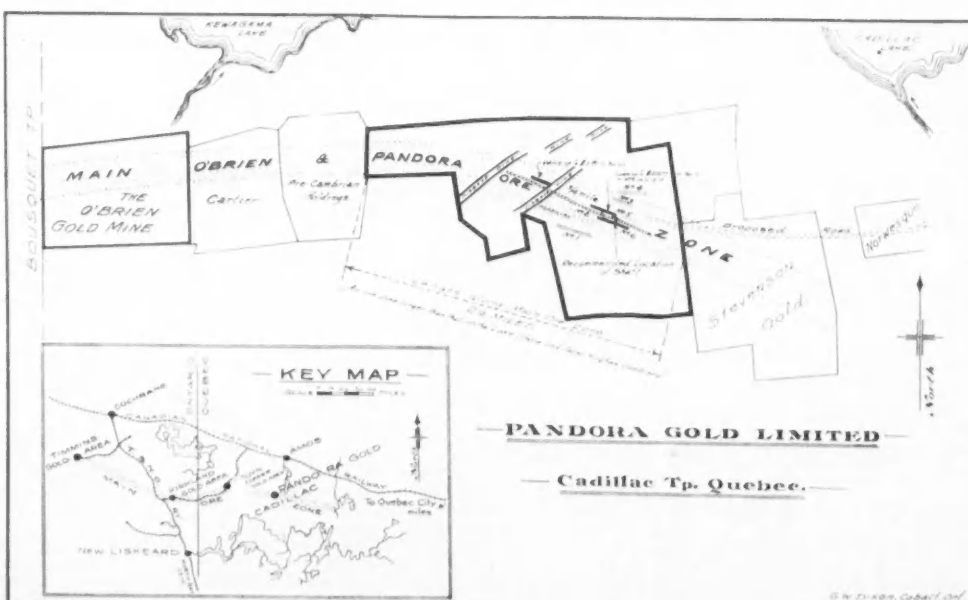
Nov. 3rd, 1930.

### OFFICERS:

C. B. Stevenson  
President

J. W. Brown  
Vice-President

H. C. McRae  
Secretary-Treasurer



### DIRECTORS:

J. W. Morrison

James Taylor

L. R. Hume

Martin Meers



## CENTRE OF GOLD MINING



FLOURISHING TOWN OF KIRKLAND LAKE

## INDIVIDUAL MINES

(Continued from Page 24)

are that the mine will take on substantial value at such time as metal markets return to normal.

## CADILLAC-O'BRIEN:

The M. J. O'Brien interests are working a property in Cadillac township which has produced sufficient gold to pay for current operations. Rich ore is sorted by hand and despite the absence of mill, railway or highway, the work has been profitable.

## GRANADA ROUYN MINES, LTD.

Work to 625 feet in depth on Granada Rouyn has disclosed a steady increase in mineralization accordingly as greater depth is attained. Officials estimate ore of an average value of \$15 in gold per ton in various shoots, one of which at the 625 ft. level is about 800 feet in length over average drift width. A mill of 150 tons daily capacity was erected and started at 70 tons per day. In the months of September and October the mill handled an average of 60 to 70 tons of ore daily and recovered an average of over \$15.75 per ton in gold. Profits, after

taking care of all costs including considerable extra work such as building roads, amounted to at least 50 per cent. of the gross output. As the company is capitalized at 1,000,000 shares and with only 700,000 shares issued, the profits for this period were at a rate of close to 27 cents per share annually. Plans are under way to sink a winze from the 625 foot level and make preparations for sending larger tonnage to the mill. The company holds over 6,000 acres of territory in one solid group, being over four miles in length along the favorable zone and over two miles in breadth. Various intrusions of porphyry occur in the sedimentary formation and the property lends itself to important expansion as development work proceeds.

## GREENE-STABELL MINES, LTD.:

This property is situated in the easterly part of the Rouyn district and has been developed underground to sufficient extent to disclose enough ore to warrant erection of a small mill. A favorable opportunity to finance is being awaited for the resumption of development.

## MALARTIC GOLD MINES, LTD.:

Underground work has disclosed a substantial tonnage of low grade ore, with a small amount of high grade. The favorable outlook is much better than that of an average prospect. The property is idle.

## NEWBEC MINES, LTD.:

Underground work has disclosed a moderate amount of ore carrying upwards of 6 per cent. copper. Small shipments were made at a moderate profit, but with shipments suspended until such time as higher prices for copper prevail. Diamond drilling is in progress.

## NORANDA MINES, LTD.:

Developments on Noranda have brought the mine to the position of being the more important mine so far developed in the province of Quebec. The ore carries an average of close to 7 per cent. copper in the form of large lenses of chalcopryite. There are upwards of 600,000,000 pounds of copper clearly defined and with important increase taking place. The ore contains, also, an average of between \$3.50 and \$4 per ton in gold which places the enterprise in a very favorable position at this time of low quotations for copper. Dividends were reduced to 50 cents per share

quarterly. Current earnings are below the 50 cents per share requirements. Recent developments at 1500 feet in depth have disclosed ore of similar grade as that between surface and 975 feet in depth. Recent work has also disclosed important bodies of gold ore. There are about 1,150 men engaged, together with 70

rock drills. The property is equipped with a concentrator of 1,000 tons daily capacity, and a smelter capable of handling 2,000 tons per day. The production capacity is about 100,000,000 pounds of copper and over \$3,500,000 in gold annually. The current performance is around 75,000,000 pounds of copper and over

\$3,000,000 in gold annually. Shareholders of this company appear to be justified in being optimistic in regard to the future and with indications of important enhancement in value in due time.

**Northern Aerial:**  
The Northern Aerial Minerals Ex-  
(Continued on Page 30)

## Mining Stocks Which Merit Attention Now!

Many investors who have watched the remarkable growth in production of wealth from Canada's mines in recent years have desired to include some mining shares among their investment holdings but have hesitated because of inability to determine the relative attractiveness of the mining issues available for purchase.

For their convenience, and believing that the present is a particularly favorable time for the acquisition of an interest in Canada's great and growing mining industry, Saturday Night has (1) compiled a list of mining stocks which it considers most worthy of attention, and (2) separated these stocks into groups according to their varying degrees of conservatism, as they appear to Saturday Night.

Class A	Class B	Class C
Lake Shore	Falconbridge	White-Montgomery
McIntyre-Porcupine	Hollinger	Sudbury Basin
Dome Mines	Granada	Amulet
Teck-Hughes	Base Metals	Sherritt-Gordon
International Nickel	Ventures	Hudson Bay
Noranda	Vipond	Premier
Wright-Hargreaves	Sylvanite	
Con. Smelters	Kirkland Lake	

Class A has reference to mines where dividend rates and outlook for growth are particularly favorable.

Class B deals with mines where profitable production has been demonstrated and where future outlook is also impressive.

Class C embraces groups where general physical condition holds out good speculative promise for the future.

No attempt is made to classify a large number of mining properties in the development stage. Absence of these in the foregoing classification should not be interpreted as lack of merit of many of the newer enterprises. Quite to the contrary, the leading mines of tomorrow, so to speak, are among the newer properties in the development stage today. Among the developing properties might be mentioned such as Coniaurum, Howey, San Antonio, Pandora Gold, Canusa, Abana, Barry-Hollinger, Big Missouri and others.

CONIAURUM MINES, LIMITED  
FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES, LIMITED  
SHERRITT-GORDON MINES, LIMITED  
(No Personal Liability)  
SUDBURY BASIN MINES, LIMITED  
VENTURES, LIMITED

Head Offices

100 Adelaide Street West

TORONTO



## MINES IN ONTARIO MINES

Mines of Ontario Produced Over Half Billion Dollars In Past Five Years—Confidence Never More Justified, Says Minister

By HON. CHAS. MCCREA, Minister of Mines for Ontario

CONFIDENCE in Ontario's mining industry was never more justified than it is at the present time. In the last five years Ontario has produced minerals to the value of half a billion dollars, which is one-third of the total output of minerals by the Province for all time. This fact of recent history alone should be sufficient to inspire confidence, but we have the additional fact of progress in the leading metal mining camps at the present time, to say nothing of the prospects

Notwithstanding the financial slump, the unexplored mineral resources of the Province continue to attract attention, and any day the hand of the prospector may disclose new mineral wealth as important as any that has yet been discovered. The new gold find at Bannockburn, Matachewan District, appears at present to be a discovery of promise.

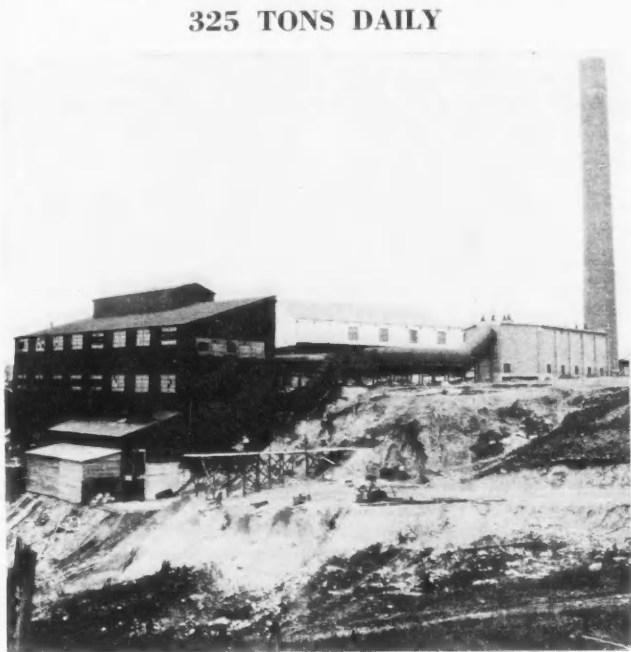
In this age of metals it is significant that 70 per cent. of the total mineral production by Ontario is contributed

contributed largely to the prosperity of the Province in the last two decades, and it would be safe to predict that if a new Porcupine or a new Kirkland Lake were to be disclosed in Northern Ontario fresh capital would at once gravitate to our industries, and our unemployment problem would be substantially reduced. What more forceful argument could we have for an intensive exploration of the vast unprospected areas of our north country than that?

Mining in the past has been the pioneer in industrial development in Ontario, and it has been the means of populating the virgin lands of the north. The city of Sudbury is a striking example of what the presence of mineral wealth can do in the creation of a prosperous community where there was no community before. The towns of Timmins, Cobalt and Kirkland Lake sprang up in the wake of the prospector, and at the present time the development of the immense lignite deposits of Onakawana by our Department of Mines is the raison d'être of opening up a new outlet to the sea by the extension of the T. and N. O. Railway to the tidal waters of the Moose River. Already five square miles of lignite, averaging about 30 feet in thickness, and aggregating about 150 million tons, has been disclosed by the diamond-drill. As a direct result of this development, the Government has extended the T. and N. O. Railway northward from Cochrane, laying 45 miles of steel this year to the Moose river crossing.

The entry of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission into Northern Ontario in behalf of the mining industry is a new and important undertaking by the Provincial Government. Power has already been developed at Ear Falls on the English river, providing the mining projects in the Red Lake section of Patricia with electrical energy for development and mining purposes. In February of this year the Hydro-Electric Commission completed the purchase of the Wahnapiet Power Company's plant near Sudbury, which

(Continued on Page 31)



SMELTER ON FALCONBRIDGE

for the development of new mines in virgin areas of the north country.

Glancing over our mining areas we find Sudbury expanding its operations and developing a great mining and metallurgical industry. Porcupine re-establishing itself as the premier gold mining camp of the continent, while Kirkland Lake is forging ahead and bidding fair to outrival Porcupine in production.

by the metal mines, while 39 per cent. of our metal output is gold. Gold is the great stabilizer of commercial currency and is not subject to fluctuation in price. Any country or locality, however obscure or remote, that can produce gold in considerable quantities will at once attract the attention of the world of finance and commerce.

This rise in the output of gold by the mines of Ontario has undoubtedly

## Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway

Owned by the Province of Ontario  
Operated by a Commission

From the mining angle the T. & N. O. Railway is displaying its traditional sympathetic and encouraging attitude. Continuation of this policy may be counted upon to assist in the opening of new areas within reaching distance of the Railway.

New discoveries of importance are being frequently recorded; new opportunities of added wealth for the Province.

Destined to reach tide-water at Moose River—James Bay in 1931

"Ontario's Ocean Port"

the vast precambrian shield in that part of the Province will offer a further field of endeavour for the prospector and miner, with continued reward and expansion of the industry.

Within twenty-five years the Province of Ontario records an advance in mining from \$12,000,000 in 1904 to \$110,000,000 in 1929; with over \$200,000,000 paid in dividends by the precious metal mines contiguous to the T. & N. O. Railway.

**"IN THE NORTH THERE IS A NEW HOPE AND NEW WEALTH AND AN EPIC OF DEVELOPMENT IS BEING RECORDED FROM YEAR TO YEAR."**

**"TO LOOK AHEAD MEANS TO LOOK NORTHWARD"**

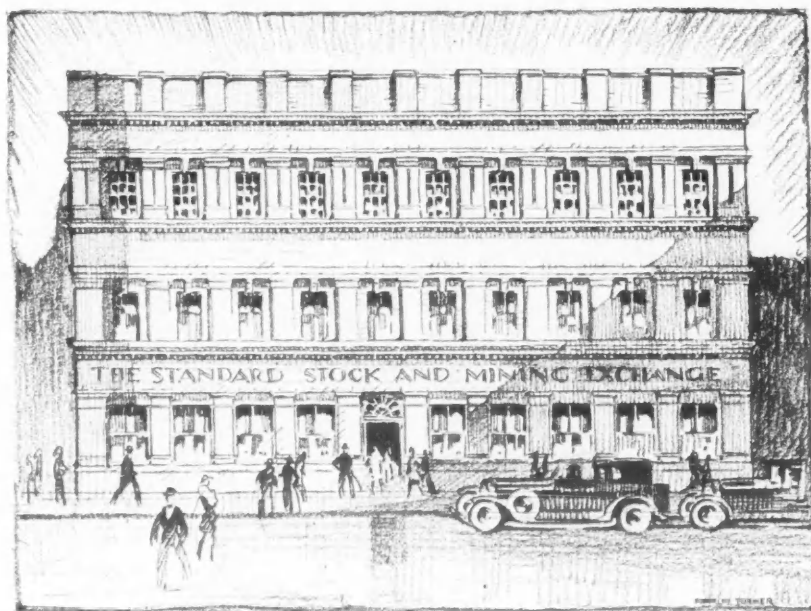
### COMMISSION

GEO. W. LEE—Chairman  
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LT. COL. L. T. MARTIN,  
Vice-Chairman,  
Ottawa, Ont.

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MR. W. H. MAUND—Secretary-Treasurer.  
North Bay, Ont.



FOR a Quarter Century the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange has been the Largest Market Place for Mining Securities in the world.

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THE STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE  
TORONTO

### THE MEMBERS OF

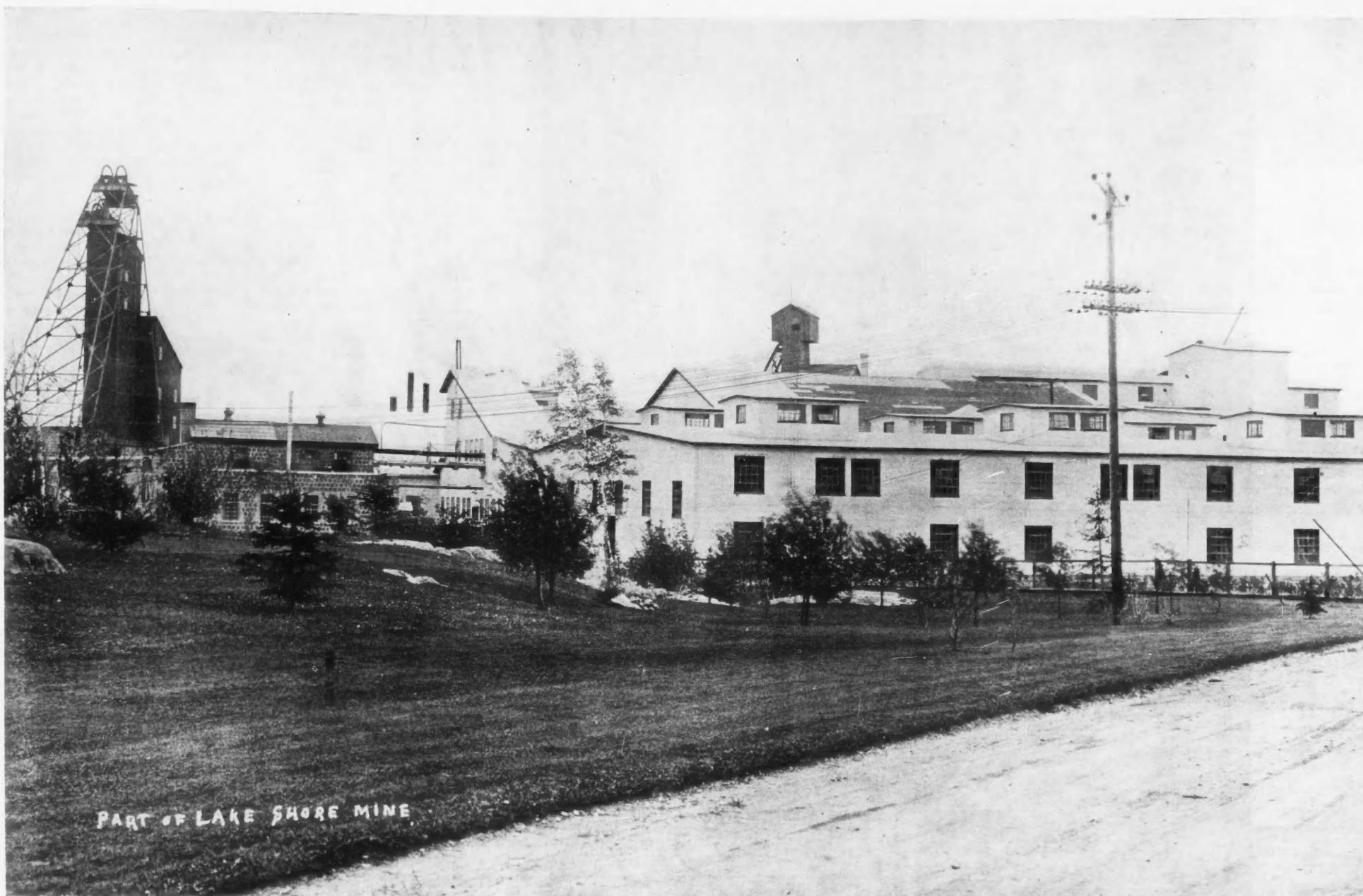
## The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

Name of Firm	Address	Phone	Member
Beilby, Coleman & Evans	308 Concourse Bldg.	EL. 8307	Jenkin Evans
Butler, Hevenor & Co.	33 Temperance St.	WA. 3461	A. E. Butler
Cameron, A. G. B.	502 Royal Bank Bldg.	EL. 4577	A. G. B. Cameron
Cannon, J. P. & Co.	Atlas Bldg.	EL. 3342	J. T. Cannon
Carroll, J. C. & Wright, Ltd.	1104 Sterling Tower	AD. 6285	J. C. Carroll
Chambers, W. T.	47 Ridge Drive	HY. 5305	W. T. Chambers
Chipman, J. H. & Co.	318 Dominion Bank Bldg.	EL. 5392	J. H. Chipman
Chisholm, Hector M. & Co. Ltd.	211 Dominion Bank Bldg.	EL. 5463	Hector M. Chisholm
Christie, W. L. & Co.	12 Jordan St.	EL. 4423	W. L. Christie
Colling & Colling, Ltd.	33 Temperance St.	AD. 7461	J. C. Colling
Coulter, C. I. & Co.	319 Bay St.	AD. 9465	C. I. Coulter
Crang, J. H. & Co. Ltd.	603 Reford Bldg.	WA. 2727	J. H. Crang
Crawford, F. J. & Co.	11 Jordan St.	AD. 9461	F. J. Crawford
Dobie, Draper & Co.	208 Northern Ontario Bldg.	AD. 9171	G. W. Bowcock
Doherty, Roadhouse & Co.	170 Bay St.	WA. 1163	Hon. M. W. Doherty
Eastwood, J. T. & Co.	11 Jordan St.	EL. 9208	J. T. Eastwood
Elwin & Co. Ltd.	1511 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.	EL. 2241	J. V. Cran
			C. J. Collaton
			R. F. Morgan
Fleming & Marvin, Ltd.	Central Bldg.	EL. 5206	R. Clarkson
			E. H. Marvin
Hogg, Wm. F. & Co.	1105 Canada Permanent Bldg.	AD. 4171	Wm. F. Hogg
Hughson Bros. & Co.	197 Bay St.	AD. 7235	H. M. Hughson
Jackson, Robert E.	1403 Sterling Tower	EL. 2914	Robert E. Jackson
Leslie, Frank S. & Co. Ltd.	912 C.P.R. Bldg.	EL. 2378	Frank S. Leslie
Lorsch & Co.	502 Central Building	EL. 5492	D. G. Lorsch
Macdonald, F. W. & Co.	38 King St. West	EL. 6255	F. W. Macdonald
Millyard & Co.	802 Northern Ontario Bldg.	AD. 8295	M. S. Millyard
Moore, L. J. & Co.	10 Jordan St.	AD. 3131	L. J. Moore
Morrison, Southgate & Co. Ltd.	King Edward Hotel	AD. 4295	G. F. Morrison
Nicholson, G. W. & Co.	302 Bay St.	EL. 5317	G. W. Nicholson
O'Hearn, F. & Co.	11 King St. W.	EL. 1104	F. O'Hearn
			T. A. Richardson
Oke, F. G. & Co.	304 Bay St.	EL. 5111	F. G. Oke
Scott, J. M., Jr. & Co.	403 Canada Permanent Bldg.	WA. 2951	J. M. Scott Jr.
Stratton, Hopkins & Hutson	Colonial Bldg.	AD. 1306	H. A. Hutson
Urquhart, N. C. & Co.	15 King St. W.	AD. 6028	N. C. Urquhart
West, Louis J. & Co. Ltd.	328 Confederation Life Bldg.	EL. 0241	L. J. West
Williams, G. C. & Co.	500 McKinnon Bldg.	EL. 2341	G. C. Williams
Wilson & Co.	302 Bay Street	WA. 2956	R. A. Wilson
Wright, Wilson & Co.	51 King St. West	EL. 8127	G. S. Wilson

\*F. Coleman, Limited, Partner.



# Lake Shore Mines, Limited



PART OF LAKE SHORE MINE

GENERAL VIEW OF PART OF LAKE SHORE MINES

**C**ONSTRUCTION has been completed which provides Lake Shore Mines, Limited, with facilities for mining and milling 2,000 tons of ore daily. Development at lower levels has continued favorable, with values at these lower levels being perhaps better than at any corresponding section above.

Since going into production in March, 1918, the mine produced, to November 30, 1930, approximately \$23,000,000 and has paid \$11,220,000 in dividends, or \$5.60 per share on the company's issued stock of 2,000,000 shares. In the last half of 1930 the disbursements reached 90 cents per share, or \$1,800,000.

Officials themselves refrain from making estimates, but close students of mining in the Kirkland Lake district regard Lake Shore as a mine now equipped to turn out gold at a rate of \$10,000,000 yearly, and with periods of possibly \$1,000,000 per month.

The property of Lake Shore occupies a length of more than half a mile along the main zone of mineralization. With a force of over 1,000 men and employing about 65 rock drills, the development of the mine is keeping pace with the expansion of reduction works on surface.

Survey of the profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, is a reasonable example of what the future holds in store, with the exception that the mill now has a capacity of approximately 50 per cent more than in the fiscal year referred to:

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30th JUNE, 1930

<b>Income:</b>			
Bullion Production .....		\$6,576,780.45	
Interest Earned on Investments and Bank Balances .....	\$ 38,417.86		
Exchange on Bullion Sales .....	32,947.97		
		71,365.83	
			\$6,648,146.28
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Operating:			
Developing, Mining, Milling and General Expenses .....	2,690,372.10		
Administrative .....	46,573.50		
Provision for Taxes .....	271,746.13		
Depreciation on Buildings, Structures and Equipment .....	510,469.31		
		3,519,161.04	
Profit for Period, carried forward, as set out in Balance Sheet attached .....			\$3,128,985.24

The foregoing achievement was the result of handling an average of approximately 1300 tons of ore daily, or a total of 467,648 tons during the year, whereas to handle 2,000 tons daily would be to treat some 730,000 tons annually.

The following is the Total Production and Dividends Since the Commencement of Milling Operations in 1918 up to June 30, 1930

Date	Period	Tons Milled	Bullion Production	Dividends Paid
Mar., 1918 to Nov. 30, 1918 .....	9 mos.	14,948	369,680.31	100,000.00
Dec., 1918 to Nov. 30, 1919 .....	9 mos.	11,907	294,513.72	100,000.00
Dec., 1919 to Nov. 30, 1920 .....	12 mos.	18,889	483,701.93	80,000.00
Dec., 1920 to Nov. 30, 1921 .....	12 mos.	21,681	460,186.37	120,000.00
Dec., 1921 to June 30, 1923 .....	19 mos.	36,825	833,664.89	160,000.00
July, 1923 to June 30, 1924 .....	12 mos.	24,223	578,242.59	160,000.00
July, 1924 to June 30, 1925 .....	12 mos.	96,838	1,812,494.66	600,000.00
July, 1925 to June 30, 1926 .....	12 mos.	125,676	2,235,184.40	700,000.00
July, 1926 to June 30, 1927 .....	12 mos.	214,335	3,105,047.85	1,200,000.00
July, 1927 to June 30, 1928 .....	12 mos.	237,962	3,629,317.57	1,600,000.00
July, 1928 to June 30, 1929 .....	12 mos.	367,015	5,504,858.64	2,000,000.00
July, 1929 to June 30, 1930 .....	12 mos.	467,648	6,576,780.45	2,600,000.00
		25,883,673.38		9,420,000.00

Production during the closing half of 1930 has been at a rate closely approaching \$4,000,000 for the six months, and with the company distributing \$1,800,000 in dividends.

The year 1931 will commence with the additions to the plant in full operation and with indications of results with which the shareholders may well be pleased.

## Lake Shore Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

CAPITALIZATION 2,000,000 SHARES  
KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO

Head Office  
KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO

### Executive Officers

HARRY OAKES - President and Managing Director  
W. H. WRIGHT - Vice-President  
DR. W. P. ST. CHARLES - Treasurer  
KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LIMITED - Secretary

### Mine Superintendent

E. B. KNAPP - Kirkland Lake, Ontario

### Auditors

J. P. LANGLEY & CO. - McKinnon Building, Toronto  
(Chartered Accountants)

### Transfer Agents

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED  
302 Bay Street, Toronto  
MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS-PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY  
Buffalo, New York

### Registrars

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY  
59 Yonge Street, Toronto  
MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS-PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY  
Buffalo, New York

### DIRECTORS

HARRY OAKES ALBERT WENDE  
LOUIS OAKES ERNEST MARTIN  
WILLIAM H. WRIGHT

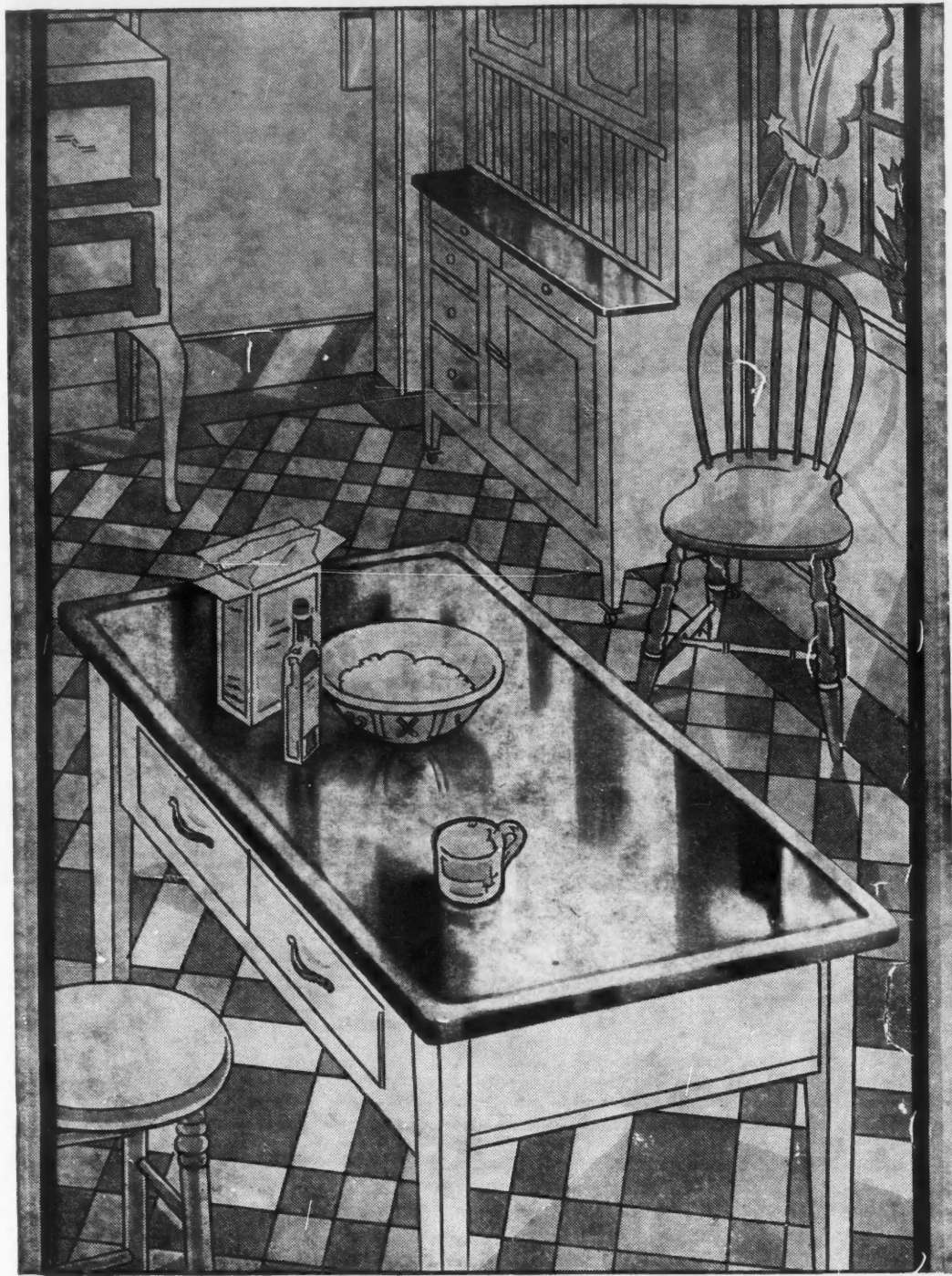
## The Total Footage of Development and Exploration Work Since Beginning of Operations to June 30, 1930

Drifting .....	45,739 ft.	Winze .....	257 ft.
Crosscutting .....	9,461 ft.	Diamond Drilling ..	34,138 ft.
Raising .....	32,663 ft.	Box Holing .....	218,888 cu. ft.
Sinking .....	5,084 ft.	Station Cutting .....	344,810 cu. ft.
Ore-Passing .....	2,113 ft.	Sump .....	28,295 cu. ft.



# MONEL METAL

MODERN AS TOMORROW



## SILVERY SURFACES

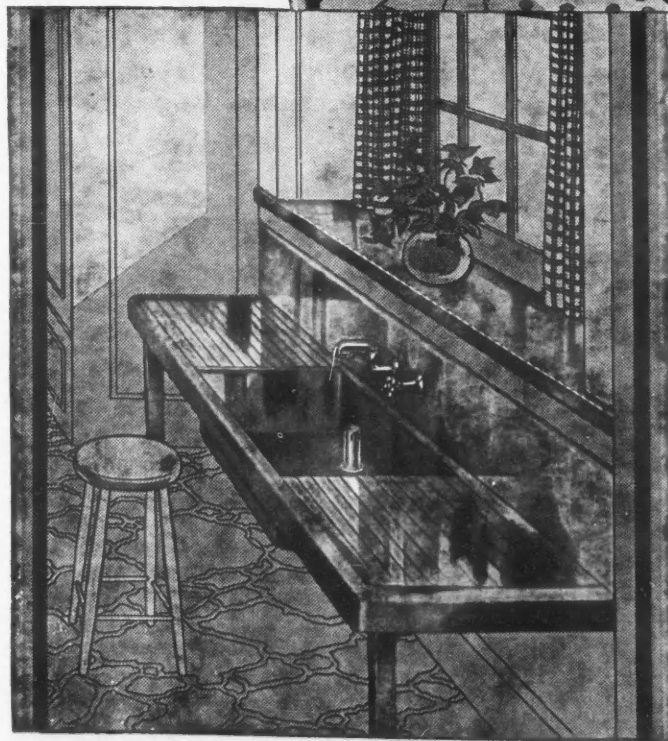
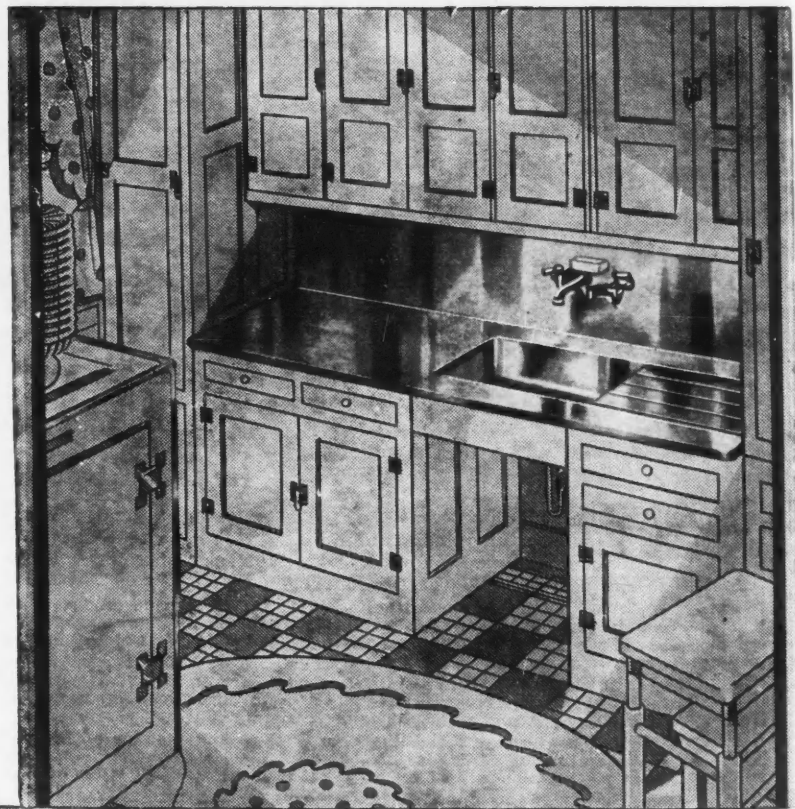
*That make Good Housekeeping easier*

**I**N YOUR PRESENT HOME... and in your dream home of tomorrow... you can enjoy the ageless beauty, the constant convenience of Monel Metal.

To your kitchen, Monel Metal brings a practical means of lessening labor. Its silvery surface is easy to keep clean and spotless. For durable Monel Metal has no coating to chip, crack or wear off.

Monel Metal will not rust; it resists corrosion. It is economical, too—it shows no signs of wear after years of hardest use.

With Monel Metal you can achieve charming decorative effects. Its permanent, friendly lustre, akin to the mellow richness of fine old silver, blends perfectly with the smartest color schemes. You will find Monel Metal a treasure, increasing in value with the passing years.



Monel Metal is now widely used for kitchen table and cabinet tops because it harmonizes with modern color schemes and because it stands up longer in hard service. When used for hardware and various kinds of ornamental metal work, Monel Metal furnishes permanent attractiveness with a minimum of cleaning effort.

### THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

COPPER CLIFF and PORT COLBORNE, ONT.

Smelter: Copper Cliff, Ont.

Refinery: Port Colborne, Ont.



# INCO'S BIG TREASURE HOUSE

With Billions In Store International Nickel Mine Equipped To Provide For Increasing World Demands

OF ALL the large mining enterprises in Canada, that of International Nickel Mines of Canada stands out as the more important and profitable. The works of this company employ greater working forces than any other mining concern. The value of the metal produced is greater than any other mining concern in this country. The profit realized is the greatest on record for any Canadian mining company. The ore reserves now proven and indicated are measured in billions of dollars and will maintain operations for several decades. The company may have periods of varying prosperity, but always the net profits are great.

On the one hand the company has during the past few years been spending an aggregate of around \$50,000,000 on expansion of mining operations and construction of surface works, concentrators, smelters, refineries, and all such necessary parts of a great corporation to which the world looks for over 90 per cent. of its nickel requirements.

On the other hand, the company has been paying out dividends at a rate of around \$15,000,000 yearly,—in both directions, whether in expenditures or in dividend distributions, contributing in a great way to the prosperity of the entire country.

Some of the officials of International Nickel Mines of Canada, Limited, have written articles relative to different phases of the company's properties and works. Following are their remarks:

By R. C. STANLEY, PRESIDENT

From the viewpoint of the industrialist, nickel has grown conspicuously in the comparatively brief post-war period. The fact that a war material has been well-nigh wholly converted into commercial usage is highly significant. Since the war period, during which The International Nickel Company, as a mining company, furnished the major portion of nickel required by manufacturers of war materials,

known industries both here and abroad. The recognized creative work of many important companies has not only supplemented the work on research and development of this company, but has on its own account contributed very substantially in extending markets for nickel.

The rapidity with which world-wide commercial applications of nickel grew necessitated provision for increased mining, smelting, and refining, so a construction program which centered about the now well-known Frodo mine was formulated in 1924 and has involved large expenditures. The work is practically completed.

By J. L. AGNEW, VICE-PRESIDENT

The dominant position of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, in the world trade in nickel, imposed on this company obligations as to continuity of supply and productive capacity which would possibly not be considered necessary by producers of other base metals, inasmuch as such metals may possibly be secured from many sources.

It being vital that consumers be fully protected as to their requirements of nickel at all times, a comprehensive program of enlargements and betterments was planned by the executives of this company. This was accomplished in separate steps, starting in 1924 and continuing to the present time, always with the above definite objective in view.

The effort has involved not only an expenditure of a large sum of money, but also a careful examination of the various problems from many angles.

By J. C. NICHOLLS, GENERAL MANAGER IN CANADA

About 90 per cent. of the world's nickel is obtained from the Sudbury district, and has been for many years. Nickel ore is widely distributed over the earth's crust, but this district has become dominant owing to the concentration of the metal in large ore bodies.

micropegmatite. Outside this rim are older rocks, mainly quartzite, graywacke, and arkose, which have been intruded by greenstones and granite of younger age.

By E. A. COLLINS, Assistant to Vice-President

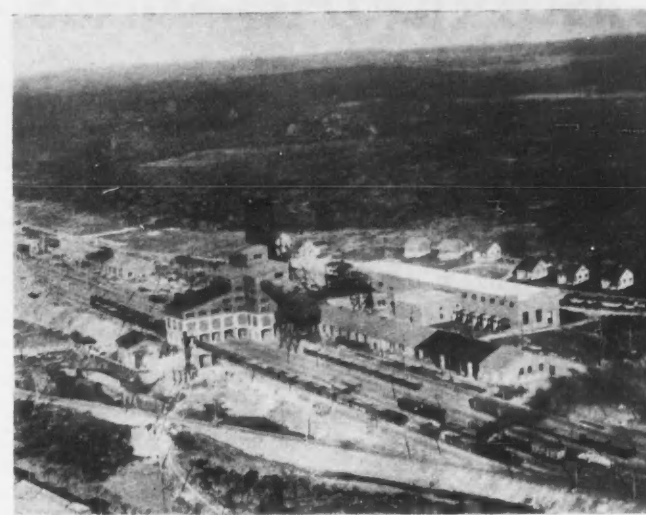
From small and humble beginnings has grown and developed the giant corporation which controls today 90 per cent. of the world's supply of nickel. Space is not available for recording what might be termed the romance of nickel, that period early in the present decade when the world's consumption dropped to a point on a par with that of 1900 and before. This record would set forth the efforts and accomplishments of R. C. Stanley and

excellent possibilities of opening up large additional reserves. Four mines, Frodo, Creighton, Levack, and Garson, are in operation. Crean Hill, Murray, Stobie, and several other smaller mines could be opened if required.

The Frodo Bonanza

The Frodo is the largest orebody. Reserves in excess of 125,000,000 tons have been outlined, and the body is only partly explored. Following development near the surface, the orebody was thought to be of low grade, but diamond drilling and further development have indicated higher-grade ore at depth. The outcrop extends for more than a mile and has a width of over 600 feet in places. The orebody occupies a long shear zone in gray-

125,000,000 TONS ORE



THE FRODO MINE

and chalcopirite (copper sulphide), 40 to 200 feet wide.

At present the Frodo mine is producing about 4,000 tons a day, and it is being developed and equipped to produce 8,000 tons from the lower level higher-grade zone. Levels have been opened at 2,000, 2,200, 2,400, 2,600, and 2,800 and the mine is under development below 2800. The amalgamation of the International and Mond companies in 1929 permitted the development of the mine as a unit and the use of both shafts.

The Famous Creighton

Creighton has been in operation for 30 years and has hoisted over eighteen million tons. It has substantial reserves in the 1,500 to 2,500-ft. zone,

and diamond drilling has indicated large reserves below this zone. In 1929, 1,700,000 tons was hoisted. The main orebody dips at 45 degrees and follows a major fold in the trough of a horseshoe-shaped bay in the granite-norite contact. The main orebody is roughly lenticular, but is irregular, 500 to 1,000 ft. in length and 50 to 300 ft. wide. It occupies a shear zone near the norite contact. The north orebody lies to the north of the main orebody. It was discovered by underground exploration and is minable below the eighteenth level. It is in a minor fold of the norite bay. It dips at from 35 to 60 degrees and is from 300 to 700 feet long and 20 to 100 feet wide. It occupies a shear zone near the norite contact.

## CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

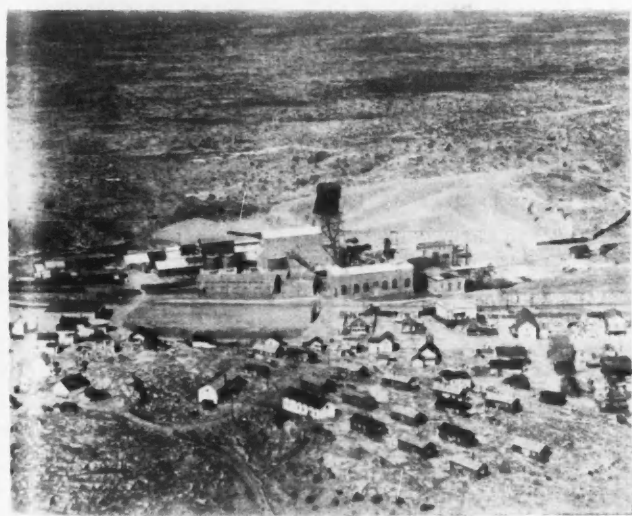


SMELTER AT COPPER CLIFF

J. L. Agnew and their assistants, A. J. Wadhams, John F. Thompson, Paul D. Merica, and many others, who by scientific research and keen business acumen restored the market for nickel, so that in 1929, on a peace-time basis, it exceeded that of any year during the World War.

wacke, dips at about 65 degrees and has fairly regular walls. The breccia appearing at the surface changes with depth to a somewhat narrower, more compact body of disseminated ore, with areas of solid sulphide, and, deeper, to almost solid pyrrhotite, containing pentlandite (nickel sulphide)

## BIG SOURCE OF ORE



THE CREIGHTON MINE

the company has, through systematic research, development, and selling effort, become an industrial enterprise.

In addition to the researches conducted by my own company, which have originated new products for new fields of use, much important work on nickel alloys has been done by well-

The Sudbury basin consists of an oyster-shaped area about 36 miles long and 16 miles wide, much of which is covered with glacial silt and gravel. The central part of the basin is flat for miles, but is relieved here and there by gentle undulations. On the edges it is entirely surrounded by rugged hills of conglomerate and norite-

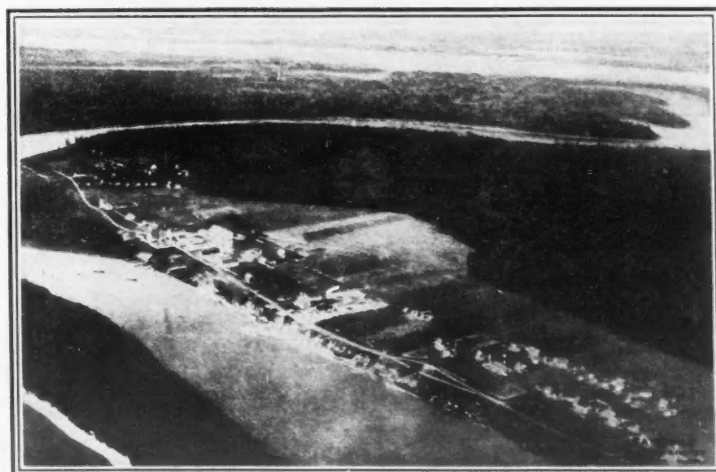
By OLIVER HALL  
General Superintendent of Mines

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, owns approximately 100,000 acres of mineral lands in the Sudbury district of northern Ontario; it has large ore reserves and

## Gold Mines of Quebec

It is believed by engineers as well as by prospectors that gold mines may be developed in the province of Quebec to similar extent as in Ontario. The rock formation is very similar, and the number of gold discoveries so far made are considered to be significant. Such properties as Granada-Rouyn, Pandora, Cadillac-O'Brien, Siscoe Gold, Greene-Stabell and others meeting with impressive results. Likewise, the new discovery recently made in Pascalis township is considered important. For Quebec to develop gold mines to anything like the extent of achievements in Ontario would be for Canada to experience a very important growth in its gold mining industry.

## Ontario's First Sea Port



Airplane View of Moose Factory

## Mining and Progress

THE PROSPECTOR AND THE MINER have been the pioneers of progress and expansion in Northern Ontario.

The City of Sudbury and the Towns of Timmins, Cobalt and Kirkland Lake were established by the Mining Industry.

Another new mining centre is being opened up by the Government of Ontario in the development of the great Onakawana Lignite Field on the Coastal Plain of James Bay.

The extension of the T. & N. O. Railway to the tidal waters of the Moose River by the Ontario Government is a result of this new mining enterprise, and it has made possible the establishment of Ontario's first direct outlet to the sea.

The harnessing of the Water Power at the Canyon of the Abitibi River is now in progress. A total of 275,000 horse-power will be produced, and of this the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario has contracted for 100,000 horse-power to serve the Sudbury mining area.

## Immense Areas of Northern Ontario Have Yet to be Prospected

For geological reports and maps of specific areas, and for general information, apply to T. F. Sutherland, Acting Deputy Minister of Mines, Toronto, Canada

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES

HON. CHARLES McCREA  
Minister of Mines



THOS. W. GIBSON  
Deputy Minister of Mines

**Howey Gold Mines, Limited**  
(No Personal Liability)

Location:  
Red Lake, District of Patricia, Ontario



## INDIVIDUAL MINES

(Continued from Page 25)

poration Company is among the more important pioneer mining organizations in Canada, having made discoveries in the Coppermine River area, dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

### OPEMISKA COPPER CO., LTD.:

Among the newer copper discoveries in Quebec is that at Opemiska Lake where the Opemiska Copper Company has been incorporated to carry on operations. No program has been outlined at present. Including lower grade, there are over 3,000,000 tons of ore now indicated of moderate grade.

### PANDORA GOLD MINES, LTD.:

This company holds a big acreage of territory in the township of Cadillac, in the easterly part of the Rouyn district. Surface showings contain spectacular quantities of visible gold. Porphyry formation intrudes through the greenstone and the vein system is traced over great length. Diamond drilling has been carried on extensively and has disclosed favorable downward continuity of mineralization. The company is conservatively managed and has made plans whereby a mining plant is to be installed and extensive underground development to be undertaken. General reports from officials as well as from independent engineers who have visited the property are indicative of Pandora playing an important part among the new

gold mines under development in the province of Quebec. The mine is controlled by Chas. Stevenson and associates in New Liskeard and is rated as one of big possibilities.

### RUBEC MINES, LTD.:

This company holds a large amount of territory adjacent to the Granada Rouyn Mines and is likely to share in the success attending effort in this part of the Rouyn district. Discoveries of importance have been reported on the property and negotiations are in progress at present which may lead to activity.

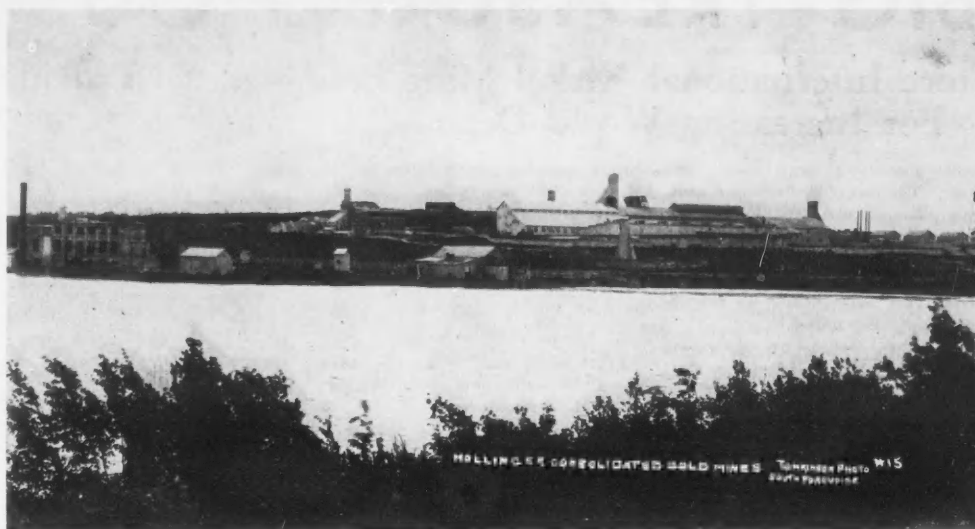
### SISCOE GOLD MINES, LTD.:

Production of gold from the Siscoe mine has been moderately profitable and some recent negotiations have placed the company in a position to undertake more aggressive work. The outlook for the enterprise is encouraging.

### MISCELLANEOUS GROUP:

There are a great many promising properties lying idle at present in the province of Quebec largely for lack of capital with which to work. These include such properties as Lake Fortune, Stadacona, Brownlee, Tonawanda, Bagamac, Pontiac, Thompson-Cadillac, Grover-Daly and many others. Among the idle properties awaiting the trend of development on Noranda are the Quemont and the Osisko Lake, both holding important promise.

## HANDLING 4,500 TONS DAILY



MILL ON HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES

### Ontario

#### BARRY HOLLINGER MINES:

The Barry Hollinger has produced \$792,000. The output for the current year will reach about \$220,000. Production about covers current expenses. The effort has been persistent and the officials have been highly commended for perseverance. The mill has a capacity of 100 tons of ore daily.

#### BOBBO MINES, LTD.:

Bobbo holds properties in the new gold district in Pascalis township in

Quebec. Also the company owns 600,000 shares of San Antonio Mines in Northern Manitoba. In addition to this, the company has cash and investments with a market value at present of close to \$50,000, as well as having important rights in lead-zinc mineral lands at Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

#### CANUSA MINING & EXPLORATION

Canusa is operating the property on which George Bannerman discovered the gold which started the rush in 1909 to Porcupine. For various

reasons impossible to control, the property, though the first to be discovered, is perhaps among the last to be developed. Surface showings contain rich ore, and a shaft is down 300 feet from which further work is now in progress.

#### CONIAURUM MINES:

Control of Coniaurum is held by Ventures, Ltd. Work has been carried to 2500 feet in depth. An operating profit of about \$3,000 is reported, and with development making progress which holds out good possibilities of a mine of importance being ultimately developed.

#### CASTLE-TRETHEWEY:

Silver properties are owned and operated by Castle-Trethewey in the Gowganda district. Developments during 1930 have been favorable and steady production is maintained on a moderately profitable basis.

#### CENTRAL PATRICIA:

This company suspended work some months ago pending a more favorable period in which to undertake financing.

#### DOMES MINES:

Dome is among the more important Canadian gold mines. Production to date has reached nearly \$47,000,000. Dividends of \$14,312,508 have been paid. Ore reserves appear to be good for several years. Nearly sufficient for two years is actually broken and lying in the stopes. The

Noranda Mines  
Lake Shore  
Teck-Hughes  
Dome Mines  
McIntyre  
Hollinger  
B. A. Oil  
Imperial Oil  
Int. Pete

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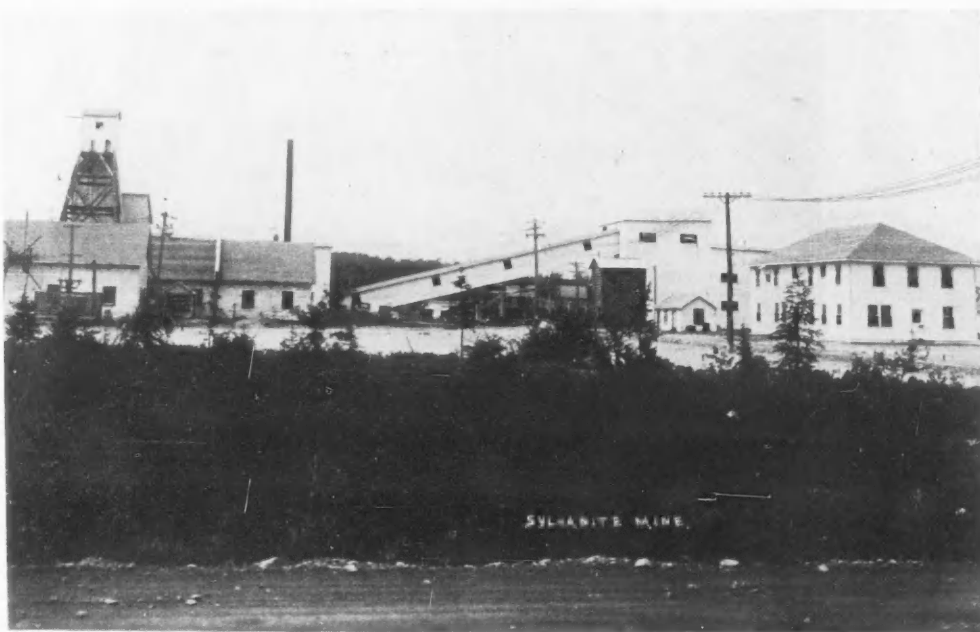
### GOLD PRODUCED FROM MINES OF KIRKLAND LAKE

Year	Lake Shore	Teck-Hughes	Wright-Hargreaves	Tough-Oakes-Burnside	Kirkland Lake	Sylvanite	Argonaut (a)	Barry-Hollinger	Canadian Associated Goldfields	Ontario-Kirkland	Gold Hill	Miscellaneous	Total Value (d)
1913			\$ 1,127	\$ 66,632									\$ 67,759
1914				117,644			5,204						122,848
1915				555,539									555,539
1916				711,625									711,625
1917				342,831									342,831
1918	416,414	66,722		139,683									522,829
1919	263,354	80,570											343,924
1920	503,735	247,757											751,492
1921	495,276	322,919	468,751										1,286,946
1922	471,341	596,495	762,753	107,481									1,837,670
1923	547,600	1,117,963	754,979	12,174									2,422,716
1924	1,998,572	1,023,025	1,088,725	47,547									4,157,869
1925	1,958,720	996,943	1,913,402	263,064									4,932,129
1926	2,775,000	1,601,209	2,150,844	309,709									6,836,762
1927	3,375,053	2,781,962	2,151,916	153,215									8,462,146
1928	4,073,965	4,948,896	1,838,510	82,316									10,943,687
1929	6,090,189	5,048,420	1,734,728										12,873,337
1930*	8,400,000	5,750,000	2,400,000										16,550,000
Total	30,469,219	24,751,471	15,265,735		2,947,648	2,657,035	777,245	792,572	52,295	10,02	13,649	11,925	80,669,333

\*Estimated.

## Sylvanite Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)



MILL ON SYLVANITE GOLD MINES

Sylvanite Gold Mines are situated astride the main zone or break from which the various mines of the Kirkland Lake district are producing now at an aggregate rate of about \$18,000,000 yearly.

Sylvanite is the latest mine to be brought into production in this field, having commenced to produce gold in 1927. The total output up to November 30, 1930, has reached well over \$2,500,000. Production recently attained a rate of over \$70,000 per month. The September achievement was 7,143 tons treated and with a recovery of an average of \$10.30 per ton.

The financial statement as of March 31, 1930, showed \$402,371 among the assets made up of \$383,749.64 in cash in banks and trust companies,

together with \$18,389.63 in bullion on hand and in transit, and \$232.44 in accounts receivable.

It is very important that shareholders should now have stock transferred to their own names for the reason that Sylvanite Gold Mines, Limited, have commenced to pay dividends. An initial semi-annual disbursement of two cents per share has been declared payable December 20, 1930, to shareholders of record December 5, 1930.

Work has been carried to 2,000 feet in depth. Preparations are being made to extend work more or less indefinitely to greater depth. The mill has recently been handling 240 tons of ore daily. Ore now developed is greater than at any previous time.

#### OFFICERS:

Edward L. Koons ..... President  
William L. Marcy ..... Vice-President  
W. S. Walton ..... Secretary  
Clark L. Ingham ..... Treasurer  
Alfred H. Sharpe ..... Director  
Harry Yates ..... Director  
Welles V. Moot ..... Managing-Director  
C. E. Rodgers ..... General Manager

Authorized Capital: \$3,300,000

Head Office  
Kirkland Lake, Ontario  
Buffalo Office  
300 Erie County Bank Building  
Buffalo, N. Y.

## The DEPARTMENT OF MINES « « OTTAWA » »

The Dominion Government, in co-operation with Provincial Governments and with mining operators, engineers, prospectors and others interested, has in view the greatest possible development of Canada's mining and metallurgical industries. The Department of Mines, which was especially created for this purpose, works to this end through its two main investigative branches, the Geological Survey and the Mines Branch.

The Geological Survey determines the nature, extent, and mineral bearing possibilities of rock formations, explores and maps the lesser known parts of Canada, and inventories the wealth of Canada in its various useful minerals. Incidentally a mass of useful information is obtained regarding soils, forests, water powers and other natural resources. In recent years the Survey has devoted a large share of its activities to the examination of promising areas for prospecting within ready range of railways or other means of access and industrial development.

The Mines Branch investigates all phases of the commercial development of minerals from the primary occurrence of ores to the marketing and utilization of the final products, including special studies in mineral technology, ore dressing and metallurgy, fuels and fuel testing, ceramics and road materials, and related problems.

The reports of the Geological Survey and the Mines Branch are universally accepted as authoritative.

The Department is pleased at all times to furnish available maps, reports and other information respecting the mineral resources of Canada to those interested in their development. Inquiries should mention the district or subject on which the information is required.

HON. W. A. GORDON  
Minister of Mines.

CHARLES CAMSELL  
Deputy Minister.



## FAITH IN ONTARIO MINES

(Continued from Page 26)  
supplies power to the Coniston smelter, Treadwell-Yukon and Falconbridge mines, as well as to the growing city of Sudbury and the industries there.

The harnessing of the water power at the Canyon of the Abitibi river is now in progress. This development has been rendered immediately possible by the action of the Ontario Government, which has, through the Hydro Com-

mission, contracted for 100,000 out of a total of 275,000 horse-power developed at this point. This power will be transmitted some 240 miles to serve the Sudbury mining area.

The foregoing facts illustrate the progressive character of our mining enterprises, and they conclusively demonstrate the importance and value of the mining industry as an asset to both labor and capital. As Minister of Mines for Ontario, it is only my

## INITIAL REFINING CAPACITY 120,000 TONS COPPER ANNUALLY



ONTARIO REFINING COMPANY, LTD., OF COPPER CLIFF

this work and has prepared a program of investigations on ferrous and non-ferrous ores, and in the manufacture of iron and steel.

It is possible that before many years Canadian iron ores may be utilized. It is believed that mixtures of Canadian beneficiated ores, in the proper proportions, will give grades of pig iron adaptable to the production of diversified iron and steel products. In order to test the possibilities of this and similar ideas the Dominion Department of Mines has undertaken an investigation into the beneficiation of various Canadian ores, and their adaptability to direct reduction or sponge iron processes. Attention will also be given to the making of alloy steels and the proper treatment of such steels to meet special requirements.

A description of the mining industry that is confined to the present condition of the mines and the manner in which the ores are treated and marketed tells only a part of the story. Of at least equal importance in any narrative of Canadian mining progress is the chapter on exploration and development; the account of the efforts made to create new mines and of mines in the process of development; visible and substantial assets which of necessity are not yet featured in the statistics of production, but which will surely contribute to the production of the future. Canada has many such mines in the making, and many wide areas of territory still unexplored and unprospected. These are a few of the factors to be kept in mind when looking to the future of Canada's mineral industries.

Frosh—"What keeps the moon from falling?"

Another Dumbell—"It must be the beams."—The R. O. T. C. Shield.

## CECIL RHODES

At a gathering of Financiers and Bankers in England; Cecil Rhodes stated:

"I speak advisedly and say what every man who has investigated knows to be the truth, that less money is lost proportionately in mining than in any other business in the world, and larger fortunes are made in mining and in the investment in mining stocks than any other business or investment on the earth. A good mining stock will pay the investor more easily 20, 30, 40 and 100 per cent. annually than municipal bonds, railway bonds and stock, or government bonds can possibly pay at 5 per cent. Money invested in a good mining stock is safer than in any bank, mortgage, railroad, municipal or government bond.

"The security of good mining stock is the raw material of money itself; it is the stuff at whose feet governments, cities, banks, railways, mortgages and corporations and all forms of business kneel."

Our advice has been helpful to investors consulting us with a view toward the better adjustment of their holdings in mining shares.

We are paying special attention to enquiries of this nature in establishing our position as:

"A Mining Brokerage House Headed by Mining Men".

## J. C. Carroll & Wright Limited

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plain duty to emphasize the importance of mining; but I am not preaching mining merely for its own sake.

I believe mining is vital not only to Northern Ontario, but to the general industrial progress of the Province, and in so far as we develop our mineral wealth we will develop industrially and commercially. Mining is fundamental to industrial expansion in modern life, since minerals, and metals in particular, have become basic necessities of civilization. Developing our own mineral resources keeps our money at home and speeds the wheels of industries in all lines.

The first essentials to progress are confidence in the future and courage to take risks and go forward. The speculative instinct is strong in the human race, and that instinct too often leads men astray. Where it is curbed and guided by knowledge and intelligence it can be a powerful incentive to progress. The aim of the Government and of the Department of Mines is the stabilization of the mining industry, with a view to reviving that confidence which alone can loosen up the purse-strings of Capital for the development of our great mineral resources.

## CANADA'S GROWING MINERAL WEALTH

(Continued from Page 22)  
copper will keep pace with the output.

Canada possesses extensive resources of low-grade iron ores, the utilization of which is receiving the serious consideration of both the provincial and Dominion Governments. In Ontario, which has the largest sources of supply of low-grade iron ore, the provincial Government offers

a bounty on a unit basis by way of encouraging development.

In view of the growing importance of the iron and steel industry in Canada, the Dominion Department of Mines has provided laboratory facilities for test and research, thereby extending to the iron and steel industry the cooperation that has proved so advantageous to the non-ferrous mining industry. The Department has erected a new, modernly equipped pyrometallurgical laboratory at Ottawa for

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COPPER CLIFF, ONTARIO

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Precipitates and Bullion



## INDIVIDUAL MINES

(Continued from Page 30)

Lindsey and associates. Work in the smelter was suspended for the closing quarter of 1930 because of production having exceeded the refining facilities available in Norway. Work will soon resume as the refinery is in an advanced stage of being enlarged. It is considered only a matter of time until this enterprise may attain operations at several times the rate so far reached.

### HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED:

Hollinger has so far been Canada's greatest producer of gold. The output to the end of 1930 will exceed an aggregate of \$159,000,000. The company has paid over \$54,000,000 in dividends and has a surplus of over \$10,000,000, plus having its large plant completely written off. Ore reserves are not far under \$50,000,000. The company has 5,000,000 shares authorized capital. The plant has a maximum capacity of over 7,000 tons daily, but is working at 4,500 tons per day.

### HOWEY GOLD MINES:

The Howey mine is situated in the district of Patricia. Work to 1,000 feet in depth has disclosed a large tonnage of ore. The indications are this will greatly increase accordingly as work continues. The grade is moderately low, but through careful management those in charge are expecting to show a substantial margin of profit. The plant is modern in every respect. Huronian Mining and Finance Company is serving Howey in a consulting capacity.

### INTERNATIONAL NICKEL:

A detailed account of International Nickel will be found elsewhere in this issue.

### KEELEY SILVER MINES:

Production of silver and cobalt continues from the old Keeley Silver Mines, with a small profit being realized. The company has a surplus of well over \$1,000,000, including an investment made last year in Huronian Mining and Finance Company.

### KIRKLAND LAKE MINING CO.

The Kirkland Lake mine has the deepest shaft so far put down in Canada, resting at present at some 4,300 feet. The results at the lower levels have been encouraging. Current output is over \$50,000 per month and is resulting in a small surplus for treasury purposes.

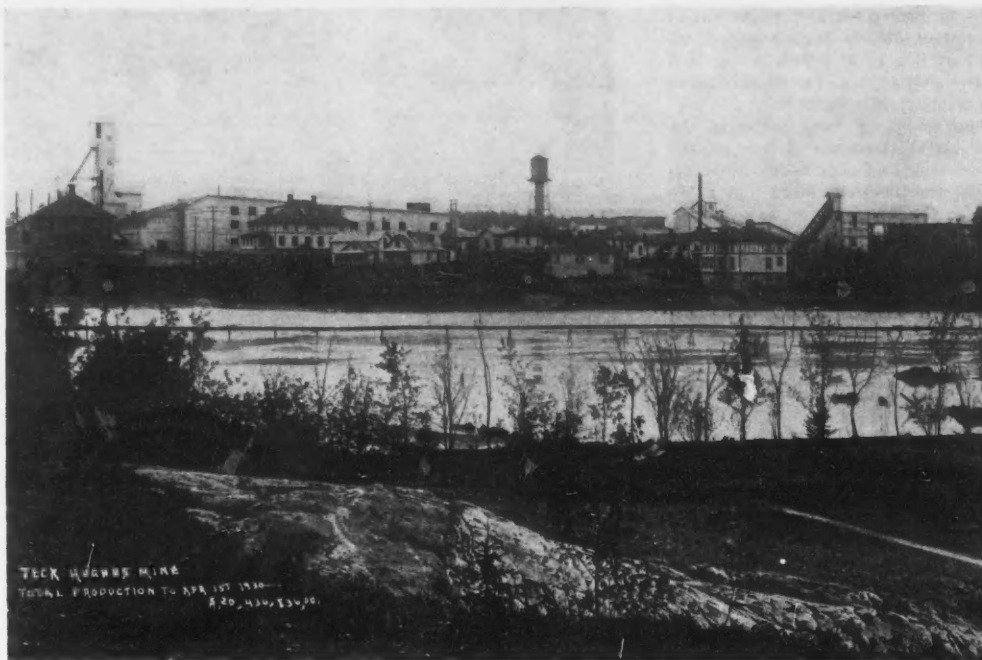
### LAKE SHORE MINES, LTD.:

In the Lake Shore mine, Canada lays claim to one of the richest and more important gold mines in the world. From the very commencement of production on a small scale in 1918 up until the present, this mine, under the guidance of Harry Oakes, president, has continued to pay dividends and has grown steadily in point of annual gold production and the rate of dividends paid out to shareholders. Up to the end of 1930, Lake Shore will have produced about \$30,500,000 in gold, and with dividends of \$11,220,000 having been paid. The little plant of 50 tons per day as of March, 1918, has been increased until at present it is rated at 2,250 tons. To have developed the mine to 2,400 feet, placed tens of millions of dollars in ore reserves, equipped the property with such a large mining plant and mill and to have paid over \$11,000,000 in dividends and stored up a surplus of not under \$2,000,000 is an achievement difficult to equal in the annals of gold mining throughout the world, for a mine in such early stage of development. Now that the plant has been enlarged and expenditures completed, Lake Shore stands in line to produce upwards of \$10,000,000 annually, and with profits of around \$6,000,000 indicated annually. Harry Oakes, president of Lake Shore and in personal control of the company, has carved his name on the sign post of the mining industry that points toward an era of greater stability in this branch of development. Shareholders of the company have been treated with consideration which is sometimes lacking at certain other important mines where the assistance of shareholders in earlier years has been lost sight of in these later days of prosperity. Harry Oakes may be proud of the Lake Shore mine, but Canada is also proud of the Lake Shore—not only that, but is proud of Harry Oakes.

### MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA, LTD.:

Among the more aggressive of the older mining companies in Ontario is Mining Corporation of Canada. Work continues at Cobalt and South Lorrain at a gradually declining rate. The corporation holds 35 per cent. of the stock of Base Metals Mining Cor-

## IN THE KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD AREA



A VIEW OF THE TECK-HUGHES MINE

poration in British Columbia and is still held in Hudson Bay Mining gold field in Bannockburn township, this promises to be one of the chief and Smelting Company. The dis- Northern Ontario, is controlled by assets in due time. A stock interest covery group of claims in the new Mining Corporation.

## PRODUCTION FROM THE GOLD MINES OF PORCUPINE

VALUE OF TOTAL PRODUCTION BY MINES OF THE PORCUPINE GOLD AREA

Year	Hollinger	Dome	McIntyre	Vipond	Porcupine Crown and Northcrown	West Dome Lake (b)	Ankerite	Coniaurum	Night Hawk Peninsular (c)	Schumacher	March	Paymaster	Rea and Newray	Total Value (d)
1910	\$ 31,194	\$ 4,355												\$ 35,549
1911	6,000	4,277		5,160										15,437
1912	909,181	737,499		16,259										1,740,536
1913	2,488,022	1,242,625	236,299		326,803									4,316,807
1914	2,719,355	1,059,238	549,166	73,628	685,135									5,231,989
1915	4,206,015	1,530,287	750,812	246,053	602,436	102,880				48,236				7,495,733
1916	5,073,401	2,153,820	1,218,073	176,686	578,322	16,814				225,301				9,442,417
1917	4,261,938	1,480,174	1,710,204	209,738	377,904	44,434				198,605				8,285,321
1918	5,752,371	82,127	1,578,444	82,868	124,474	103,745				92,842				7,833,966
1919	6,722,266	1,290,301	1,978,014			23,910								10,041,580
1920	6,219,665	2,020,568	2,223,083		71,529	47,169								10,690,561
1921	9,051,276	2,290,264	1,827,761		97,301									13,177,244
1922	12,274,114	4,178,936	2,021,811		7,943							2,800		18,479,325
1923	10,446,412	4,374,144	2,550,129	23,876										17,405,648
1924	13,433,063	4,307,624	3,604,874	596,803		60,642			258,618					22,266,894
1925	15,749,109	4,365,923	3,721,499	565,379		287,758			196,947					24,886,615
1926	14,829,655	3,940,053	3,862,074	631,636		220,758	140,588		111,154		11,055	63,551		23,810,700
1927	14,539,538	4,031,575	3,965,210	667,724		(b) 35,252	395,005		166		19,839	135,025		23,976,577
1928	10,706,235	3,915,051	4,201,808	694,426			289,960	220,540			133,879	183,271		20,352,098
1929	9,455,290	3,590,587	4,295,491	819,834		155,797	71,684	635,485			256,360			19,372,464
*1930	10,300,000	400,000	4,750,000	900,000		15,500		735,000			300,000			17,400,500
Total	159,174,100	46,999,378	45,122,409	5,710,070	2,871,847	1,114,659	861,237	1,591,025	566,885	564,984	421,133	384,647	147,076	266,258,143

\*Estimated.

## A New Chapter in Mining

A New Mining Era is in the making. The industry will be one of the first to participate in the upswing that will surely follow the cycle of depression we are now passing through. When the pendulum swings the other way the demand for base metals, precious metals and oils will be great, and a period of mining activity and expansion will quickly get under way that will be unparalleled in the history of the industry.

## THE NEW YORK MINING EXCHANGE

Created for the purpose of providing the thousands of oil and mining stock investors of the United States and Canada with a primary market for their securities. It is constantly enlarging its facilities, contacts and usefulness to the mining industry. In the efforts to help mining attain the place of dignity it deserves, the Exchange is receiving a very gratifying public response.

As its activities expand it becomes increasingly evident that it is filling the need of an exchange in the heart of Financial New York, not only for the buying and selling of mining and oil securities, but also in helping legitimate mining and oil enterprises in their efforts to secure financial cooperation and disseminating reliable and accurate information.

**LISTING**—Requirements are rigid, but so designed that any meritorious mining or oil enterprise, properly organized and with a definite development program contemplated, will receive the recognition and cooperation it deserves. This department is under the supervision of engineers and business men of national repute. Every effort that expert knowledge can supply is put forth to ensure the legitimacy of the public offerings. This means that a listing on the New York Mining Exchange is in itself a favorable introduction to the mining public.

**MEMBERSHIP**—Membership embraces representatives from every section of the United States and Canada. A nationwide organization of serious-minded mining men is being welded together in a common cause. Their combined efforts and the resultant publicity is destined to become an important factor in the new era of prosperity that is surely dawning for the mining industry. No mining brokerage institution is complete unless it includes either membership or representation on the New York Mining Exchange.

We invite correspondence regarding listings, memberships, affiliations, or mining matters in general

## NEW YORK MINING EXCHANGE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

67 WALL STREET

NEW YORK CITY

## Canusa Mining and Exploration Company Limited

[ Capitalization 3,000,000 Shares ]

In the rising tide of gold mining in Canada and more particularly in Northern Ontario, the operations of Canusa Mining and Exploration Company are attracting wide attention. This is due not alone to the discovery of extremely rich ore on the property, but also because of the fact that the properties owned by this company have within their boundaries the first gold discovery that started the stamped to the Porcupine gold field in 1909—the cradle, as it were, of successful gold mining in the province of Ontario. It was here that George Bannerman made the find that first attracted attention to Porcupine, only to have litigation and other causes prevent development until the present time.

Canusa has among its chief shareholders some of the leading financiers in Detroit and Chicago, and with the strong financial firm of B. M. Berger and Company of New York having become recently involved. The financial arrangements recently concluded are for the purpose of providing some \$450,000. In addition to this, the Canusa Company still holds in the neighborhood of 500,000 shares in its treasury.

The current work consists of sinking a winze on the rich "shaft vein", this work being undertaken from the bottom of a 30 foot shaft some 200 feet west of the main shaft.

### RICH ORE PRODUCED

As evidence of the richness of the ore is the fact that in test operations by use only of hand steel, an open cut only about 35 feet long, three feet wide and six feet deep yielded between \$20,000 and \$25,000 in gold. The pay-streak in this rich twelve-foot shaft vein is 30 to 35 inches.

Among the several veins so far discovered are three of leading importance, all of which are within close working distance of the shaft which now rests at 300 feet in depth and where commercial ore occurs. A diamond drill is already at work from a station in the face of the south crosscut at the 300 foot level. This will explore one of the main veins where it occurs in close proximity to a large intrusion of porphyry for-

### Cradle of Porcupine



Gold Vein on Canusa

mation,—under geological conditions considered to be identical with the highly mineralized areas on Hollinger Consolidated and McIntyre-Porcupine.

### THE PERSONNEL

George J. Miller, president of Canusa, is one of the better known pioneers in mining in the gold fields of Northern Ontario, an aggressive mining figure in different stages throughout the past twenty years.

J. D. Tolman, manager of Canusa, has had extensive experience in the Porcupine district, having formerly been on the staff of McIntyre-Porcupine.

### GENERAL DETAILS

Canusa holds 440 acres, embracing a length of one and a quarter miles along the mineralized zone. The property is directly in line of the strike of the ore zone as now being developed in the Hollinger-McIntyre-Coniaurum section of the Porcupine gold field,—a section which has produced to date over \$210,000,000 in gold. This fact, coupled together with the similarity of the geology as well as the presence of high-grade ore,—plus the financial provisions recently concluded, lends to Canusa a place of particular interest in this present era of intense expansion of the gold mining industry of Northern Ontario.

### DIRECTORS:

GEORGE J. MILLER, President ROBERT SCHRAM, Detroit GEORGE NEUKOM, Toledo  
ARTHUR T. WATERFALL, Detroit HORACE KENDRICK, Detroit

HEAD OFFICE—Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto.



# INDIVIDUAL MINES

(Continued from Page 32)

ton show the strong physical condition of the mine. A new mill of 2,000 tons daily capacity will completely take the place of the present 1,500 ton plant by the middle of 1931 and will be capable of producing \$6,000,000 yearly. The company has only 800,000 shares of authorized capital, being the lowest capitalization of any of the dividend-paying mining companies in Ontario. Dividends of \$1 per share annually are being paid.

## NIPissing MINES, LTD.:

Nipissing stands out as the greatest native silver mine so far discovered in Canada. The mine has produced about 83,000,000 ounces of silver, valued at \$54,000,000. Dividends paid amount to \$29,760,000. Treasury surplus is about \$3,000,000. The company is capitalized at 1,200,000 shares. Production is at around 125,000 ounces of silver per month.

## Sudbury Basin MINES, LTD.:

Properties of Sudbury Basin include a big area at Vermilion Lake in the Sudbury district where extensive diamond drilling has indicated a very large tonnage of zinc-copper ore. The company also owns 25 per cent. of the authorized capital of Falconbridge Nickel Mines.

## Sylvanite GOLD MINES, LTD.:

The Sylvanite mine is the latest gold mining enterprise in the Kirk-

land Lake district to commence paying dividends. A disbursement of 2 cents per share is payable this month, this being a semi-annual rate decided upon for the present. The mine is producing gold at about \$70,000 per month. The average value of the ore is over \$10 per ton. Work has reached 2,000 feet in depth and the shaft is now on its way to still deeper levels. Recent results at greater depth on the adjoining Wright-Hargreaves indicate still better results to be expected in due time on Sylvanite. The company is capitalized at 3,300,000 shares. The mill has a capacity of 250 tons per day. Edward L. Koons, of Buffalo, is president, with C. E. Rodgers, general manager. Up to the end of 1930 the output will have reached over \$2,650,000, and with production having commenced in 1927.

## TECK-HUGHES GOLD MINES:

Production from the Teck-Hughes commenced in 1917, and up to November 30, 1930, had produced an aggregate of approximately \$24,250,000. The company has paid \$9,787,145 and for the past three years has paid regularly 60 cents per share annually. Further mill construction is in progress which will add 35 per cent. to the capacity of the plant, while higher grade ore is also being treated. The enlargement will be completed within the next five months, and with likelihood of gross income then rising to around \$8,000,000 yearly. Profits promise to reach pretty close to \$5,000,000

## DIVIDENDS PAID BY ONTARIO GOLD MINES SINCE 1912

Year	PORCUPINE						KIRKLAND LAKE				Total
	Hollinger Consolidated	Porcupine Crown	Dome Mines	Rea	McIntyre	Vipond	Tough-Oakes	Lake Shore	Wright-Hargreaves	Teck-Hughes	
1912	\$ 270,000										\$ 270,000.00
1913	1,170,000										1,170,000.00
1914	1,170,000	\$240,000									1,410,000.00
1915	1,560,000	240,000	\$ 400,000.00	\$12,000			\$132,875				2,344,875.00
1916	3,286,000	240,000	800,000.00				\$265,750				4,591,750.00
1917	738,000	120,000	300,000.00		\$ 541,542.45						1,699,542.45
1918	1,230,000				543,042.45			\$ 100,000			1,873,042.45
1919	1,722,000				364,028.30			100,000			2,186,028.30
1920	2,214,000		416,886.00		465,042.45			80,000			3,256,928.45
1921	3,198,000		478,947.75		546,042.45			120,000	\$ 412,500		4,342,990.20
1922	3,198,000		715,000.50		546,042.45			80,000	206,250		4,951,542.95
1923	3,198,000		1,430,001.00		548,542.45			160,000	206,250		5,542,793.45
1924	3,198,000		1,906,668.00		774,125.00			380,000	206,250		6,465,043.00
1925	4,378,800		1,906,668.00		798,000.00			600,000	550,000		8,233,468.00
1926	5,805,600		1,906,668.00		798,000.00			1,000,000	893,750	\$ 474,714.40	10,878,732.40
1927	6,396,000		1,191,667.50		798,000.00	\$67,500		1,400,000	1,237,500	713,571.60	11,804,239.10
1928	5,412,000		953,334.00		798,000.00			2,000,000	825,000	2,860,286.40	12,848,620.40
1929	3,198,000		953,334.00		798,000.00			2,200,000		2,866,286.40	10,015,620.40
1930	3,198,000		953,334.00		798,000.00			3,000,000		2,872,286.40	10,221,620.00
Total <sup>a</sup>	\$54,540,400	\$840,000	\$14,312,508.00	\$12,000	\$9,197,408.00	\$67,500	\$398,625	\$11,220,000	\$4,331,250	\$9,787,145.20	\$104,106,836.55

Sylvanite Dec. 20—1930 \$66,000.  
\*Estimated.

annually. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, thereby suggesting good prospects of an important increase in dividend rates. Work has been carried to 3,700 feet in depth, the lower levels of which will be accessible for extensive development during the next year. The indications are that mineralization will persist to particularly great depth.

## VENTURES, LTD.:

Ventures, Ltd., is among the more aggressive and important pioneer mining companies in Canada. The company's chief asset at present is a controlling interest (1,550,000 shares) of Falconbridge Nickel Mines. The company also owns important share interests in such companies as Nipissing, Sudbury Basin, Rhodesian coppers, etc., besides having various properties of its own. The Opemiska Copper Company is controlled by Ventures, and although in a new district and without transportation as yet, the outlook is that this will be an important asset in time to come. The work so far done on this Opemiska group has indicated from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of ore of payable grade. Ventures also controls the Coniaurum Mines in the Porcupine district where substantial success is being achieved and with very favorable possibilities of an important gold mine being established. Ventures, Ltd., is headed by Thayer Lindsley, of Toronto, one of the more outstanding mining

figures in Canada at this time—a mining man not only of keen and capable judgment, but also endowed with the qualities that go into the make up of the highest type of pioneer.

## VIPOND CONSOLIDATED MINES:

Very important progress has been made on the Vipond mine during the past two or three years. The mine was among the earlier Porcupine producers, having commenced in 1911. At the point where early work was done the ore was low in grade and the mine had a checkered and more or less unprofitable career until 1924. Now, however, the output has increased, reaching about \$900,000 for the current year. Profits after all allowances in the past fiscal year were slightly over \$300,000. The treasury now contains not far under \$700,000 in cash and bonds and with \$250,000 additional invested in the Huronian Mining and Finance Company. Total output from Vipond has reached about \$5,700,000 up to the end of 1930, and with an additional \$2,871,847 from the Porcupine Crown Claim which is now also a part of Vipond. The ore reserves now stand at approximately \$1,400,000, having increased nearly 40 per cent. over the reserves of one year ago. The mill has a capacity of over 300 tons per day. The ore carries an average of \$8.23 per ton, and the margin of net profit promises to con-

tinue high. The company has 2,250,000 shares issued. The mine has highly competent management, and with company affairs efficiently directed by Andree Dorfman, of Toronto.

## WRIGHT-HARGREAVES MINES:

Output from the Wright-Hargreaves mine has reached a little over \$15,000,000 up to November 30, 1930. The company has paid \$4,331,250 in dividends and has accumulated a surplus of close to \$2,000,000. Work has been carried to 2,400 feet in depth and is to be continued at the beginning of 1931 to 3,000 feet. The mill has a capacity of over 700 tons daily. The current output is about \$225,000 per month and profits are at a rate of over \$1,000,000 yearly. The company is capitalized at \$5,500,000.

## Miscellaneous Ontario Mines:

There are a very large number of promising properties in Ontario either working in a smaller way or offering good possibilities if brought under operation. Among these are Bidgood at Kirkland Lake where efforts are being made to finance development. The Beardmore in north western Ontario is working into an interesting stage. The Grace mine at Michipicoten has interesting possibilities. Kirkland Gold Belt holds ground in the easterly part of Kirkland Lake which warrants development. March Gold has operated seriously for some years at Porcu-

pine with promising results. The Moss Mines in Western Ontario embrace attractive features of a small gold mine. The Murphy Mines to the east of Kirkland Lake hold favorable prospects, and will probably be worked again some day. Pawnee Kirkland has good geology and encouraging showings of ore, and will no doubt be active in due time. Parkhill Mines in the Algoma district is meeting with promising results underground. Red Lake Centre by reason of having good surface showings and lying adjacent to Howey Gold Mines may be expected to undergo development in due course. Ritchie Gold Mines has indicated payable ore by diamond drilling and is equipped with a plant capable of working to 1500 feet in depth. Financing for operations is in an advanced stage at the time of writing. The old Tough-Oakes-Burnside mine is being examined by the Bunker Hill Extension.

## Manitoba

### HUDSON BAY MINING & SMELTING CO.:

The major mining operation in Manitoba is that of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company on the Flin-Flon mine. Close to 20,000,000 tons of copper-zinc ore has been indicated. The property has been equipped to handle close to 5,000 tons daily and is initiating a rate of

(Continued on Page 36)



Thoen Basin, Omineca Mining Division. A typical Mountain scene in the great Central territory of the Province of British Columbia.

# Huronian Mining and Finance Company, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, Ontario)

Head Office - 1206 Star Building, 80 King Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

## Officers and Directors

R. Home Smith	President	Toronto, Ont.
J. H. Black	Vice-President	Toronto, Ont.
A. Dorfman	Managing Director	Toronto, Ont.
W. H. Stafford, K.C.	Director	Almonte, Ont.
R. T. Shillington	Director	Haileybury, Ont.
A. S. Hamilton	Director	Toronto, Ont.
Sir A. Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Director	London, Eng.
F. H. Hamilton	Director	London, Eng.
E. Turk	Director	London, Eng.
J. Ingram	Sec'y-Treasurer	Toronto, Ont.

## Associate Companies

### Vipond Consolidated Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

Head Office and Mines ... Timmins, Ont.  
Mine Manager ... R. E. Dye  
Executive Offices ... 80 King St. W., Toronto

Production to Date \$8,246,896.00

### The Keeley Silver Mines, Ltd.

(No Personal Liability)

Head Office and Mines ... Silver Centre, Ont.  
Mine Manager ... W. J. Dobbins  
Executive Offices ... 80 King St. W., Toronto

Production Silver ozs. Cobalt lbs.  
to Date 11,223,373 1,320,621



## BLAZING AIR TRAILS IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



SCENE AT GREAT BEAR LAKE, SUMMER 1930

## OPENING THE NORTH

The Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Company and the Dominion Explorers, Ltd., have been leading pioneers in conducting exploration in the Northwest Territories. Certain of the discoveries reported are among the more important so far made in Canada.

The march of progress in the mining fields of Canada is inevitably toward these big discoveries in the Northwest Territories, and it becomes one of the important duties of the government at Ottawa to foster the enterprise of these present day pioneers.

At Great Bear Lake the Dominion Explorers, Limited, have discovered

a large deposit containing 20 per cent. copper. It will be a matter of time only until this will come under operation. Other discoveries have been made by Eldorado Mines and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

All indications point toward actual operation of mines and shipment of ore being undertaken from the Coppermine river on a highly profitable basis. A study of the question of transportation is revealing conditions much better than at first supposed.

The discovery of a big deposit containing over 47 per cent. copper on property of the Northern Aerial Min-

erals Exploration Company is about 810 miles north of any railway, but lies within 50 miles of the Arctic coast.

Ships navigate these northern waters every year, and the indications are the freight rate on ore taken from the deposit at the Coppermine river would be less than \$10 per ton. Estimates on tractor transportation from the mine to the ship do not exceed \$15 per ton, or a total of \$25 per ton between mine and smelter.

The ore in the N.A.M.E. deposit, even with copper at only 10 to 11 cents per pound, has a value of approximately \$100 per ton. To send out only 10,000 tons in the first summer of operation would be to secure a value of \$1,000,000, whereas to incur total expense of \$50 per ton in transportation, smelting and refining would be to incur a total expense of \$500,000. On such a basis, these operations on only a small scale would indicate annual profit of \$500,000.

Should tonnages be established in the Northwest Territories then railways would naturally follow and this would solve the problem of North to South feeders for East to West transportation lines and hence solve the Canadian railway problem.

With rich deposits of copper already found and with pioneers bending their efforts toward further discoveries, a great opportunity may be converted into a great national asset through co-operation and leadership on the part of the present Canadian government.

## Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration, Limited

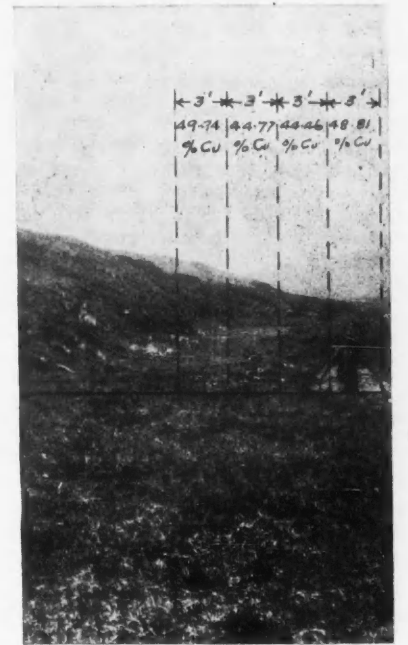
## Find in Coppermine River Area

Seven discoveries made during 1930 in the Coppermine River area.

One showing twelve feet wide of massive bornite containing over 47 per cent. copper.

Four showings of massive and disseminated chalcocite.

Two showings of native amygdaloidal copper.



47 Per Cent Over 12 Feet

## Directors of Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration, Limited

John E. Hammell ..... President ..... Toronto  
Robert E. Fennell ..... Secretary-Treasurer ..... Toronto  
James A. Richardson ..... Director ..... Winnipeg  
A. L. Smith ..... Director ..... Toronto  
H. J. Mulvogue ..... Director ..... Toronto

Head Office: 1406 Concourse Building, Toronto

## ALBERTA'S MINING INDUSTRY

The government of Alberta is displaying keen interest in the mining industry. In addition to the extremely extensive coal deposits throughout the province is the outlook for metal mines of importance in the northerly districts. Edmonton and Fort McMurray are gateways not only to the mineral lands of northern Alberta itself, but also to that part of the Northwest Territories lying along the MacKenzie River and around Great Slave Lake and Great Bear.

The traffic to these new mineral lands during the past year was very considerable. It would appear as though more actual exploration for mineral was conducted during the past year or so in these fields than in all past history.

Premier Brownlee and the entire cabinet are showing a high regard for those who are blazing the new trails to the potential mineral areas, and are winning high admiration for their kind and efficient consideration of the interests of prospectors and mining men.

## McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

(Incorporated March 16, 1911, under the Laws of the Province of Ontario)

## CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized: 800,000 shares, par value \$5.00 ..... \$4,000,000 Issued: 798,000 shares, par value \$5.00 ..... \$3,990,000

## LOCATION OF HEAD OFFICE, MINES AND PLANT

SCHUMACHER, ONTARIO

## EXECUTIVE OFFICES

STANDARD BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

J. P. Bickell ..... President ..... Toronto, Ont.  
W. J. Sheppard ..... Vice-President ..... Waubesa, Ont.  
Strachan Johnston ..... Toronto, Ont.  
J. B. Tudhope ..... Director ..... Orillia, Ont.  
D. H. McDougall ..... Director ..... Stellarton, N.S.  
M. P. Van der Voort ..... Secretary  
Balmer Neilly ..... Treasurer

## TRANSFER AGENTS &amp; REGISTRARS

AUDITORS  
GUNN, ROBERTS AND COMPANY  
Chartered Accountants  
Toronto

TORONTO:  
Toronto General Trusts, Corporation,  
253 Bay Street - Transfer Agent  
Trusts & Guarantee Co. Ltd.,  
302 Bay Street - Registrar

NEW YORK CITY:  
American Express Bank & Trust Co.,  
65 Broadway - Transfer Agent  
Chase National Bank - Registrar

GENERAL MANAGER  
R. J. ENNIS  
Schumacher, Ontario

## PRODUCTION SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF MILLING OPERATIONS IN 1912

Date	Period	Tons Milled	Value per ton	Gross Value	Recovery per ton	Total Value
1912	12 months	14,500	7.00	101,555.16	5.25	76,166.38
1913	12 months	31,979	7.85	251,314.45	7.05	225,752.25
Jan. 1/14 to Mar. 31/15	15 months	85,654	8.87	760,232.16	8.39	718,331.71
Apr. 1/15 to Mar. 31/16	12 months	105,758	7.71	815,345.49	7.38	779,990.94
Apr. 1/16 to June 30/17	15 months	195,307	10.00	1,954,792.28	9.55	1,864,914.28
July 1/17 to June 30/18	12 months	178,327	10.05	1,793,197.55	9.61	1,714,258.00
July 1/18 to June 30/19	12 months	179,874	9.78	1,759,627.40	9.29	1,671,646.03
July 1/19 to June 30/20	12 months	188,835	11.52	2,175,891.31	11.02	2,080,178.44
July 1/20 to June 30/21	12 months	171,916	11.67	2,005,672.00	11.08	1,904,326.36
July 1/21 to June 30/22	12 months	193,971	10.69	2,074,088.40	9.99	1,937,105.07
July 1/22 to June 30/23	12 months	240,615	9.96	2,397,303.00	9.35	2,249,741.63
July 1/23 to June 30/24	12 months	360,140	9.69	3,488,863.00	9.14	3,291,178.22
July 1/24 to June 30/25	12 months	400,259	9.43	3,774,068.00	8.86	3,546,637.52
July 1/25 to June 30/26	12 months	460,909	8.72	4,020,326.00	8.25	3,804,774.90
July 1/26 to Mar. 31/27	9 months	385,409	8.08	3,113,500.07	7.67	2,957,060.97
Apr. 1/27 to Mar. 31/28	12 months	520,460	8.09	4,207,553.00	7.66	3,987,634.94
Apr. 1/28 to Mar. 31/29	12 months	528,165	8.24	4,333,378.60	7.83	4,212,624.82
Apr. 1/29 to Mar. 31/30	12 months	550,495	8.46	4,657,188.00	8.05	4,433,627.00
		4,802,573	9.12	43,783,896.87	8.63	41,455,949.46



# SASKATCHEWAN'S NEW DESTINY

Premier Anderson Points Toward 80,000 Square Miles of Highly Mineralized Territory Which Beckons to Mining Men

By HON. J. T. M. ANDERSON, Premier of Saskatchewan

IN THE past the agrarian development of Saskatchewan, has so overshadowed other interests that the extensive mining possibilities of the province have almost escaped the consciousness of the people.

In 1858 Dr. Hector of the Palliser expedition discovered coal on the banks of the Souris River, and this was supplemented by further discoveries by Dominion geologists. Coal mining, however, has progressed somewhat slowly chiefly because our people were so engrossed in their agricultural concerns.

Nevertheless a limited survey of the coal resources of the southern part of the Province, reveals vast reserves approximating sixty billions of tons, which experience elsewhere prove conclusively to be suited for almost every industrial and domestic use.

Of recent years Saskatchewan has been sending from ten to twelve millions of dollars annually outside of the Province for fuel. During the last year, however, a great deal of attention has been attracted to our coal resources. New mines are going into production, and there is every evidence of increased output. Public institutions are setting the example by using the local fuel, and are finding it satisfactory; a number of industrial concerns are employing it; and a considerable market is developing in Manitoba.

An innovation has taken place in the local coal fields by the introduction of strip mining. A large concern is operating in the Souris Valley, and this method is proving so successful, that it is likely to provide a considerable stimulus to the industry.

During 1929, Saskatchewan coal mines produced about 580,000 tons and something over one third of this found a market in Manitoba. When it is considered that the annual consump-

bentonite deposits for which a demand is springing up in the oil industry. Some activity is developing in the manufacture of abrasives from volcanic ash which is found in certain localities.

It is, however, in the New North that much of Saskatchewan's mining destiny will lie. Some 80,000 square miles north of the Saskatchewan river is covered by the Pre-Cambrian shield. Only the barest prospecting has been done, but enough has been disclosed to indicate great mineral wealth. The famous Flin Flon mine astride of the Inter-Provincial boundary is in this structure. Two years ago a remarkable discovery was made near Rottenstone Lake. A dome rising above the surrounding country was found to be highly mineralized, but some boring

which was done did not disclose deep values. In the vicinity of Lac La Ronge there are promising copper showings with gold values. Quartz veins exist around Amisk Lake. Lignite coal of fair quality has been found in the Lac La Ronge region, and there is little doubt that there are considerable seams in that district.

North of the Churchill River, bodies of magnetite iron ore have been discovered. There is hematite and limonite not far away. The presence of valuable iron ore in convenient position to water power, and within easy reach of coal makes a fortuitous combination.

Mining in Saskatchewan is as yet in its infancy but enough has been disclosed to show remarkable promise for the future.

## MINES OF MANITOBA

Province Looking Forward to Mining Industry Which Will Grow Apace With Future Years

By HON. DONALD MCKENZIE, Minister of Mines of Manitoba

MINING is one of the fundamental industries. In the advance of civilization, it has followed agriculture and has been the necessary precursor of the machine age. In Manitoba, similarly, the mineral industry has followed the more primitive lines of pursuit and it will in turn probably be followed by more specialized industrial development.

In the history of the Province, which covers a comparatively brief span of years, the fur industry, farming, lumbering and fishing followed each other and were sufficient to occupy the small but growing number of people. The populated area expand-

covered in the Central Manitoba region. The recorded production of metals starts in 1917. The war, though having serious effects in curbing prospecting and development work, was of some advantage to the mining industry of the Province in that it accounted for a high price of copper, which in turn permitted the production of metals from the Mandy mine in Northern Manitoba. Indeed, the outstanding annual productions of metals as recorded for the Province came in the years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, when the Mandy ores were shipped. The production figures for these years were augmented to a small extent by gold from the Rex mine on Herb (Wekusko) lake in northern Manitoba and a little from the Central Manitoba district.

From 1921 to 1927 the metals play almost a negligible part in making up the total annual production figure for each year. In this period only small amounts of gold and no other metals were produced. The industry based on the non-metallics did however improve. The peak of mineral production (in value) of 1920 was not surpassed until 1927. In the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 the gold production from Central Manitoba Mines' mill becomes a considerable factor in the total annual production table and permitted the mineral production peak of 1929.

The economic depression of the past year has had its effects on the mineral industry in Manitoba as elsewhere. The turn of the tide, which we all wish or hope to be just around the corner, will see Manitoba in a very favorable position for metal production.

During the last two or three years and following the building of the Hudson Bay railway and its branch lines, the large copper-zinc sulphide deposits of the Hudson Bay Mining company at Flin Flon and the Sherritt-Gordon company at Cold Lake, have been developed and plants have been practically completed which will permit a daily production and milling of 4,500 tons of ore.

During the year, low metal prices have had the effect of slowing down the approach to production in both of these localities. With the return of normal metal prices, an annual production of metals may be expected, which will be three or four-fold the maximum annual production of total mineral products in the peak year of the Province up to the present time.

In the past few years, too, there has been marked activity in mining and developing gold prospects in the Central Manitoba field, in enlarging and building up new non-metallic industries, as well as in investigating the pegmatites of southeastern Manitoba for their content of rare minerals and elements. In the Central Manitoba field one gold mine has been steadily producing considerable gold since 1927, and two prospects have been developed to a stage that is promising for mining and milling. Within the past year a new gypsum deposit has been opened and a plant has been erected in Winnipeg to manufacture products. Existing contracts are keeping the Tyndall stone quarries operating at full capacity.

Notwithstanding the general depression in which all are at present immersed, the people of Manitoba are looking forward to a firmly established metallic mineral industry, which will grow apace with future years as the non-metallic one has in past years.

## San Antonio Mines, Limited

Capitalization 4,000,000 Shares  
850,000 Shares in Treasury

The San Antonio Mines, Ltd., own 670 acres in the Central Manitoba gold area. Recent negotiations also brought the property of the adjoining Scarab Mines (260 acres) under control of San Antonio.

Work has been carried to 975 feet in depth and a report by John A. Reid, mining engineer and geologist, shows some 61,000 tons of possible ore indicated with an average value of about \$12 per ton. This suggests about \$750,000 in ore of a highly profitable grade.

In addition to these estimates of ore, are several other places where selective mining could secure some further payable ore, this situation indicating further important results accordingly as work proceeds.

An outstanding feature in connection with the larger ore shoot so far discovered is the consistency from one level to another down to the present depth of 975 feet. Some of the better grade of ore is in evidence at the 975 foot level.

## Bobjo Mines, Limited

Capitalization 5,000,000 Shares  
3,089,505 Shares Issued

A block of close to 600,000 shares of San Antonio Mines, Ltd., is owned by Bobjo Mines, Ltd. Bobjo has become very closely associated with the development of San Antonio and will share in the fortunes of further work.

In addition to this important position in the San Antonio operations, the Bobjo Mines hold other important interests. An official statement issued some time ago showed Bobjo with investments in high-grade stocks having a value of around \$40,000. The value of these holdings has increased since that time. In addition to this is a first class mining plant owned by Bobjo Mines at Clearwater Lake in the Patricia district. Further interests include 29 mining claims in the new gold field in the township of Pascalis in the province of Quebec. Added to this is a position in which Bobjo may have special rights in connection with development of lead-zinc properties at Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

Directors of  
San Antonio Mines, Limited

ROBERT J. JOWSEY, President.  
JAMES CARRUTHERS, Vice-Pres.  
OSCAR HUDSON & CO., Sec.-Treas.  
LEO ERENHOUS, Director.  
J. D. PERRIN, Director.  
WALTER E. HURD, Director.

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231 CURRY BUILDING  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Directors of  
Bobjo Mines, Limited

ROBERT J. JOWSEY, President.  
FRASER D. REID, Vice-President.  
L. K. FLETCHER, Managing-Director.  
JAMES PARKER, Secretary-Treas.  
LEO ERENHOUS, Director.

HEAD OFFICE  
372 BAY STREET  
TORONTO, ONT.

## FIRST PRODUCER IN PATRICIA



HOWEY SURFACE WORKS

tion of coal in the Province reaches nearly two millions of tons, it will be seen, there are great possibilities in this branch of the mining industry.

Another mineral resource of the Province is sodium sulphate. Saskatchewan is said to possess the world's chief supply in its natural condition. Two concerns at present engaged in the business are turning out about three hundred tons per day between them, of the prepared product, and are making preparations to greatly enlarge the output. One of these firms has an annual payroll of \$100,000.

Saskatchewan clays of which there are large deposits are attracting attention in the ceramic world. They range from high grade ball clays to the ordinary brick making material. Tiles used in the fire boxes of engines of all locomotives on Canadian lines west of the Great Lakes are of Saskatchewan material and manufacture, and considerable quantities of high grade clays are shipped out to tone up baser material. There are also large

ed, transportation facilities made accessible hitherto distant areas and gradually interest was aroused in the possibilities of mineral wealth. Early explorations showed that more than half of the Province offered little in the way of natural resources unless it proved to be mineral-bearing.

While it is true that small industries based on the non-metallic minerals, such as brick-making, rock quarrying and lime-burning, were established before the beginning of the present century, it was not until between twenty and thirty years ago that the gypsum and cement industries were initiated. Interest in the metals has been practically confined to the last two decades.

Prospecting for metals, varying in intensity with general economic conditions, has been largely confined to the last two decades. Prospecting for metals, varying in intensity with general economic conditions, has been largely confined to the time since 1911, when gold was dis-

# SASKATCHEWAN

becomes - -  
INDUSTRIAL MINDED

During the past two years the people of Saskatchewan have become industrial minded to a degree not before believed possible.

The condition of world markets has brought home to us the necessity for greater diversification in our agrarian pursuits and for the development of industries related to agriculture as well as those based upon the supplies of raw materials which are indigenous to our Province.

### SODIUM SULPHATE

There has been a considerable increase in the production of this mineral for use in the Pulp and Paper industry and in the refining of ores. Saskatchewan contains an unlimited supply of raw material generally of remarkable purity, in other instances with it in the various deposits and lakes where it is found are large quantities of saline sodas such as sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and magnesium sulphate.

The field for development in alkaline products is a fertile one in so far as raw material is concerned and is well worth investigating by manufacturers and investment corporations.

### BENTONITE

In the southern part of Saskatchewan, close by the lignite coal deposits and close to railways, there are considerable deposits of bentonite. A market awaits production which must be on a scale that will assure to that market a steady and permanent supply. This material has been declared by experts to be suitable for use in Soap making, as a filler in rubber textiles, leather, phonograph records, insulations, etc., as an ingredient in gypsum and lime plasters in ceramics, as a bonding clay in abrasive wheels, graphite crucibles, etc., as an adhesive pack, for dehydrating crude petroleum and for many other purposes. There is at the present time a growing market for this material in the oil refineries of the prairie provinces and of all Canada. The present supply is imported mainly from California.

### LIGNITE COAL

There is a growing market for Saskatchewan coal in this Province and in Manitoba where it may be said to be without competition in so far as large plants with proper equipment for using this coal are concerned.

The deposits of Cretaceous shales and minerals of various kinds known to exist in Northern Saskatchewan, and as yet unsurveyed lend color to the belief that tremendous development will take place in this area within the next few years.

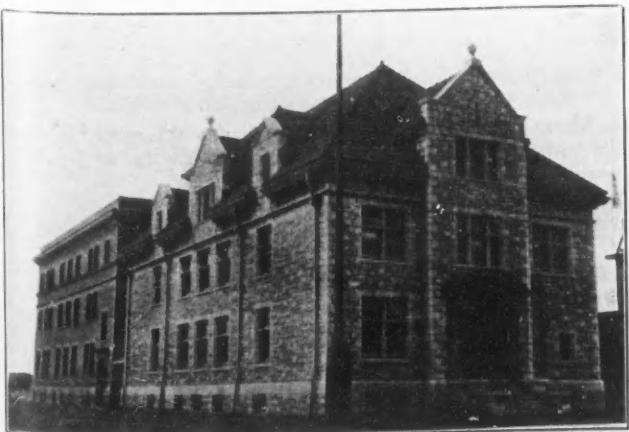
Manufacturers and industrial promoters will find unexcelled opportunities in the Saskatchewan field.

Specific information to interested parties will be cheerfully supplied by the Department of Natural Resources or by the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. Pamphlets and general information sent upon request by the Bureau of Publications.

# PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

HON. J. T. M. ANDERSON,  
Minister of Natural Resources

JOHN BARNETT,  
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources



Administration Building of The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway



# WAVE OF PROSPERITY COMING

Depression Soon To Be Thing Only of the Past—British Columbia Output of Metal Increasing and Number of Mines Growing

By HON. W. A. MCKENZIE, Minister of Mines for British Columbia

It has been said that the man of affairs these days stands between two fires, either one of which might have the effect of upsetting his equilibrium; one being the over-confident propaganda of the soft-bellied optimist and the other the blue ruin prophecies of the hard-bellied pessimist. If I were to be compelled to make a choice of roles my selection would be that of the optimist; not that I don't

realize that the world is passing through an economic reaction of a serious character, but because I've seen the pendulum swing so often between the extreme of good times and bad times that it seems to me as clear as night is from day that, within a reasonable lapse of time, the present depression will be forgotten in a wave of prosperity.

Especially is this true of Canada,

with its wealth of natural resources, with its small but energetic and enterprising population; and of all Canadian industry, especially is this true of the mining industry. Civilization is advancing step by step to higher industrial and cultural levels. The only thing that can stop its march is another world war and I am one of those who confidently believe that the lesson of the Great War has been so burned into the people of all lands that a recurrence of that great catastrophe, at least within the period of the next few generations, is inconceivable.

Metals are essential to every active civilized people. Therefore I am convinced that the present low levels of the base metals are but a passing economic incident that soon will be remembered only by statisticians.

In the meantime, when you come to think of it, the admirable manner in which the mining industry of Canada has been holding its own through adversity is remarkable. A summary of what happened during the first six months of this year in British Columbia shows an increased quantity production, although the dollar value of the same declined.

Four new mines were brought into production, the Union and Reno, gold mines; the Prosperity, a silver mine; and the Monarch, an important lead zinc producer. And throughout the six months the larger operators carried on much as usual. Particularly was this true of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., which is proving itself of outstanding significance to the mining business of this Province as well as one of the bulwarks of Canada's mining industry. This company has been exceedingly busy in recent months with the construction at Trail of chemical-fertilizer plants, the output of which, it is hoped, will give the farmers of the great Canadian grain growing belt a cheap plant food for use in devitalized areas.

The coal mining business, like the same business elsewhere, has not been experiencing happy days. Buffeted by

fuel oil competition in their very restricted foreign markets, and driven to the wall by this and other problems in their domestic markets, they are making a creditable showing against long odds. Early in the year the decline of the output of the Collieries was rather alarming. Recently the drop has been stayed somewhat. Through a Committee, representative of the Operators and the Railway Companies and Public Service Organizations, the general public is being educated to use local coal.

The Dominion Fuel Board is co-operating in every possible way and those directly affected in British Columbia are confident of obtaining a permanent improvement in conditions.

## INDIVIDUAL MINES

(Continued from Page 33)

3,000 tons per day. In addition to the concentrator for this capacity is a copper smelter and an electrolytic zinc plant. Upwards of \$25,000,000 has been expended—including a hydro-electric power development. The ore is moderate grade and will require careful management.

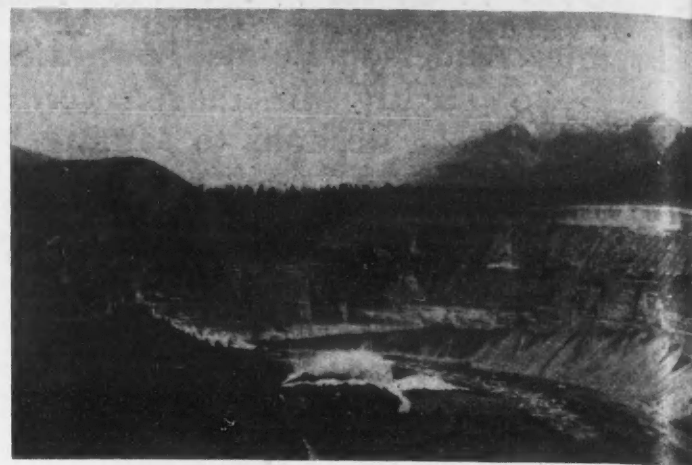
## SHERITT-GORDON MINES:

Developments on Sherritt-Gordon Mines have disclosed large ore reserves of moderate grade, containing copper and zinc. Officials estimate the copper may be produced at a cost of about eight cents per pound. This points toward a very profitable operation being established in due time. A concentrator of 1,500 tons daily is in course of erection and will soon be completed. The company is capitalized at 6,000,000 shares. Work to 1,000 feet in depth shows continuity of mineralization.

## CENTRAL MANITOBA MINES:

The Central Manitoba has been under operation for several years, and has been producing at a moderate rate of profit, this having accounted largely for the \$464,186 in gold produced from Manitoba in 1929.

## PLACER AT BRIDGE RIVER



BRITISH COLUMBIA ALLUVIALS COMPANY

## SAN ANTONIO MINES:

One of the more important gold properties in Manitoba appears to be that of San Antonio Mines. Work to 1,000 feet in depth has indicated continuity of mineralization and has indicated a possible \$750,000 in gold

in the sections so far developed. The company is arranging financing on the strength of which to erect a power transmission line, construct a mill of 100 tons daily capacity and get into production at as early a date as possible.

## CAPABLE ADMINISTRATOR



HON. W. A. MCKENZIE, MINISTER OF MINES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

## A WEALTH OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE Province of Alberta

(Now under Provincial Government Control and Supervision)

### An Unlimited Opportunity for Industrial Development

Financial interests, after thorough surveys, are steadily increasing their investments in the industrial development of Alberta. They realize the potential wealth represented by these resources and are showing their confidence by contributing to the industrial growth of the Province.

### ALBERTA'S RESOURCES INCLUDE:

COAL RESERVES	equal to over 14 per cent. of the world's reserve and 87 per cent. of the coal reserves of Canada.
PETROLEUM	equalling in annual production more than 80 per cent. of the production of the entire Dominion.
NATURAL GAS	more than 70 per cent. of the total annual production of the Dominion—an unlimited supply.
BITUMINOUS SAND	underlying 15,000 square miles, suitable for road construction and building purposes. Unlimited supplies of Petroleum can be extracted from these Tar Sands.
TIMBER FORESTS	totalling more than 60,000 square miles. An abundant supply of building material.
FRESH FISH	in commercial quantities from over 2,000 square miles of accessible Lakes.
WATER POWER	to over 1,000,000 horse-power, available or being utilized for hydro-electric development.
MINERALS	including extensive deposits of Salt, Clay, Building Stone, Gypsum, Talc, Ochre, and Bentonite in addition to Coal. The development of these resources is still in its infancy.

A steadily growing urban and rural population of some 660,000 provides an ever widening market for manufactured products.

For further information, write

PUBLICITY BRANCH—GOVERNMENT of the PROVINCE of ALBERTA  
EDMONTON ALBERTA

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Western Canada, has  
Produced Over \$1,182,455,854 Worth  
of Mineral Products

Mineral Production, year 1928	\$65,372,583.00
Mineral Production, year 1929	68,245,443.00



Alpha Claim, Golden Mining Division. Illustrating the grandeur of the mountain scenery of a promising mineralized section in the Kootenays, British Columbia.

Reports and Bulletins available on application, and mailed free of charge to any given address, include:—

"Annual Reports"—These contain detailed accounts of mining conditions and developments in the Province during the year with which they deal.

"British Columbia, the Mineral Province of Canada"—A handy reference book summarizing the previous year's mining activity and giving an outline of British Columbia mining law.

"Placer-Mining in British Columbia"—A special bulletin dealing with a branch of mining in respect of which the Province offers unusual opportunities.

"Report on the Taku River Area, Atlin Mining Division"—This tells the story of the discovery and the pending developments of a new lode mining field now attracting much attention.

Address:

The Honourable The Minister of Mines,  
VICTORIA, B. C.



# SATURDAY NIGHT

## CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Edited By Harold F. Sutton



Victorian Tragedy and Comedy . . . . . By Hector Charlesworth

"PEPYS: HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER" . . . . . Reviewed by J. J. Knights

"MY EARLY LIFE" . . . . . Reviewed by B. K. Sandwell

"THE LIFE OF FRANCOIS RABELAIS" . . . . . Reviewed by F. C. Green

"IMPERIAL PALACE" . . . . . Reviewed by W. S. Milne

"SUCCESS" . . . . . Reviewed by Edgar McInnis



# Pepys in Order

By J. J. KNIGHTS

"PEPYS," His Life and Character, by John Drinkwater; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; 374 pages with illustrations; \$3.00.

DESPITE the almost imperceptible shadings of period into period, it is not difficult to segregate with some definiteness of line the mid seventeenth century in England from the pre-revolution period and the immediately following early eighteenth century. By the thirties of the century, the greatest of the figures of post Elizabethan England have passed from the scene and as though to give emphasis to the passing of an epoch, the Puritan régime serves us to set apart the England of Charles II from the England of the early decades of the century. Life, social, political, and literary wrenched from its course and permitted to run in its more circumscribed channels for ten years or more, returned with the restoration of the Stuarts to its appointed course. It assumed the superficial appearance of its earlier movement but below the surface, was the turbulence of freshly enfranchised passions and the fierce violence of desires hurtling themselves against confining walls and crashing unrestrainedly into new and broader channels. In politics, the violence of the new forces of unrestrained personal ambition were checked only by diverting their power by intrigue into harmless channels. English officialdom in all its endless ramifications made its appearance, and the King was reduced to controlling intrigue by counter intrigue. Intrigue is the stuff of the life and of the literature of the time. On the one hand are the comic dramatists of the restoration and the subtleties of political satire, on the other the Titus Oates Papist machinations and the subterfuge of a Duke of York. Literature, social life, and political life, are a gay hurly-burly; a George Etherege writes complaining letters of lonesomeness from an important post on the Continent, Dryden combines reflections on the Dutch war with his literary discussions. Amid a reckless profusion and confusion of intrigue, political jockeying with its already well underlined coarseness and urbane callousness, we are privileged to see, weaving its way through the web of the social fabric, the shuttle of the estimable Samuel Pepys.

It is said that we are all in the position of valets to Pepys. We may at our leisure attend the meeting of the Admiralty Commission, we may meet His Majesty the King; in the evening at the theatre or at dinner and a music with viols, hear Pepys make all his eager resolutions for good behaviour and watch him fall to the next slight temptation. Of one occasion he records the following:—

"There met Doll Lane coming out and par contrat did hazy bargain para aller to the cabaret de Vin, called the Rose and ibi I staid two hours sed she did not venir lequell troubled me."

We are generously invited guests of a seventeenth century bourgeois English gentleman who wrote of himself:

"I do indulge myself a little the more in pleasure knowing that this is the proper age of my life to do it; and out of my observation that most men that do thrive in the world do forget to take pleasure during the time that they are getting their estate but reserve that till they have got one and then it is too late for them to enjoy it with any pleasure."

In short, Samuel Pepys' diary presents us with a picture of seventeenth century society such as 'no monograph and indeed no letters or self-conscious memoirs could have given us.

HOWEVER, if we are to understand Mr. Drinkwater's attitude towards his subject we must go beyond the accepted Pepys of the diary. It has been Mr. Drinkwater's aim to present the picture of "Pepys, his life and character." A heavy stress is laid naturally enough upon the years 1660-69 because the diary supplies us with such abundance of material for elucidating both the life and the character of Pepys, but an effort has been sincerely made to re-establish the earlier years and more particularly the later years of Pepys in their seventeenth century relationship to the diary years in spite of the preponderance of intimate detail which the decade 1660-69 affords. Mr. Drinkwater is too well aware of the universal "preoccupation with the engaging indelicacies of the diary" to permit himself undue elaboration upon themes and incidents which the kaleidoscopic changes of the diary are continuously turning out for the casual reader of its pages. In other words, it is too easily forgotten that the Pepys who was generously commended by the King who came to him at Hampton Court of his own accord and said, "I do give you thanks for your good service all this year and I assure you that I am very sensible of it," that Pepys the Secretary of Affairs for the Admiralty, the "sole and personal agent through which the decisions of a great State Department were put into operation," that this Pepys is also the Pepys who attended Huntingdon Grammar School and St. Paul's as the son of a London tailor, graduated from Cambridge in 1653 as a Bachelor of Arts and like many another young man in similar circumstances, married two years later a woman who could bring him no assistance towards gaining a living more assured than the precarious existence he was eking out.

Pepys tells us that he was a great Roundhead when he was a boy but circumstances which group themselves around the benevolence of his cousin, Edward Montagu, later to become the first Earl of Sandwich, induced him to lend his approval to the restoration of the Stuarts in 1660. Mr. Drinkwater is interested that we should not forget that the Secretary who served Charles Stuart so well is one who succeeded in gaining pre-eminence partially through the influence of Montagu but more certainly by virtue of his own ability and pertinacity. In 1677, in the heyday of his power, he could write

(Continued on Page 18)



LION FEUCHTWANGER

## Triumph of Irony

By EDGAR McINNIS

"SUCCESS," by Lion Feuchtwanger; The Viking Press; Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 781 pages; \$3.00.

THE Literary Guild made no mistake in making this book its choice for November. It is undoubtedly one of the outstanding novels among post-war literature. It is a tremendous piece of work, not merely because of its bulk, but because of the range which it covers and the solidity of its achievement. There are all too few novels to which one can give an unreserved enthusiasm. This is one of the few.

Herr Feuchtwanger has already revealed, in the field of the sociological novel, a talent almost amounting to genius. In "Jew Süß" — otherwise known as "Power"—he painted on a broad canvas the complete portrait of an era. But that achievement, masterly as it was, was rendered easier by the fact of its historical setting. It is possible for a lively imagination to grasp the essentials of a bygone age whose dominant features have been established by historical research. It is not so simple to select the equivalent factors from the shifting panorama of contemporary life. Yet this is what Herr Feuchtwanger has done; and the result is not only an absorbing story, but a most enlightening sociological document.

The plot is simple. Martin Krüger, Art Director of the National Gallery in Munich, is looked upon with suspicion by the reactionary government of Bavaria. To get rid of him, they accuse him of perjury in a lawsuit in which he was a witness. His conviction is secured on the perjured evidence of a chauffeur. In spite of the

efforts of his friends to secure his release, he dies in prison just as those efforts are on the verge of success.

That is all; but on this slender thread the author has hung a richly wrought picture of Bavarian society in the inflation period of 1921-3. Otto Klenk, brilliant, vigorous and cynical, Minister of Justice at the time of the Krüger case; Flaucher, the tenacious bourgeois who rises by sheer obstinacy of will to a brief and ephemeral dictatorship; Dr. Geyer, the Jewish lawyer, sensitive and able, in passionate revolt against the chronic perversion of justice; Erich Bornak, his natural son, whose empty and vicious charm is a heritage from the war; Hessreiter, the sentimental industrialist, and Riendl, the industrialist without sentiment; Johanna Krain, who makes Krüger's release her dominant purpose in life; Kaspar Pröckl, Communist and engineer, and Jacques Tüverlin, author and sceptic — these and many more, from royalty to proletarians, find their fates linked together by the broad developments of which the Krüger case is a portion and a symbol.

The result is a panorama of post-war Bavaria — its economics, its stupidity, its emotions and faiths, the irrelevances of its public policy in which the corruption of justice is only one of many corruptions. The picture is undoubtedly partizan, but it is drawn with a powerful irony that is deadly in its effect. Even the title is ironic—of all the characters, only Tüverlin and Johanna Krain can be granted a measure of success, and even that is not the success they sought. And the whole is drawn with

(Continued on Page 18)



# VICTORIAN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"THE VICTORIAN TRAGEDY," by E. Wingfield-Stratford, D.Sc., M.A., London; George Routledge and Sons, Ltd.; price, 10/6.

"THE DICKENS ADVERTISER," by Bernard Darwin, London; Elkin Matthews & Marrot; price, \$2.

READERS of serious books must have noted the recent concentration on the Victorian Age in England, roughly speaking, the six decades from 1840 to 1900. It is natural enough, for it is now a commonplace of international discussion that one-fifth of the population of the globe are British subjects, and it has been considerably extended since Queen Victoria's death. The structure of the modern Empire was largely erected during her reign. The germs of most of the world problems of to-day are to be found in events of the mid-nineteenth century, when London was indeed the centre of the universe, and Britain both the banker and the workshop of other nations. More significant than mere material aspects were the social tendencies and movements in which Victorian England could claim leadership; the birth of humanitarian ideals in dealing with poverty, and the spread of what used to be known as "practical Christianity". Thus there is a profound retrospective interest in the details of Victorian social and political organization.

The Victorian age involved a singular paradox. The enormous expansion of British world influence was a development of which the people and even leading statesmen were more or less unconscious, and domestic rather than imperial problems occupied the minds of most thinkers. The documents by which Victorian thought and tendency may be traced are extraordinarily complete, for it was a most luxuriant epoch in the domain of letters, science and philosophic initiative. There is enormous material for any specialists who wish to analyse some particular phase with a sense of its bearing on subsequent events.

"The Victorian Tragedy" might well serve as a general introduction to the mass of Victorian monographs that are falling from the press. Con-

sidering the immensity of its subject, it is amazingly succinct, with no masses of wearisome footnotes. Profound and comprehensive in analysis, and rich in citation, it is never ponderous. It is indeed frequently humorous and sympathetic.

Naturally the question arises, "Why a Tragedy?" Most of us who can recall the eighties and the nineties look back upon the Victorian era as a golden age in comparison with the present; a time when the lines of Browning (most typical of Victorian singers),

"God's in His Heaven  
All's right with the world  
did not produce revulsions of bitter irony and his other lines,  
"Grow old along with me  
The best is yet to be",

did not seem a travesty of the truth.

Mr. Wingfield-Stratford in his final chapter answers the question with amplitude. He admits that if we are to judge solely by what was done at the time, without any relation to what might or ought to have been done, a

fair case might be made out for describing the four mid decades of the nineteenth century as more fruitful than any similar period in English history. It is rather childish, he says, to pit teams of geniuses against each other in a comparison with Elizabethans, who scored their most impressive triumphs in music and the drama, in both of which the Victorians were at their weakest. But though one or two Elizabethans rose to greater heights than any Victorian, the Victorians could claim a greater abundance of talents and work of the first order.

CONSIDERING the period from the standpoint of collective achievement there never was a time when the country advanced with such giant strides in the paths of peaceful progress. "After the Corn Laws and the Charter were disposed of, the figures of increasing wealth and trade attained positively staggering dimensions," he writes. "A period of warfare on the Continent and in the

United States enabled us to improve on the start we had gained (as a result of Napoleon's devastation of Europe), and to confirm our position as the workshop, not to speak of the bank of the world. Such extra expenses as those of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, John Bull was able to take in his stride, almost without noticing them. And in spite of the warnings of Mr. Malthus, few people were seriously troubled about an increase in population which merely meant more hands for the workshop. It was obvious that, for the time, at any rate, in the race between population and wealth, wealth was having the best of it."

The reformer was abroad, though the battle for the amelioration of the conditions of the underprivileged was destined to be long. The capital of the country was mobilized for productive employment; crime diminished; science and humanitarianism, typified by such figures as Lister and Florence Nightingale, were initiating measures for the health of the race which have added ten years to the average span. Space, says our author, avails not to record, even in barest outline, what manifold and solid work in the cause of human progress stands to the credit of the Victorians.

Where then was the tragedy.

To put it briefly, lack of prophetic vision. Considering conditions from a biological standpoint, our author points out that the most dangerous thing that can happen to any species is some sudden change in environment. Through the advent of machines, followed by a great increase in national wealth, the environment of Homo Sapiens was in a brief period not only changed but revolutionized. Without being in the least conscious of what he was about, Man, by his newly invented machines, was changing the conditions of his life with a rapidity that would have constituted an inevitable death sentence on any other animal. Besides the peril that threatened mankind at large England was faced with one proper to herself alone. If a machine-made civil-



THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Reproduced from "The Dickens Advertiser".



WAITING FOR LLOYD'S NEWSPAPER.

Reproduced from "The Dickens Advertiser".

(Continued on Page 18)

den of a chauffeur. In spite of the

(Continued on Page 18)

English gentleman who wrote of



# Two Statesmen

BY B. K. SANDWELL

"RETROSPECT: AN UNFINISHED AUTOBIOGRAPHY," by Arthur James, first Earl of Balfour; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 245 pages. \$3.50.

"MY EARLY LIFE," by the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill; Thomas Nelson, Toronto; 392 pages. \$4.50.

THESE two books describe the early life of two great modern British statesmen, both of whom were born in the purple. Beyond that they have nothing in common. The two men are a generation apart in time, and worlds apart in character; but the same social milieu threw them up to its surface in much the same way, and they both failed conspicuously to derive any benefit from the conventional education imposed by that milieu on every boy belonging to it. Balfour failed to master Greek and Latin; no other languages were ever taught him. Winston Churchill scraped through an undistinguished school career by getting another boy to construe all his Latin for him in exchange for being supplied with English essays, which Churchill was able to write without any effort whatever. Both abominated compulsory games—which were doubtless a trifle more compulsory in Churchill's time than in Balfour's—and Balfour evaded them by delicacy of health while Churchill dug up an ancient custom which had ceased to be honored, by which there should be no compulsory football during "trial week," and risked the direct penalties by claiming the right of non-attendance in that period; fortunately respect for tradition is even stronger at Harrow than respect for games, and having good evidence for the historicity of his claims he won his point.

Thus there is reason to fear that even in England (and how much more in Canada!) the big school tends to foster the mass production of a standardized mind, and does little to aid the original and exceptional intellect. Eton and Harrow spewed out rather than produced Balfour and Churchill, than whom it would be hard to find two original intellects more strikingly different one from another. Balfour was a born contemplationist, Churchill a born man of action. Balfour was a Scot of the intensely serious type, who desired nothing more than to solve for himself the reason for the existence of the universe. Churchill was a descendant of the great Marlborough, whose blood seems to have been re-energized by an infusion of that of an American family of great activity and distinction. (It will be an interesting study for somebody to isolate the American elements in his very effective literary style, which certainly owes a good deal to Mark Twain). Balfour went into politics purely from a sense of duty, because it was the accepted business of his clan to provide the British Empire with government; he was far from being incapable of action, but he disliked it and whenever possible avoided it. Churchill dashed (it is the only word) into the army and then into politics as the two ideal spheres for personal action; and it is characteristic that he was never able to tolerate the disciplined

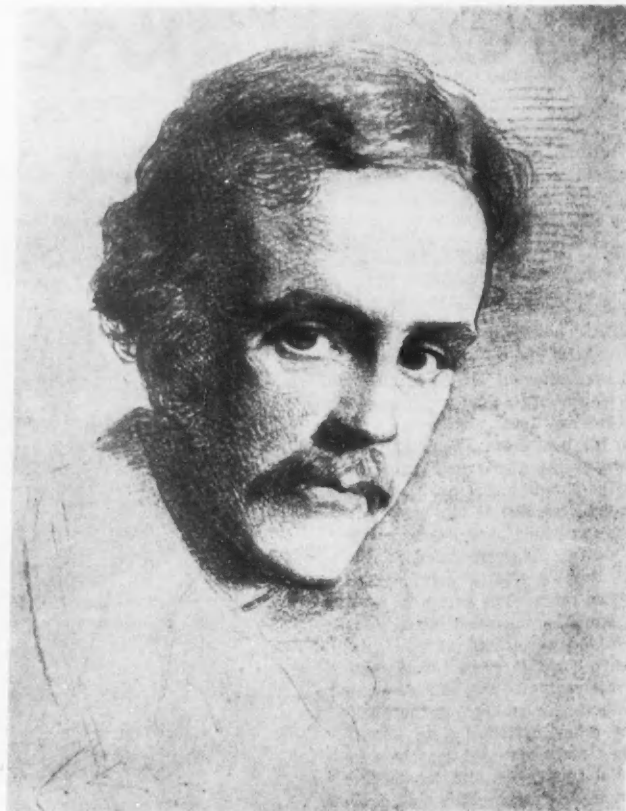
and controlled action of the mere soldier, and was always mixing up his military work with free-lance operations as a press correspondent. Personal action, the free expression of his own very forcible will, was what he was after, and he got it to perhaps a greater extent than any other living British subject. Technically he was continually being guilty of the most scandalous outrages upon all the laws of war, and should have been shot at least half-a-dozen times; but none of the enemies who might have shot him ever regretted afterwards their failure to do so.

This late-begun and uncompleted essay in autobiography by the Earl of Balfour is not likely to find many readers in future years except among historians who are scouring every possible source for details on such matters as the preliminaries to the introduction of the Gladstone Home Rule Bill and the Chamberlain bolt, or the brief ascendancy of the Fourth Party. It tells little that we did not know, and reveals nothing whatever of the charm of its author's personality.

THE Winston Churchill book, on the other hand, may well become not only one of the great biographies of our era, but one of the books most read by, and most influential upon, the youth of the present and succeeding generations. If it does, there is little hope for Pacifism as a popular doctrine. The charm of war has seldom been more tellingly portrayed by a modern writer—and has probably seldom been more intensely felt by anybody in any age. True, Mr. Churchill did not think much of the war of 1914-18. He explains the difference by saying that there was too much democracy about it; but the real explanation probably lies in the fact that it was too long and too destructive. The chance of death has a great charm for brave men, provided that it does not rise above a certain ratio, and more especially if something can be done to lessen it by one's own courage and enterprise. In the Great War, as the years rolled on and peace seemed no nearer at hand, the chance of death became appallingly high, and the method of death was so blindly mechanical that no skill or bravery of the individual or of his unit could do anything to reduce it. Whether this is to be a permanent characteristic of all future wars is open to some question; but it is fairly certain that the brave and enterprising youngsters who read "My Early Life" with a lively feeling that here is the story of a young man like unto themselves will be fascinated with this account of what some wars are (or were) like and will hope against hope that their particular war may not turn out to be of the same kind.

For that which makes Mr. Churchill's writing so immensely effective is the sense which it conveys of the enormous zest, the gusto, the passion for experiences and the love of life, which animate the man himself. One of the most notable chapters in the book is entitled "The Sensations of a Cavalry Charge," and nearly all of them might well be entitled

*(Continued on Page 18)*



RT. HON. ARTHUR BALFOUR

# The Real Rabelais

By F. C. GREEN

"THE LIFE OF FRANCOIS RABELAIS," by Jean Plattard; Routledge and Sons, London; 308 pages; 15 shillings.

NOW that Professor Plattard, that notable scholar, has allowed his *Life of Rabelais* to appear in English, it is to be hoped that those whom the *doctor hilarissimus* would have dubbed "the jolt-heads" of biography will spare us the customary slick and bowderised adaptation which somehow spring up in the wake of scholarly works like this. All of us, of course, will enjoy the fragrance of M. Plattard's erudition which he wears as gaily as a flower. There are very few, however, who are competent to criticise his findings. The present writer is not one of them, but he welcomes the opportunity to point out that we have here in Toronto as professor at St. Michael's College M. Étienne Gilson, who is the greatest living authority on medieval philosophy. Even M. Gilson, however, would find little to object to in M. Plattard's *Rabelais*. He would, I think, perhaps find that our author in discussing the religious views of Rabelais has not taken into full account the influence which must have been exercised on the latter by his monastic education.

So prone are we all to regard the past through the eyes of the twentieth century that it seems odd to recollect that Rabelais was for many years a monk, first at the Franciscan convent of Puy-Saint Martin, near Fontenay-le-Comte, and later a Benedictine at the priory of Ligugé near Poitiers. Again, those who know Rabelais the Humanist find it unaccountable that he should choose to enter a religious order, particularly that of the Franciscans who, at that time (circa 1530) were no longer famed for their learning as they had been in those patrician

days which produced Alexander of Hales the "irrefragable" doctor; Saint Bonaventure, the "seraphic doctor"; or the great Scholast, Duns Scotus, the pride of medieval philosophy. But, as M. Plattard points out, all kinds of queer people were then to be found in convents and besides, Rabelais could not possibly have foreseen the great battle which later arose between the orthodoxy and conservatism of the Church and the liberalism of the Humanists. So we find the future author of *Pantagruel* and *Gargantua* leading a pleasantly studious life at the convent or at Fontenay-le-Comte in the company of a group of legal friends who were, like him, ardent Hellenists. Meanwhile however, the Sorbonne, the Headquarters of Catholicism, rendered self-conscious by Lutheran attacks and irritated by the bold spirit of enquiry evinced by Erasmus and other Humanists, discouraged the study of Greek in convents. Rabelais' Hellenistic texts were confiscated by the obedient Franciscans, so in disgust he wrote to Rome for permission to transfer to the Benedictines.

Certain scholars, notably M. Abel Lefranc, have assumed from incidents like these and from the tone of Rabelais' works, that he was an atheist. M. Plattard, like M. Gilson, maintains that this is conjecture. Rabelais and his brother Humanists were not heretics, though like many other intelligent Catholics they detested the temporal abuses that had grown up in the Church. True, like the Evangelists, they desired a return to the pure Gospel, but being Humanists were here actuated not by religious so much as by purely scholarly motives. Rabelais, better than most, was familiar with the charlatanism which was then inseparable from the monastic life, but there is no reason to

(Continued on Page 17)

(Continued on Page 17)

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Last year Mr. Ward's first novel in wood-cuts, "God's Man", was published. The story was fascinating and his second book is equally so. Indeed it has more adventure, more suspense and perhaps somewhat more definite characterization than the first tale. The entire story is told in wood-cuts; no words whatsoever appear in the book yet the tale of a seafaring gentleman who accumulates great wealth and thereby involves himself and his wife and son in a situation with which they cannot cope, is told very clearly. \$3.00.



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## Personally Conducted

"IMPERIAL PALACE," by Arnold Bennett; Cassell and Co., Toronto; 630 pages; \$2.50.

By W. S. MILNE

THE Grand Babylon Hotel" was one of Bennett's earliest novels, and this, his latest, is also about a hotel, so the title from Wordsworth's ode is appropriate: this is a return "to that imperial palace whence he came". Mr. Bennett used to be accused of writing two sorts of books. One sort had the "Grand Babylon" atmosphere, the other the smokier environment of the Five Towns. The first specialised in exciting plot and lavish upholstery, the second concentrated on character, and was artistically depressed in key. The critics all said the Five Towns novels were the thing to admire, and the rest were to be regarded only as deplorable concessions to popular taste, in order to keep the pot boiling, with enough over for a bone to make soup. I always liked "Grand Babylon" myself, and so I was glad when I found Mr. Bennett had returned to an earlier love in this work, for the "Imperial Palace" is an even more expensive hotel than the "Grand Babylon".

Mr. Bennett has gone back to an older fashion in another way too. Six hundred and thirty pages of small type; three hundred and fifty thousand words. Is the three-decker upon us again?

There is a good deal to be said for the long novel. Our writers have of late been too prone to give us long short stories, impressionistic sketches of character or setting, in which nothing happens, and character does not develop. In six hundred pages, an author can get a proper grip on his characters, and make them, if he knows his job, so real that they are remembered as entities with a life apart from the book that holds them. Mr. Bennett most certainly knows his job, and the three chief characters in this story are very ably set forth indeed. In a way his technique reminds one of that of "Strange Interlude", for he will interrupt a conversation of the most casual phrases with long analyses of the thoughts behind them, so that by the time the reply comes, one has to turn back to refer to the remark that prompted it.

In spite of the excellence of the characterization of this novel, I think its chief claim to popularity will be in its picture of life behind the scenes in a luxury hotel. Mr. Bennett, like the good journalist that he is, spares no expense. Rooms are furnished, dinners are served, wines decanted, with an almost Hollywoodian disregard of cost. His heroine is the most beautiful and most elaborately gowned woman in the most expensive restaurant of the largest and most luxurious hotel in the world. Nay, more, her father is a millionaire, whose aim in life is to collect big things, such as department stores or cinema companies or luxury hotels, and by means of a mysterious and complicated financial process known as a merger, make them bigger and better and more efficient than ever. Similarly, the hero is a super-man who has built the Imperial Palace all out of his own head, and keeps it all going by the power of his own super-efficiency. We are first introduced to him invading Smithfield at four in the morning to supervise the buying of beef for his restaurant kitchens.



ARNOLD BENNETT  
From "Six Cartoons," by Alfred Lowe.  
(W. & G. Foyle, Ltd.)

This personally conducted tour of the greatest hotel on earth is really rather fascinating. Mr. Bennett has succeeded in showing us, without resorting to melodrama, how romantic can be the efficiency of a big business organization when it is presented to us through the eyes of the man who created it and keeps it going. Grill-room, restaurant, guest-rooms, heating plant, laundry, workrooms; waiters, pages, valets, housekeepers, chambermaids, cooks, managers, doormen; Frenchmen; Italians, Americans and English; every minute of day and night in the Imperial Palace is depicted, every official, every guest. The six hundred pages are crowded with detail.

The manner in which Mr. Bennett has organized all this material is most masterly. He never descends to "chunking" his local colour, making it independent of plot structure. Very adroit is the ease with which he paints, in full tones, and with amazing detail, such an elaborate and impressive background, while never losing sight of his story, nor allowing the reader to lose sight of it. This book is the product of a highly skilled craftsman. It reads easily and tempts the reader to finish one more chapter before going on with something more important. Mr. Bennett is not a stylist in the usual sense of that word, but he succeeds in saying clearly and economically what he intends saying. Such clarity of style lubricates the story, makes it flow, and that is necessary in a work of this length.

The plot is simple. The hero is middle-aged, a widower resolved never to marry again, wedded to his hotel. He meets a girl. He meets another girl. Both are worth meeting. He marries one of them. His hotel has in the meantime become a part of a huge chain of hotels, of which he is the head. This means travelling about on the continent, which serves the double purpose of varying the scene, and showing him and the Palace apart from each other. The skillful way in which interest is kept up in both ladies, the adroit alternation of interests, the economy of the whole structure, prove Mr. Bennett as a master craftsman. His characterization shows, I believe, that he knows a good deal about human nature. Perhaps this is the "literature" of the Five Towns stories combined with the "popularity" of his other sort of novel. At any rate "Imperial Palace" is most readable, and I do not think there will be many complaints about its length.

Nothing in prenatal influence? Then why do so many of the liquor sellers come from the only country shaped like a bootleg? — *Colorado Springs Gazette.*

## Moderns

"FOUR CONTEMPORARY NOVELISTS," by Wilbur L. Cross; The Macmillan Company of Canada; price, \$2.00.

By PELHAM EDGAR

THE novelists here dealt with are Conrad, Bennett, Galsworthy, and Wells, and the book is the first supplement, with others necessarily to follow, to the author's "Development of the English Novel", which brought the story down to the close of the last century. In the interval Professor Cross has produced valuable studies of Fielding and Sterne. His pronouncements upon fiction, therefore, have the weight of much experience behind them, and if not penetrating are eminently sane and safe. Orthodoxy is never exciting, and a more heretical critic would make better game for the reviewer. We consent without question to all his opinions, but feel at the end of the chapter that the revealing thing has not been said.

On Conrad, for example, there is much apt and interesting comment, but Professor Cross has not discovered the temperamental basis of his genius, the serene morbidity that stoically accepts and passionately rejects. In no writer are the poet and the formalist so intimately linked, the poetry instinctive and lyrical, sometimes even beyond the legitimate limits of prose, the form curiously sought out and markedly self-conscious. Of this last named phase of Conrad we have an interesting but insufficient treatment, for Mr. Cross has not undertaken to discuss his tortuous methods in terms of their efficacy, nor to relate them with the practice of the few contemporaries for whom form counts.

Professor Cross's treatment of Arnold Bennett is more entertaining, for he has given himself the license of frank judgment. The Bennett of "The Old Wives' Tale" is simply one of the great novelists of the language, the Bennett of many another novel, and especially the Bennett of the miscellanies, is mercenary and almost unintelligent. "Composed under high pressure, Bennett's miscellaneous books and essays may still amuse by their flippancy or mock seriousness, but it would never occur to anyone to re-read them. They are too thin for any language or any public except the English. Likewise the account with his early plays, written single-handed or in collaboration to increase the sale of his novels, is long since closed. Other novelists have earned their bread largely as hack-writers. But at their worst, Thackeray and Fielding were never able to keep their minds moving, day in and day out, along a plane a degree or two beneath the intellectual. Their fugitive pieces are still being collected and read for the ideas, the wit, and the humour that are always there in some measure. It was left for Bennett to carry professionalism in literature to the point where it becomes sheer commercialism."

This is cutting but true, but Mr. Bennett's eyelashes will not quiver when he reads the words. He has always discriminated between the good and bad in his own work, feeling that he has the strange power of putting his conscience to sleep, and waking it up again unsullied and refreshed when he has any real work for it to do.

The Galsworthy chapter is again admirable. Professor Cross evidently does not assent to Mr. Edwin Muir's phrase, "The bondage of the novel to (Continued on Page 8)





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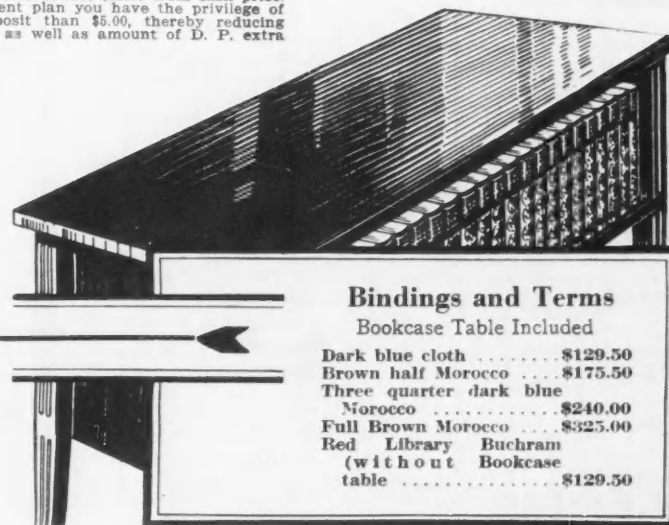
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## Moderns

(Continued from Page 6)

period has degraded it", nor to the argument which sustains it. Mr. Galsworthy has registered the flux of fifty years with fidelity at once to the time pressure and to the enduring elements of human nature. With him the universal is not swamped in the particular, and the Forsyte Saga is much more than a monument of mere historic exactitude. It is a most cunning creation, and reveals its author's technical alertness at every turn. People will write different kinds of novels in the future, but a hundred years hence it will be quoted as a superlative example of the current traditional method. Galsworthy knows every trick of the trade, but thinks his objective more surely gained by mass attack than by the loose and desultory modern formation. Yet we would be mistaken in assuming that his technique is masterly by reason of its tightness. It has the unique virtue of combining firmness with flexibility.

We dip again into the bourgeois stratum when we reach Wells, whose excessive cleverness cannot conceal the limitations of his mind nor mask his deficiencies as an artist. We are grateful to him for a few laughs and a few fertile suggestions, but we agree with Professor Cross when he says that he is not marked out for immortality. In easy, loose formula, reformatory ideas on sex and society, a convenient dictaphone, and the annual novel is written. His once abundant sense of life no longer sustains him, nor his comic invention which gave us Kipps and many other bewildered oddities.

## Father and Daughter

"PHILIPPA," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick; Thomas Allen, Toronto; 546 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

A NOVEL by Miss Sedgwick is usually a distinctive achievement. Her temperament, perhaps, divorces her from the school of realism yet her probing of the souls of her characters is intelligent. Ruthlessness is not by any means an attribute of hers, yet her gentle analysis is as keen and searching in its way as that of stronger measures. She sees clearly, but the very human quality of her writings softens the edges and creates sympathy for the most undesirable characters.

This is particularly noticeable in her latest novel in which the issues seem clouded by sympathy and the impression which emerges is that everyone has suffered and because of their suffering are forgiven. If we yearn for a more virile personality to offset this, it is because we are tainted with cynicism and there is no health in us.

Nevertheless, *Philippa* is a finely-wrought novel. Notwithstanding the publisher's legend, the most interesting phase of the book is not the progress of Philippa or the evolution of her age. It is the portrayal of the effects of divorce on the various characters and the psychological struggle between paternal and marital emotions which give the novel so subtle and so human an appeal. The problem of a man who leaves his wife for another woman yet is passionately attached to his daughter, is presented with a fine sense of balance and a



Illustration from "Philippa" by Anne Douglas Sedgwick

keen perception of the difficulties involved. The subtle conflict between the second wife and the daughter, the dilemma of the man torn between two desires and the gradual alienation of the wife are handled delicately and unflatteringly.

The relationship between father and daughter is the pivot on which the novel turns. Philippa is secure in the strength of her father's affection for her. She is prejudiced against the woman for whom her mother was deserted. Willingly at first, then reluctantly, she sees the older woman fight a losing battle. Eventually, suppressed emotions find an outlet and the second marriage is dissolved. A tragic climax comes when the father who deserted his wife is divorced by the other woman and then loses Philippa through her marriage.

Philippa throughout the book ra-

ther repels than attracts. Her crystal hardness, her little intrigues, her loyalty to her father which leads her to sacrifice her mother yet is not strong enough to prevent her in turn from sacrificing him when a lover comes along, are not at all appealing. One turns for contrast to the mother, Beth, who has, perhaps in excess, all the virtues her daughter lacks but who has not her saving hardness. The character of the father is well drawn. But that of Cosima Brandon, the second wife, is a striking study of a type which both lures and loses because of a chronic valetudinarianism.

Miss Sedgwick's dexterity in handling sharply divergent personalities is strongly in evidence throughout the story. We see the traditional affection of the daughter for the father gradually widening the breach between mother and daughter. We see the rather flashy and meretricious Cosima striving to meet her husband on his own plane but losing ground step by step because of her jealousy of his daughter. And about it all is the intelligence of the author, playing on the characters, combining their faults and virtues into a unity whose completeness is simply human nature.

I doubt if *Philippa* is a logical successor to *The Little French Girl*. Yet it is a wholly enjoyable novel and a fine study of human relations under the cumbersome laws which society has erected for its protection. Miss Sedgwick is civilized and tolerant and as far as can be judged allows no prejudice to bias her characterization. This latest novel of hers is by no means the least in a long line of achievements.

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## Queen City

"LATE SPRING," a novel, by Peter Donovan; The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto; 352 pages; \$2.00.

By J. E. MIDDLETON

FOR a length of shining years "P.O.D." has been as well-known in Toronto as the Parliament Buildings, and more ornamental. His sketches in "Saturday Night" of men and things and events have been welcome for their humor, for their dexterity in pricking balloons of snobbery and hypocrisy, for their grace of performance. Yet despite their ironical attitude towards things-in-general, they have been brimming with urbanity. "P.O.D." is perhaps the gentlest Satyr who ever bedewed his legs in the long grass of the Elysian Fields.

"Late Spring," his first novel, has just come from the press. It is the romance of an artist, almost compelled into the bondage of business, but finding freedom at last, through the fervent romanticism of his wife. This freedom; to toil and slave in the vain effort to satisfy an insatiable ideal; that is the urge of Art. "It's breaking your heart to do something you know you can't do": A fine definition, which the author puts into the part of one of his men who should have been the star of the piece, but is only a character actor. The theme is well-worn, but it has special interest in Canada because of its setting. Readers with a honed edge on their curiosity will pore over the book to identify this character or that. They will chuckle over the scenes in the Arts and Letters Club, one place in Toronto where people laugh at themselves; not shamefacedly, but in full voice. And in this connection one wonders if the time will ever come when fictionists will get away from the convention that only New York and London may be mentioned under their own names. "Yorkton" is Toronto; everyone will know it. Then why not say so?

Mr. Donovan has the power to create character in conversation. His people are authentic, not because he has described them, but because they describe themselves. He can make a scene live, while standing in the wings like a sardonic Greek chorus, explaining why people behave like human beings. He has treasures of humorous comment in his pictures of the Club when it lived in Court Street opposite the police cells. He can pick up personalities and personages and dress them in invented names without concealing them in the least degree. He can do anything that his trade as a writer demands. Ten years ago, the period of the story, Prohibition was in force in Ontario. That fact may explain the enthusiasm of many of the characters for surreptitious refreshment. A drunken man is funny for perhaps a minute. After that he is tiresome. There is a good deal of liquid in the book that might better have been poured back into the bung-hole.

Two classes of people read fiction: those whose taste was formed on Charles Lamb or Charles Dickens; and those who wait eagerly for Edgar Wallace's latest—the leisurely and the hasty. The leisurely will like "Late Spring," just as they like "P.O.D.'s" little essays; they have so much in them that "have nothing to do with the case." The hasty will probably say that the book is diffuse.

In making "Jack Daragon" just an ordinary sort of chap, the author has made him too ordinary to be compelling. Thus the interest in his fortunes, which would have held any reader if the tale had been sharp in design and headlong in action, is dissipated by secondary interests. The electrical personality of "Robertson" presses the hero to one side. Moreover, in his love-making, Daragon is never more than a victim. He does not command circumstances, as when he is serving as a salesman. So he loses sympathy.

Nowadays the trade of a novelist becomes more and more like the trade of a playwright or a cabinet-maker. It demands exact measurements and invisible joints. Or it may be like plumbing; for the extra piece of lead pipe, not immediately useful for draining the bath-tub, must be cast aside, however beautiful that extra piece may be. The "design" becomes more and more important; the pattern, symmetrically assembled about a central point of interest. The painters call it "composition", as good a word as any. The making of a plot is merely the exercise of low cunning, but the design deals with character development, craftily self-revealing, progressing steadily towards an inevitable climax of humor, or pity, or sentiment.

For these reasons "Late Spring" is not a great novel in the modern sense, but it is an interesting one, especially to those who love the personality of the author.

## Far-off Fields

"MY OWN FAR TOWERS," by Mathilde Eiker; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 413 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

MISS EIKER in this new novel of hers has lost none of her irony and in recounting at length the simple annals of the poor, or near poor, draws several revealing parallels and contrasts. The irony, however, is mostly of situation. It has none of that good humored lambency that distinguished "The Lady of Stainless Raiment." In this latest novel, Miss Eiker makes a study of a woman who is compelled to abandon the hope of a career because of the claims of her dependent family. Lucy Vale at twenty perceives a vista of life in Paris as an art student opening up before her. An opportunity is given her of realizing her dream. Then Fate steps in, her father is thrown out of employment and Lucy is compelled to take up the burden of wage earner. From that to her fortieth birthday we follow the vicissitudes and disasters that overtake her and her family. With a fidelity that is astonishing and at times irksome, Miss Eiker gives us a long history of a generation of people to whom the trivial is a matter of moment and whose lives generally are unrelieved by anything approaching enlightenment or emancipation.

The static hopelessness of Lucy's position is then thrown into high relief by the characters of her brother and Margaret Delprat, the former with his evasion of responsibility, the latter because her career forms a crystallization of what Lucy had to forego. These are three of the salient characters. There are many others, all well drawn but

(Continued on Page 12)



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tive of modern love. It does bear a striking resemblance to some of the passions of the early Borgias, but even so, it does not gain in beauty, reality or romance by being smothered in pages of refutations of accepted Borgian history. Yet this is what we have. One worthy prelate of to-day discourses without ceasing for ten pages on the achievements and characteristics of the Borgias. After ten pages more or less, he is interrupted by his listener, a modern descendant of the Borgias only to continue with greater vehemence and more detailed analysis.

Nevertheless the tale is in the book and if the reader has the perseverance to read some three hundred pages he will have the whole. And, alas, when he has it, he has no thrilling romance, no recounting of a mad passion, not even an account of a successful intrigue. He has, well, just whatever he likes to think it—probably a bubble that burst half way through the narrative, probably grim dissatisfaction with himself for having missed what he has been told is magnificent characterization. Anyway he will be disappointed for Claudio Borja is no hero; he is not even a fascinating male "flapper"; and he could never be called a reformed "lounge-lizard."

There is no blending of the mediaeval with the modern. It is little more than an association and that to the detriment of both, for try as he will the author cannot relate the problems of Claudio Borja to those of his ancestors. It is quite possible that this blending may have genuine reality for those who have read the book in the original or for the patient reader who may pick the story out carefully, bit by bit, from an aggravating conglomeration of biographical data of an amazing variety of people. It is more than probable, however, that the reader will decide about half way through the book that it is little more than an encyclopaedia of mediaeval scandal and that even if it may have a modern counterpart in Claudio Borja's adventures in passion it has very little reality and conviction.

## O'Brien Judges

"THE BEST SHORT STORIES OF 1930," edited by Edward J. O'Brien; 322 pages; Dodd Mead and Company; \$2.50.

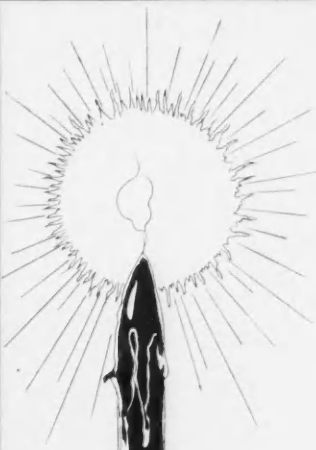
"THE BEST BRITISH SHORT STORIES OF 1930, etc."

By A. RAYMOND MULLENS

FROM the Villa Pauliska, Muraltolocarno, Switzerland, Mr. Edward J. O'Brien has informed us which of the thousands of short stories published in American and British journals are deserving of scrutiny by those of the reading public who are looking for Art, with a particularly impressive capital A, in a form of writing which has for its purpose entertainment.

The position of Mr. O'Brien in the world of letters is a unique one. Save that he once was a reviewer of books on a Boston paper no one knows exactly why he should be regarded as an authority on the short story. That he is so regarded cannot be doubted. Every writer who is noticed by Mr. O'Brien feels that now, indeed, he has scaled Parnassus; every editor who has published a

(Continued on Page 14)



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## Far-off Fields

(Continued from Page 9)

neutrally tinted, inasmuch as they have no hold on the memory.

The fate of Lucy in being compelled to fritter youth away in bondage is in striking contrast to the fortunes of others and is the sort of fate which makes acidulous spinsters. That is what Lucy might have been had not Miss Elker relented and given her a measure of happiness in the autumn or late summer of her life. This is rather arbitrary as Lucy throughout her early life betrays no obvious passion nor even warmth, yet at forty she melts with a tenderness as surprising as it is adolescent. Another issue I take is the elaboration of humdrum detail. The preoccupation with this detail is decidedly feminine but not at all imperative. With a little more economy Miss Elker could have strengthened her novel. Few would have discovered an hiatus.

Nevertheless this novel is a fine study of a certain type of woman above whom Fate turns down a thumb. It falls a good deal short of "The Lady of Stainless Raiment" in point of entertainment and enjoyment but it is honest and thorough in its delineation and portrayal of limited lives.

## A Forbidding Land

"THE MONGOLIAN HORDE," by Roland Strasser; with an introduction by Sir Michael Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Jonathan Cape, London and Toronto, and Jonathan Cape and Harrison-Smith, New York; 347 pages; 21 illustrations; \$3.00.

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

IT IS a grim and sombre story that Mr. Strasser tells in this book, which records his travels in Tibet, Mongolia and China. But in spite of that—partly even because of that—it is a book of absorbing interest, and of an impressiveness at once stern and sinister. This interest and impressiveness are due not only to the adventures in strange and often horrific environment that are recorded, but also to the author's genius for psychology and to his rare, though restrained, power of description and narration.

Mr. Strasser, we are told, is Basque by descent, but Austrian by birth, upbringing and education. It is possible that the latter fact may have had some influence, unconscious or sub-conscious, on the formation of his views of the rôle enacted by "the British tiger" (!) in the regions that he traversed. But that by the way. Beyond dispute, he has a passion—perhaps it would be more appropriate to say a genius—for travel and adventure.

The wanderings recounted in this book are not the only ones he has undertaken in the same remote and mysterious lands. For we learn that, so far back as 1922, he visited Mongolia and Tibet. The present volume opens with an account of his crossing the Kula Pass in January, 1925, and, after a journey of some ten months, arriving at Urga, in Mongolia, in the winter of that year. At Urga he was arrested by the Soviet officials as a spy—not the least interesting and suggestive part of the narrative deals with Russian influences in Mongolia and, indeed, in the Far East generally. The Soviet officials confiscated his diary and maps, but allowed him

to keep the pictures and drawings that he had made. As it happened, these also were later to be destroyed—in China—by the pillagers and looters of Chang So-ling's army. For, in the winter of 1926, after travelling through the Gobi Desert into China, he arrived at Kalgai, just as Feng Yu-hsiang was forced to evacuate that town, and, on arrival at Peking, his cherished pictures and drawings met their fate at the hands of Chang So-ling's marauding troops. With that disaster the book ends. But one cannot withhold admiration from the intrepid traveller who, with his diary and other aids to memory destroyed, has been able, by his genius, to reconstruct the scenes and events, often bizarre and terrible, and all so alien to Western concepts, of which he was the eye-witness.

"About Mongolia," says Sir Michael Sadler, in his introduction, "I know no book so good as this." That is readily believable. Unrest, the more awesome from its very vagueness of intent and indefiniteness of purpose—that is the chief characteristic of the workings of the Mongolian mind as it is portrayed in these pages. After all, such is the logical consequence of unwise attempts to engraft a modified European civilization on races that have originated under different conditions.

The author has a camera-like aptitude for recording what he sees—and much of what is narrated of the personal habits of the Tibetans, for example, is calculated to evoke repulsion and almost nausea, in the average reader. But the book is one to be seriously pondered, albeit not without some apprehension by any thoughtful mind. It should be added that it is admirably illustrated with numerous pen and ink sketches by the author.

"My brother is working with five thousand men under him."

"Where?"

"Mowing lawns in a cemetery."



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## The Mediaeval and the Modern

"THE BORGHIAS OR AT THE FEET OF VENUS," by Vicente Blasco Ibanez; E. P. Dutton, Newman & Waller, Toronto; 340 pages; \$3.00.

By JESSIE E. McEWEN

THE Borgias have a prominent if not an exalted place in European history. Cesare Borgia won his fame through skill in leading armies and poisoning enemies, and his rival in fame, his sister Lucretia, attained her lasting historical renown only by being somewhat more deft in manipulating poison rings and other weapons designed for the same purpose. This historical portrayal of the children of Pope Alexander VI may not be correct but it has given the thrill of adventure to so many pages of history for so many decades, that it seems most inconsiderate to give the lie at this late date, to innumerable historians.

Nevertheless that is the task M. Ibanez set before himself when he undertook the writing of this book and which in fact was his incentive in going through a multitude of dusty volumes. The Borgias, admittedly, were patrons of art and literature, but here they are presented as worthy ambitious citizens, God-fearing, probably, and the sad victims of circumstances. Their cause is pleaded with more vehemence than eloquence and with more enthusiasm than conviction. An explanation of their origin is necessary but a long and tedious catalogue of the various concubines of the popes and cardinals of the period and a still longer catalogue of their offspring, legitimate and otherwise, is hardly justifiable, especially when the author, presumably, is telling a tale.

And that tale, it must be told, for one could never imagine it from its cumbersome background, is a narra-

every editor who has published a  
indeed, he has sealed Parnassus;  
noticed by Mr. O.B. feels that now,



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# RARE BOOKS

## Wandering Among Books

By T. G. MARQUIS

"And out of old bookes, in good faith,  
Cometh all this new science that men  
learn."

THUS wrote Chaucer about the middle of the 14th century. Old books have a peculiar fascination, a spiritual significance, that those of a newer vintage lack. As a result collectors of old books we have always with us. In the distant past we find Plato paying the equivalent of \$1,560 for a volume; Aristotle, \$2,900; and Alfred the Great, an estate. These books were transcribed by hand and were naturally very costly.

A new day arrived when Gutenberg invented moveable type. The cave man who first struck fire from flint or dried wood, from the point of view of physical well-being, was the greatest benefactor of the human race; but old Gutenberg's genius raised man to a higher spiritual level. What the modern man is, is mainly the result of books, good and bad. The Melk copy of the Gutenberg Bible was the pioneer of all modern books—a noble work, a rare specimen of the printer's art. A copy of it, after much wandering in the Old World and the New, has found a place in the library of Yale University, the donor paying for it the sum of \$120,000.

There is abundant evidence that from the days of Chaucer Englishmen (and this includes Irish, Scots and Canadians) have been lovers of books. Chaucer says of the Clerk of Oxenforde, who "was not right fat"—lean, no doubt, through study and privation from his taste for venerable tomes—that

"For him was lever han at his  
beddes hed

A twenty bokes, clothed in black or  
red,

Of Aristotle, and his philosophie,  
Than robes riche, or fidel, or  
saute."

And all he earned or could beg from  
his friends

"On bokes and on lerning he it  
spente." The sympathetic touch, in dealing with the Clerk of Oxenforde, shows Chaucer to have been a booklover; and he would not have ordin-

ary books, but those bound in "black or red,"—covered with red velvet or silk.

There is much evidence that Shakespeare was an omnivorous reader and a true lover of books. Prospero, in *The Tempest*, is in many ways Shakespeare's greatest creation. And Prospero was a booklover. A student and dreamer he neglected his dukedom. As he said,

"Me, poor man, my library

Was dukedom large enough."

When he was cast adrift in a leaky boat by a usurper, his friend Gonzalo

"Knowing I loved my books, he

furnished me  
From my library, with volumes I prized above my dukedom." It is easy to imagine that Shakespeare, when he retired to Stratford, took with him rare books that had been his friends in London, fostered his genius, and sent his name resounding down the ages. What a dukedom he may have had in Stratford,—Plato and Aristotle, Virgil and Horace, Dante and Petrarca, Chaucer and Spenser, his subjects, ready, at a thought, to instruct and entertain him.

References such as those in Chaucer and Shakespeare made me a booklover, and lucky contacts have increased the yearning to prospect in the "realm of gold" where rare books lie hidden. In my schoolboy days it was my great privilege to come under the influence of the founder of the modern school of Canadian poetry, Charles G. D. Roberts. He initiated me into fine books; in his library were rare volumes of Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, Swinburne, and Matthew Arnold, and my appetite was whetted by browsing through these. When I later went to Queen's University, in sleepy old Kingston, I had the run of the library of the late Dr. John Machar. A real old library,—first of Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Hallam, Dr. Johnson and a host of others. Dr. Machar was a booklover of the highest type. Out of affection for his books he had the ordinary board or paper covers removed and hundreds bound in fine leather or tree

(Continued on Page 16)

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## O'Brien Judges

(Continued from Page 13)

story which has achieved the honor of mention in O'Brien's book tells all his friends about it—and very likely gets a rise in salary from the firm for which he is working.

Yet there are not lacking ungracious souls—they have never "made" the sacred pages—who think the short story pundit's standards are ridiculous and that his pleasant little habit of reprinting literary material without paying for it is parasitic to a degree.

Both factions are right. In bringing to the attention of the reading public a number of yarns which only a handful of people can have read, Mr. O'Brien does valuable work. By borrowing his yardstick from H. L. Mencken and making a handsome living by so doing he is scarcely worthy of applause.

What are these standards of O'Brien's? Let me quote from the "Introductory Note" prefacing the "Best British Short Stories."

"I have sought . . . those stories which have rendered life imaginatively in organic substance and form. Substance is something achieved by the artist in every creation, rather than something already present, and accordingly a fact or a group of facts in a story only attains substantial embodiment when the artist's power of compelling imaginative persuasion transforms it into a living truth."

There is more of this sort of the thing, typical American literary criticism which employs the terminology of various sciences for what can be stated easily in simple English.

I hazard the guess that what O'Brien means by this pompous peroration is that he dislikes the "formula" story; that he likes the bald, the courageous and, not infrequently, the immature.

Let us glance, first at the American collection. A reading of even a few of the stories reprinted as masterpieces reveals the editor's viewpoint. Most of them are definitely unpleasant and most of them are distinguished by a childlike naïvete of style. I suppose there is such a thing as an art of narrative and if there is O'Brien scorns it. He goes to obscure magazines for his material, magazines that are too poor to buy anything but the work of immature writers. The result is that the stories which Mr. O'Brien blesses and approves have all the charm and all the irritating gawkiness of a child's babbling but incoherent tale. Morley Callaghan's "The Faithful Wife" is an instructive example. Here the naïvete is artfully assumed. The subject matter of the story might well have been culled from the case histories of a psychiatrist specializing in sex perversions. There can be no denying the fact that sexual abnormalities provide the material for a great many tragedies. But in Callaghan's story there is no attempt to bring the pathos of the tragedy home. The story is as flatly and dully told as though it were blurted out by a sullen and illiterate boy. This may be art, of course, but I don't think so.

Easily the best of the stories might have been written by Sinclair Lewis—Walter Gilkison's "Blue Sky" for instance. This is a fine piece of craftsmanship. It is the tale of two Americans in France for the Amer-

ican Legion Convention. They are drunken, hypocritical and loathsome. The author obviously hates the standard type of his own countrymen and writes with a pen dipped in vitriol.

This same hatred of the American by an American is shown in William Hazlett Upson's "The Vineyard at Schloss Ramsburg." Here, under the veil of simple humor is easily discernible the biting, acid of criticism.

I am not a 100% American and cannot guess what effect these stories will have on the American reader. To speak bluntly I'd say that not one of them is a "good yarn." Each story is either shocking, crudely-told, or poisonously bitter. But none of the yarns is conventional, none is tame and all of them point the way to a kind of short story which the magazines published on the North American continent ought to search for incessantly and avidly.

With the British short stories Mr. O'Brien is right off the track. It is laughable that a man who seeks in a story a "criticism of life" should for a moment be deluded by such shallow virtuosités as G. M. Attborough's "Stays" or Lily Anne Coppard's "The Miracle."

Mr. O'Brien seems to think that the writer of British short stories is most successful when he is describing the antics of the idle abroad. Two exceptions must be noted: Norah Hoult's "The Way He Went," an unforgettable study of a woman's frightful hate and "Culpability," by Allan N. Monkhouse, in which is laid bare the clue to the utter wrong-headedness of society's attitude toward the criminal.

I am very glad there is a Mr. Edward J. O'Brien. But I sincerely trust that no one will take him too seriously.

## Two Novels

"BRIDAL POND," by Zona Gale; Longmans Green, Toronto; price, \$2.50.

"THE DEEPENING STREAM," by Dorothy Canfield; Harcourt Brace; McLeod's, Toronto; price, \$2.00.

By

MARGARET ISABEL LAWRENCE

IN EVERY life there is an event that tells everything about the life. It may be the way death is accepted, for the self, or another that is loved. It may be the way a very trifling incident is allowed, or not allowed to upset the spiritual equilibrium. It may also be what response there is to the opportunities of life.

Zona Gale touches these events in her short stories, and without any didacticism manages to show what they indicate. So, her characters stand out unforgettably.

There is one story in the collection of a laborer working through the dreadful midsummer days in New York on the roof of a great church. He lets himself down into the church one noon, and wanders about in its quiet and its coolness. He comes unexpectedly upon a picture of a man working at a carpenter's bench, and it holds him looking at it until it is time to go back to the roof. He tells his wife in their close apartment that night to come to the church at noon the next day, bringing the children and a lunch for them. It is a day of horrible heat, but she comes with her two children, and meets her husband.

They all eat their lunch in the sanctuary, then he leads them as to a great gift, to the picture of the carpenter. The wife feels its power, and even the children. And they decide to stay the afternoon with the carpenter. When the evening came they hated to leave him and go out again into the heat. Did they dare? The workman drew a long breath, looked again at the picture, and decided they did. So, the little family stayed protected from the heat, and against all rules in the church.

Zona Gale tells the story without any sobbing and also without any sentimentality. Nor is there even a suggestion of mystical emotion over the picture. The story has entirely to do with the desire of the man to keep his family safe through the heat, to show them beauty, and the courage he had to make an original decision. There is pathos, of course, in the telling, but it is held well under control. Zona Gale is a literary artist.

The other stories are just as well told, and none of them overlap others in theme, though all of them have the same technical method. They are simply told, as is the fashion in telling. But there is a great difference in what Zona Gale tells, and this distinguishes her from the long procession of people who are telling stories in curt short simplicity just now. She leaves out what most of them would put in, and she puts in what most of them would leave out. She leaves out the accessories; and she puts in the soul.

DOROTHY CANFIELD is a nice serious, hard-working, middle-aged woman who would have made a success of business or one of the professions. She sells you an idea in all her books, and shows you how important it is to have her idea in your mind. In fact she has an ideal about her work. She does not say so exactly, but it meets you on every page. Life is hard, and quite terrible in spots, but on the whole is imminently, and eminently, completely worth while. As Carlyle would say, "Gad, it better be."

Naturally, then, her novel, "The Deepening Stream", is serious, and conscientious, and in the end didactic. It is something like a dramatic performance put on with meticulous regard for all the details, and a lecture after it on its meaning and its purpose. It is the unrelenting application of a rather learned woman-person to setting down all the puzzles and all the odd clarities of a few lives grouped together in relationship to themselves, and also to the cosmos.

She has studied psychology, I imagine, a good many evenings a week, for the story abounds in evidences of her knowledge. She takes you through the dreadful ordeal of adolescence at the beginning, and she really ought, to be consistent, to give an equally thorough delineation of the problems of the menopause. Only the heroine had not yet reached that age, when the story has to stop. Meanwhile, she has been to the war, with her husband and two children, and given most of her small private fortune to aiding the French.

I suppose it is a record of a woman's life, and as such is valuable, if you like records of women's lives. But, as a novel it is a heavy-going dull show, though the characters are faithfully drawn and the action is evenly progressive.

You can't persuade the bear to be a bull while the bulls are bare.—Publisher's Syndicate.

"In most food," we are told, "there is a certain amount of starch." Perhaps this is what makes the price of some of it so stiff.—The Humorist.

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## Rabelais

(Continued from Page 4)

assume from his satires on this and other forms of humbug that he contemplated a Voltairian overthrow of Catholicism. Such abuses he felt should and could be very well remedied by the bishops.

FROM 1527 to 1530 Rabelais, who had now left the Benedictines, devoted himself to medicine, joining the ranks of the *gyrovagic* or wandering unfrocked monks who moved all over France from university to university. He was indeed an apostate like Erasmus but *apostasia* was a relatively common offence at the time. In his quest of knowledge he visited the universities of Bordeaux, Toulouse, Bourges, Orleans and Paris collecting precious material for his *Pantagruel* and *Gargantua*. The University of Paris had remained incorrigibly mediæval, though owing to the influence of the great scholar Budé a College of Royal Lectors had been established for the teaching of the Humanities. The others were plunged in an atmosphere of narrow scholasticism, whilst an iron discipline discouraged any symptoms of independent thought. So speaking of that "lousy college" *le collège de Montaigu* Gargantua bursts out: "The galley-slaves are far better used among the Moors and Tartars, the murderers in the criminal dungeons, yea the very dogs in your house, than are the poor wretched students in the aforesaid college. And if I were the King of Paris the devil take me if I would not set it on fire and burn both principal and regents for suffering this inhumanity to be exercised before their eyes."

At Montpellier Rabelais registered as a medical student and after a few weeks became a *bachelier*, by special dispensation. He did not become Doctor François, of course, till after seven years, but in the meantime lectured on Galen and Hippocrates expounding them amid applause in the original Greek text. Moving to Lyons he enhanced his reputation by publishing in 1532 the *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates and the Latin *Letters on Medicine* of Manari. Lesage, nearly 200 years later, expressed the opinion

of his time on the medical profession in the quip, *Le médecin n'est pas un animal risible*. Rabelais, on the contrary was one of the most risible animals the world has ever seen and all his contemporaries exclaim with delight at his inexhaustible hilarity. Did he not himself lay down the axiom since adopted by all good physicians? "Rejoice the patient without offending God."

ANONYMOUSLY there appeared in 1532 *The horrible and frightful Acts and Prowesses of the very renowned Pantagruel*. The moment was ripe. Rabelais was now in every sense of the word a man of the world. His wanderings over Poitou with the Benedictine Abbot of Mallezan, Geoffroy d'Estissac, his academic experiences, his delectable conversations with men of every trade and profession had furnished his mind with a rich store of impressions. These his imagination fused into a gorgeous comic epic of the birth, childhood and terrific deeds of Pantagruel the legendary giant, "whose shadow engenders thirsty men as the moon does cataracts".

Rabelais found in Jean du Bellay, Bishop of Paris, a staunch protector and with him in 1534 he visited Rome. On his return he published *The very horrific Life of the Great Gargantua, Father of Pantagruel* in which even more vividly than in the former work is pictured the pageant of social France of the early XVIth century. It is a realistic novel of manners alight with the spirit of Humanism. In it we draw close to the real François, for it brims over with joyous memories of his youth in the golden Chinon country. Here is the authentic phrase of the Rabelais symphony. "Forthwith began flagons to go, gammons to trot, goblets to fly, great bowls to ting." Here, too, the brassy orchestra of Rabelaisian invective, blaring cascades of insulting epithets — "brattling gabblers, licorous gluttons, freckled bitters, mangy rascals, drunken roysters, sly knaves, drowsy loiterers, slap-sauce fellows, slabberdegullion druggels, lubbardly louts, cozening foxes, ruffian rogues, poultry customers, sycophant varlets, draw-latch hoydens, floating milkshops, staring clowns, forlorn snakes, ninny lob-cocks, scurvy sneaksbies, fondling fops, base loons, saucy coxcombs, idle larks, scoffing braggards, noddie meacocks, blockish grutnols, doddipol joltheads, jobbernot goosecaps, flitch calf lollies, grouthead gnat snappers, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings, codshead loobies, ninnie-hammer fly-catchers. . . ." Ah! what has our language not lost by politeness! In the name of Humanism, Rabelais' joyous satire is loosed against scholastic philosophy, monasticism, the cult of relics and belief in the saints, pilgrimages and superstition. Before Molière he flays the buttocks of the *torcouls*, the *caffars*, the Tartuffes of this earth.

1534 was a bad year in which to be funny about the Church, as a number of Lutherans found to their cost. Master François sniffed the smell of these burnings and quietly giving up his post at Lyons hospital, decamped for Rome where the Pope courteously explained the procedure connected with the business of removing his *apostasia*. He came back and for ten years, 1536-1546, practised his art.

Meanwhile he had found a new protector in the brother of Jean de Bellay, Guillaume, Seigneur de Langey, whom in 1540 he accompanied on King's business to Italy. In 1541 he was in Turin and in the following

year bobbed up in France at the Château de Saint-Ayl, near Orleans, one of a learned group of men of letters. He again in the same year accompanied Langey to Turin, but after his patron's death we know only that he returned to France. From *Pantagruel* Book III M. Plattard thinks he was in Poitou. This work, largely composed of satire against the legal system of the time was, like its predecessors, condemned by the Sorbonne largely because of an unfortunate printer's error, *âne* (ass) for *âme* (soul). Rabelais slipped off to Metz, but was rescued from that cheerless city by Jean du Bellay, now Cardinal, whose sciatica gave him much trouble.

DESPITE the popularity of his works Rabelais had, of course, literary enemies. A certain snuffing and dreary fellow, De Puits-Herbault, denounced him as an obscene glutton, a wine-bibber and an impious character. Rabelais now composing *Pantagruel IV*, included him with Calvin in the tribe of "eaves-dropping dissemblers, superstitious pope-mongers and priest-ridden bigots, the frantic Pistolers, the demoniacal Calvins, imposters of Geneva, the scrapers of bene-

fices, and other grinders and squeezers of livings, herb-stinking hermits, gulligutt dunces of the cowl, church vermin. . . ." The old verve is here but alas! the end was close. We do not know exactly when he died, probably at the turn of 1553-1554. He is reputed to have died "with a joke on his lips to reassure his friends". Nor do we know (since *Pantagruel V* is most likely apocryphal) what was the secret of that *dive bouteille*, which was the object of Panurge's quest. But Panurge's immortal creator has left us in his work an elixir which has refreshed countless careworn generations. It is *Pantagruelism* which, "you know," says Rabelais, is a "certain Jollity of mind, pickled in the scorn of Fortune."

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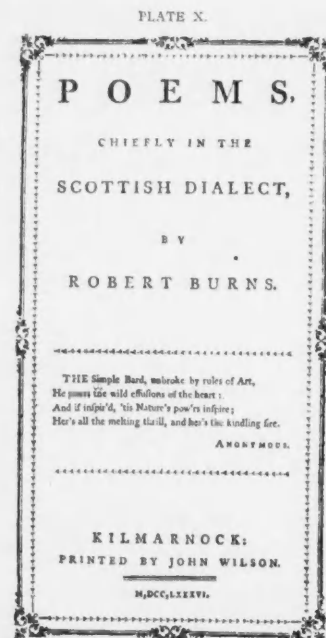
(Continued from Page 15)

calf—even sermons, histories, and scientific works, being treated thus generously. But thus did gentlemen of an earlier day build up fine libraries.

My real initiation into the world of books came in Stratford, Ontario,—a prosy, industrial city, then possessing a magnificent literary oasis, the library of the late Dr. James Barnett. In this library I spent many happy hours. Here I was privileged to examine almost every kind of Bible extant—the “Breeches Bible,” so named from the word “breeches” being substituted for “aprons,” the “Vinegar Bible,” “vinegar” being substituted for “vineyards,” the “Bug Bible,” the translator apparently preferring “Bugges by night” to “terrors by night,” the “Treacle Bible,” the text reading, “Is there not treacle in Gilead?”—and many more. These bibles through the years had been gathered together by this indefatigable collector. Then there was his Shakespeare section,—shelves and shelves of texts and commentaries and essays. So many and so rare that Mr. Barnett for a Centenary celebration was able to supply thirty odd items that could not be obtained from any other source. Many of these volumes had on their fly-leaf the names of distinguished owners, scholars in many cases, in whose workshops they had been used, a fact that adds much to their value from a collector's point of view. Folklore, poetry, Canadiana—chiefly firsts—were all represented in this private collection of about 35,000 volumes. Not every man, even of large means, especially at this late day, can get together such an assembly of noble books, but for any man, with the spirit of Barnett, books of value are still lying concealed in hidden corners and perseverance will unearth many a treasure. Barnett loved his books and would not part with them; like the Clerk of Oxenford, all he earned “on bokes he it spente.” When the time was ripe he deeded his library to the Western University, and went with it to see it properly housed and cared for. It was not broken up as so many Canadian libraries have been and its treasures removed to the overstocked libraries of the United States.

Once when on a brief sojourn in the charming little city of Fredericton, I chanced to spend an hour with the late Bishop Kingdon in his library—a treasure house of books, a treasure house in which there were several incunabula. The bishop affectionately took from his shelves a tome, hoary with age, that illustrated the transition between illuminating and printing. The volume printed in quaint old type had the places for the initial capitals left blank, to be worked in by an artist's hand, and all the ordinary capitals indicated by red lines drawn through the letters—a laborious task, as the book was a fat one. Here, too, was a copy of the Henry VIII Prayer Book—a book forbidden by Henry unless every mention of Papa (the Pope) in it were scored out, and this copy was thoroughly scored and had evidently been used in the reign of that much-married monarch.

It is still possible to pick up rare books. I chanced, in a Toronto shop, on a copy of the first two cantos of “Childe Harold,” published before the remaining cantos were written, a



Title page from “Kilmarnock” Burns (first edition of Burns's poems.)

book quite as rare as the Shakespeare folios. In a second-hand furniture shop I found a copy of Scott's “Lady of the Lake,” a pirated edition published in Montpelier, Vermont, in an obscure printing establishment, in 1813; and through the years I have placed by its side firsts of “Kenilworth” (1821), “Tales of My Landlord” (1818), “The Antiquary” (1816), and “Border Antiquities” (1814). It is, therefore, still possible to find firsts, even of fairly ancient authors.

The prizes are large, if far between. A “Kilmarnock” Burns is worth \$12,000, and I had the pleasure of holding a copy in my hand the other day, and with it a copy of a first of Milton's “Paradise Lost,” the fortunate owner being Mr. W. M. Mackay. Recently, too, in a Toronto home, I examined a set of the engravings by Blake illustrating the Book of Job—worth a modest fortune. When Dr. Buck's library was disposed of in Hamilton, it contained 147 Whitman items. Yes! rare books still await earnest seekers,—Popes and Drydens, Shelleys and Wordsworths, Johnsons and Defoes, Goldsmiths, Tennysons and Brownings; items even of moderns such as Kipling, especially his early volumes published in India, Stevenson, Hardy and Whitman commanding prices running into the thousands. What luck if the collector should unearth a copy of Gray's “Elegy wrote in a Country Churchyard,” the word “wrote” in the first edition being worth several thousand dollars to any owner.

There is a rich field, getting more difficult to prospect each year, in Canadiana, but it is worth exploiting. Imagine the thrill the collector has in picking up a copy of Gosse's “The Canadian Naturalist” bearing the bookplate of Robert Baldwin of Spadina, or a copy of Howe's “Letters and Speeches,” presented “From Joseph Howe to Lord Glenelg,” or a real first of “The Clockmaker,” or Marjorie Pickthall's “Drift of Pinions,” or even such a recent work as Burpee's “Search for the Western Sea.” Canada is being robbed of her treasures by United States collectors and it is time that men of means were joining the small but select band of those who treasure the pioneer books dealing with Canada or expressing Canada's spiritual aspirations.

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fed. At the dawn of the machine age the destinies of the world were to a large extent in her keeping. How far did she, in setting an example to the world of how to transform human environment, show it how to adapt life to the new conditions? The only answer is that she made no serious effort at all.

Mr. Wingfield-Stratford thinks that the Victorians were too much inclined, so far as the interest of their posterity was concerned, to worship a Diety who was "on their side", an obliging Personage, whose message to mankind was "Leave it to me." Though they made great advances in scientific enquiry and increased the power of man over things, they took their psychology from Aristotle and trusted a good-natured Deity to exempt them from the law of all life. The lordly structure they built up lacked adequate foundations. They were blind to the fact that sooner or later the United States, Germany and ultimately Russia, would bring their gigantic resources into play to challenge their material supremacy. They witnessed the break down of the aristocratic system before the impact of the commercial middle classes, without giving leadership to the proletariat as to how to adjust itself to the new conditions.

But while the Victorians may have been living in a fool's paradise so far as the future of the nation was concerned, it does not follow that the majority of them were at all unhappy in their blindness or febrile-in character. The author is sardonically contemptuous of those writers who speak scornfully of social ideals, which were concentrated on the sanctity of family life typified by Queen Victoria herself. His chapters, "The Victorian Woman", are a magnificent vindication. It was because of them that enormous increase in material wealth was unattended not by moral decadence, as usually happens, but by more rigid standards of social ethics. He finds the same difficulty in reconciling the insipid and virgin of Victorian fiction with the aggressive matrons who constitute a whole gallery in the pages of Dickens, Thackeray and Trollope, women of the yeomanry like Mrs. Poyser in "Adam Bede"; or of the upper middle class like Mrs. Proudie in "Barchester Towers"; and he asks in what other period you will find such a conjunction as that of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the two great Brontes, George Eliot, Mrs. Gaskell, Christina Rossetti, Florence Nightingale, Octavia Hill and Queen Victoria herself. The "modern girl" of the fashionable playwrights and novelists, devoid of tenderness or any unselfish trait, whose solitary intellectual interest is in sex problems, who is brutally rude to her parents and indecently frank in her intercourse with men, who ruins her constitution with gin and her complexion with cosmetics, is, he thinks, a questionable improvement on simple Flora, the typical maiden of the 'fifties.

**T**HE surest index of the social habits of the Victorians, as of the people of our own time, lies in a study of their contemporary advertising. For London tradesmen during the period between 1840 and 1870, the best of advertising mediums were the monthly parts in which the novels of Charles Dickens were originally issued. Their immense popular circulation among the classes with money to spend was assurance of this. Publicity seekers were quick to perceive this fact and each part of a work like "Domby & Son" or "Bleak House" was bound

up with an "Advertiser", which even had political pamphlets sewed into it. Difficult as are original monthly parts to come by,—some have a collector's value of thousands of dollars,—Mr. Darwin has succeeded in obtaining access to almost the whole series. "The Dickens Advertiser", a delightful compilation, is the result. The Anti-Corn Law League, and Rowland Hill in his movement for cheap postage, made liberal use of the Dickens novels to promote their agitations. The literary advertisements enlighten us as to literary tastes, and the social conventions. "Moral" precepts were plentifully recognized. Changing fashions in clothes were largely and quaintly advertised and the predilections of the Victorians for pills and cure-alls was obviously as keen as in our own time. Except that artistic spacing and typography have replaced the dreary efforts of 19th century printers, the old ad. writers had little to learn from the publicity experts of the present day. And sometimes they achieved the artistic. In fact, nothing published since has been finer in the way of shrewd and artistic publicity than three beautifully drawn cartoons heralding "Lloyd's Weekly News", drawn by illustrators of first rate skill.

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BY JEAN GRAHAM

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Yet, what a memory of gayety and gallantry the dog friend leaves with us! It is well to remember, in hours of depression the unfailing spirits of the terrier or spaniel that once accompanied our walks. When human friendship fails us, we recall the unfailing though silent sympathy of Ruggles or Rover. One who understands all about it has written:—

"There is sorrow enough in the natural way  
From men and women to fill one day;  
And when we are certain of sorrow in store,  
Why do we always arrange for more?  
Brothers and Sisters, I bid you beware  
Of giving your heart to a dog to tear."

Needless to say, this book is written in a crisp and charming style—not one untidy word.

A survey is planned to discover in which State women have greatest rights. Speaking offhand, we'd say the State of matrimony. — *Chattanooga Times*.

Musical wife—"It's strange, but when I play the piano, I always feel extraordinarily melancholy."

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## Pepys

(Continued from Page 2)

with an air of gracious satisfaction and self-conscious pride to a protégé:

"That you do never entertain one thought of any indulgence from me under any neglects of business and much less under any misdoings therein for I am one that will never be guilty of contributing to the advancement of any man that will not be contented to rise by the same steps of diligence and faithfulness which have raised me to this capacity of doing good offices."

In 1667, he became on a sudden a national figure in the defence of the Navy board in the inquiry over the fiasco in the defence of the kingdom against the Dutch fleet and in 1678, by a chain of unfortunate occurrences, Pepys was again drawn into the limelight in the turmoil over the Popish plots and by that time his pre-eminence in his position and the favour of the Duke of York had provoked the bitter enmity of the great Shaftesbury. In addition to the array of political connections established during a long period of service one has to add the literary friendships of Evelyn and Dryden which are outstanding among a large group of acquaintances in every field of art and science.

Acknowledgedly following in the steps of J. R. Tanner, Mr. Drinkwater had drawn the character of the admirable Mr. Pepys beside the "amusing little man" of the diary. We have been used to smile at the amusingly dramatic character as we meet him in scenes and anecdotes culled from the diary; in acquiring his new stature Pepys became only a more tangible human figure.

MR. DRINKWATER carries his narrative far beyond the conclusion of the diary, to the end of Pepys' varied life in 1703. The official correspondence of the period after 1678 is liberally used for source material. I am disposed to agree with Tanner that the Admiralty letters are "perfectly clear and businesslike but ponderous and processional" but that does not vitiate Mr. Drinkwater's contention that "Samuel Pepys, when he daily enter-

ed the offices of the Navy Board or the Admiralty, by no means ceased to be Samuel Pepys." It has this bearing on the review of Mr. Drinkwater's book, however, that the lavish quotation which marks the whole book begins to assume some of Pepys' own ponderousness in the latter pages whereas the lightness and quaintness of the diary serves only to enliven the early chapters. A very bright feature of the latter chapters is the emphasis laid upon the favour given by Pepys to his young nephew, John Jackson, and among the letters that passed between these two, there is many a passage of attractive simplicity and kindly human sentiment.

If one is inclined to be severe, one might add that in a narrative that reads so simply and entertainingly it is disappointing on occasion to find that in the absence of footnotes, references are inadequately pointed. Again one might refer to the criticism of Dryden as a turncoat in the process of whitewashing Montagu. It is regrettable that Mr. Drinkwater found it necessary to refer thus to the poet who, as a disciple of the "Vicar of Bray," was a greater sinner than Montagu only in expressing in poetry feelings that very probably existed but found no expression in the heart of Montagu. I single out the passage only because it is not in harmony with the impartial sympathy which carries the narrative of the Pepys story forward with such fluency and entertainment. One leaves Mr. Drinkwater's book perhaps not with a more enlightened view of seventeenth century England, but the details of seventeenth century society are without doubt given more definiteness of shade and colour. The man Pepys assumes a radiance of character not brighter than before but more in harmony with the colour of his surroundings.

## A Triumph of Irony

(Continued from Page 2)

merciless clarity and with a relentless cumulative effect whose very simplicity of narration makes it all the more effective as an indictment of a whole society.

How far that indictment is justified could only be decided by one familiar with the society with which it deals. But its realism carries conviction, and its vigour is sturdy, male. Certainly the climax, dealing with the attempted coup of the "True Germans," follows closely in detail the actual incidents of the Hitler-Ludendorff revolt of 1923, and the lineaments of Hitler himself are clearly decipherable in the acid portrait of the demagogue Rupert Kutzner. One would like to know how pleasant the author will find his native city after such a publication. The publishers provide the reassuring information that "Herr Feuchtwanger has set out with his wife for a tour of warmer countries, to be gone for not less than a year." It is undoubtedly the better part of valour.

## Two Statesmen

(Continued from Page 4)

"The Sensations of Making a First Speech in the House of Commons" or of some other experience not given to the common run of men. Mr. Churchill has sought sensations all



HAROLD NICOLSON

Author of "Lord Carnock", published by Macmillans, to be reviewed shortly.

his life, and early discovered that the best sensations are those which are produced by doing something, not by having something done to or for one. A good deal of this taste must have come from his mother. We do not hear much about her in this book, but one incident of which we do hear is that of her inviting Sir John Willoughby, the Jameson raider, and John Morley, the Radical statesman, to luncheon on the same day at the very height of the Jameson quarrel. There was nobody at the table but Lady Randolph, Winston, and the two guests, and the latter never addressed one-another directly from the beginning of the meal to its end! One fancies that

she would have had much sympathy with the mother of the other autobiographer, Mrs. Balfour at Whitehame, who when asked why she permitted her young son Arthur to go wandering in the Atlantic Ocean in a Rob Roy canoe replied, "You would not have me spoil a character."

Balfour was independent of money questions, but Churchill was not, and not the least part of the fascination of the latter's life-story for modern youth will be the skill and energy with which he accumulated a capital of ten thousand pounds by the time he was ready for his serious adventure into politics, combined with the sublime contempt for mere wealth with which he proceeded to eat into this accumulation while getting his feet firmly fixed for the new climb. At the end of this volume the ten thousand had been "almost entirely devoured." But there should be at least two more volumes to come, and if they can live up to this one they will be very notable work.

## Victorian Tragedy and Comedy

(Continued from Page 3)

ization should break down, it was inevitable that England's fate should be the swiftest and most catastrophic of all. She was busy multiplying her population, and diverting an ever-increasing proportion of it from agriculture to industry, without calculating on how this population was to be

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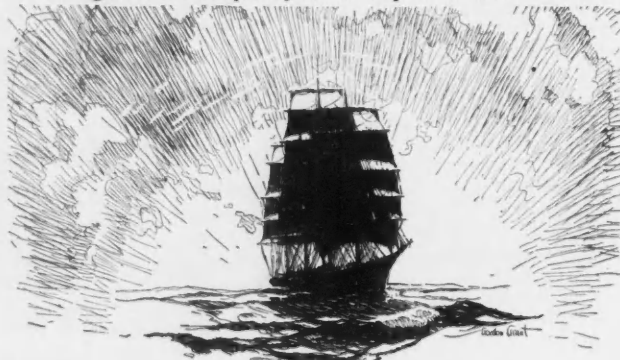
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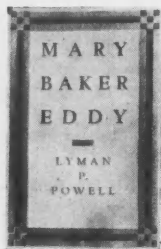
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